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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A

BRONIER THIBAUT
Nineteenth President of The American Sugar Cane League

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Annual Meeting Held

The Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League was held in New Orleans on September 26th as planned, and a goodly crowd was on hand to celebrate the occasion. Thirty-five years is three decades and a half, and this may sound sorta ancient, but the League actually is growing younger with the years. This is also true of the Louisiana Sugar Industry which has been around, believe it or not, for some two hundred years, give or take a few.

Most of us old-timers probably won't admit it but it's a fact that the Industry has more pep and know-how today than ever before in its history. Beginning on page 6 of this issue, we are printing the talk that outgoing President F. A. Graugnard made at the Annual Meeting, held in the Grand Ball Room of the Roosevelt Hotel. We know that you will enjoy reading what he told the folks there about the work of the League during the past year.

Elections

Shortly after the applause that greeted Mr. Graugnard at the completion of his talk, elections were held and Bronier Thibaut of Napoleonville, Louisiana, whose picture

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Variety Talk

The U.S.D.A. Houma Sugar Experiment Station, the L.S.U. Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League, are now in the process of transferring two new and promising unreleased varieties of sugar cane to the 48 Increase Stations located throughout the sugar belt.

These two varieties, C. P. 51-24 and C. P. 53-18, both have shown their ability to produce good yields of cane per acre and good sugar content in the tests made thus far. Both varieties will shade the row fairly early. They both have eye appeal.

The two varieties have one characteristic in common with N. Co. 310. They both have a tendency to lodge. Fortunately, the two new canes mature earlier in the season than N. Co. 310. The industries' acceptance of N. Co. 310, in spite of its tendency to lodge, has caused the scientist to give further consideration to varieties that lodge to some extent.

C. P. 52-68, a variety transferred to Increase Stations last year, is being increased to the limit of the seed supply this year. The variety has good yielding ability and good sucrose content. In spite of its erect growth type, C. P. 52-68 shades the row well and, therefore, should not offer a grass problem. Its erect growth habit should make the variety a good machine harvest cane.

Secondary Increase Stations have been asked to stretch the seed of C. P. 52-68 by planting one cane using a short lap. This does not produce more cane per acre, but it does result in a greater total production of seed. Because of the use of this method of more rapidly increasing seed, there will be an adequate supply for growers in 1958 if the variety is released. Testfield data must be carefully considered before a variety can be released. The decision to release this variety rests with the Contact Committee of the League in conference with the scientists of L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A.

In order for a new variety to be released, it must first prove itself in testfields to be at least as good as the varieties being grown commercially or it must have a special locality adaptation.

It is worthy to point out that, in anticipation of its release, an additional supply of C. P. 52-68 has been transferred this year to certain Increase Stations where usually the demand for seed is large when a variety is released. This was done to eliminate as many long hauls as possible for the growers if C. P. 52-68 is released next year.

The industry should be very appreciative of operators of Increase Stations. Anyone who operates an Increase Station does so to help the industry as they put out much more than they receive. They do a great service and many times it goes unnoticed.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

1957 Marketing Allotments Revised

A revision of marketing allotments for mainland cane sugar processors which brings the total allotments to the full current quota for Mainland cane sugar was announced September 24, 1957 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The revised allotments total 656,908 short tons, raw value, compared to 628,424 tons previously allotted, and raise the total to the quota established by Sugar Regulation 811, Amendment 7 (announced August 9, press release USDA 2464-57).

The new allotments to individual processors became effective September 27, 1957.

Minimum Wage Rates Announced

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced September 23. 1957 its determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for Louisiana sugarcane workers employed in the harvest of the 1957 crop and in production and cultivation work during the calendar year 1958.

The Determination differs from the 1956-57 determination in that (1) hourly wage rates for the various classes of work or operations have been increased about 6 to 13 percent depending upon the class of work performed; (2) two worker classifications have been redefined; and (3) producers are required to furnish their local ASC County office, on request, proof of compliance with the determination.

Department officials stated that the increase in wage rates is in accordance with the recommendations of producers and will provide minimum hourly rates for workers ranging from 50 to 75 cents depending upon the class of work.

Producers are required to pay wage rates as agreed upon with the worker in cases where the "agreed upon" rates exceed the minimum rates. Payment of wages not less than those determined by the Secretary is one of the conditions which producers of sugarcane must meet in order to qualify for payments under the Sugar Act.

A public hearing on the matter of fair and reasonable wages was held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on August 7, 1957.

Annual U. S. Beet Sugar Meeting

The U. S. Beet Sugar Association held its annual meeting in Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 19th, 20th and 21st. Robert H. Shields of Washington was reelected President and General Counsel and Dr. Phillip Jones was reelected Secretary-Treasurer. Under Secretary of Agriculture, True D. Morse and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sugar Division Director, Lawrence Myers were present at the meeting on September 20th. According to Dr. Jones the meeting was unusually well attended and the general condition of the sugar beet industry was discussed in detail. Jones is Chairman of an Allotment Task Force appointed by the beet processors at the

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REPORT OF PRESIDENT GRAUGNARD TO THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

Members of the American Sugar Cane League and distinguished guests:

Today is a rather special day as far as I am concerned because it marks the completion of the second year that it has been my pleasure and privilege to serve as President of the American Sugar Cane League.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with our customs, two years is the traditional length of time that anyone is expected to serve as the President of the American Sugar Cane League. Obviously my time in office is rapidly running out and soon I will join that distinguished group of gentlemen with whom I assure you it will be a pleasure to hibernate; I refer to my good friends and distinguished colleagues — the ex-presidents of the American Sugar Cane League. First, however, I have a report to make.

In general the League's activities may be grouped into five categories. These are:

1—Working for legislation favorable to our industry and opposing legislation that is detrimental to our industry.

2—Working for good administration of the laws affecting our industry.

3—Promoting research.

4—Encouraging the use of better farming practices, better processing methods, and better marketing of cane, sugar, and molasses, and

5—Promoting good public relations.

The year which began when you elected me to my second term fifty-two weeks ago has been an active one in all of the above mentioned fields of endeavor. As is inevitable there have been moments of elation because of our successes and moments of depression when things have not gone as we hoped they would, but, generally speaking, we are pleased that our industry has continued to move forward.

First and foremost we must cite the benefits accruing during the year because of the application of the new sugar laws. The present crop is the first to reap the acreage benefits of the amendments to the Sugar Act. As a direct result of these amendments the mainland cane sugar quota was increased from the former fixed sum of 500,000 tons of sugar, raw value, to 601,000 tons for the calendar year 1956, and to a quota of 657,000 tons at the present moment. This year's crop is being grown on an acreage which is 15% larger than last year's cane acreage and this improvement is directly attributable to the new amendments to the Sugar Act, which were so ably championed in 1954-55 and 56 by Senators Ellender and Long and Congressmen Boggs and Willis.

Our cane acreage is still about seventeen percent below normal. What has kept us from returning to a normal acreage is our improved yields of sugar per acre. If we keep increasing our per acre yield, our return to normal acreage will be delayed unless we receive from other areas substantial amounts of quota which such areas cannot use. The League will, of course, bend every effort toward full acreage restoration as the carryover situation permits.

Just prior to the 1956-57 grinding campaign the Freight Rate Committee of your League was successful in having the Louisiana Public Service Commission exempt sugar cane, blackstrap molasses, and raw sugar from a six percent intrastate rail

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ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN EDWIN E. WILLIS AT HIGH YIELD AWARDS LUNCHEON

I am happy to be with you today. This Awards Luncheon is one of many examples of ways in which the Louisiana Sugar Industry strives for self-improvement. I would like to talk more about that subject a little later, but first let me discuss with you the important topic of Federal sugar legislation.

As your Congressman from the heart of the Louisiana Sugar District I have continually maintained a very deep interest in the Sugar Act and its administration. I think it is probably one of the most important laws on our statute books in so far as its effect on my district is concerned.

Most of you are real experts on the subject of the Sugar Act and I am sure you will agree that since 1934 the original act, and its various amendments, have been a substantial improvement over the situation that prevailed prior to that date. Your present Sugar Act is fundamentally the same as the original Jones-Costigan Act of 1934. Therefore it can be said with some assurance that this type of sugar legislation has stood the test of time. I hasten to add that the present Sugar Act is not perfect and can surely be further improved. I shall certainly devote my efforts toward that end,

I do want to stress, however, that the Act represents a compromise of the desires of many groups. No one group can expect to obtain from the Act everything that group may want. After all, the Act is designed to protect the interest of consumers, as well as the interest of sugar cane and sugar beet growers and processors, and so on. I think it is quite remarkable that all of the various groups, including the consumers, agree with the general aims of the legislation and with the general manner in which the Act itself provides that these aims shall be realized. There are, of course, many sharp differences of opinion on the correctness of various administrative actions taken, or not taken, in administering the law.

I would like to discuss with you the most recent changes which were enacted a little more than a year ago. You will remember the very long and tedious fight we had in obtaining the 1956 amendments. That job took two years to accomplish, which was one year longer than we had expected. When we encountered that extra delay we were successful in having approved a Government purchase program to compensate for that delay. The purchase program removed 58,000 tons of sugar from the mainland cane area for shipment to Korea and that sugar was not charged against the marketing allotments of the Louisiana mills.

The 1956 amendments were numerous but the three most important to our area were as follows:

1. Our domestic growers were again granted the right to share in the ever-increasing consumption of sugar in this country.

2. The apportionment to our domestic growers was subject to further increases through an amendment which provided that any domestic deficits should be given to other domestic areas instead of being shared with Cuba.

3. There was a revision to the price provision paragraph which I will discuss in greater detail later.

If my figures are correct the mainland cane area has already received rather substantial quota increases under those 1956 amendments. Last year your quota was 601,000 tons instead of the 500,000 tons it would have been if the amendments had not been enacted.

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appears on the cover of this issue, was chosen the nineteenth President of the American Sugar Cane League.

Elected members of the Executive Committee were:

P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.; L. A. Borne, Raceland, La.; H. K. Bubenzer, Bunkie, La.; W. S. Chadwick, New Orleans, La.; J. P. Duhe, Jeanerette, La.; Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.; Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.; W. F. Giles, Jeanerette, La.; F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St James, La.; John B. Levert, New Orleans, La; Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.; Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.; Richard McCarthy, Jr., New Orleans, La.; E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La.; J. J. Munson, Houma, La.; Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.; James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.; Ivan M. Wilbert, Plaquemine, La.; Horace Wilkinson III, Port Allen, La.; M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

Honorary Members, Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La., David W. Pipes, Jr., Houma, La.

Also elected were:

Ed Schexnayder, 1st Vice President, White Castle; Warren Harang, Jr., 2nd Vice President, Thibodaux, La.; T. M. Barker, 3rd Vice President, Lockport, La.; Josiah Ferris, 4th Vice President, Manager of Washington Office, Wash., D. C.; Gilbert J. Durbin, 5th Vice President and General Manager, New Orleans, La.; F. Evans Farwell, Treasurer, New Orleans, La.; J. J. Shaffer, Jr., Secretary, Ellendale, La.

High Yield Award Winners

The Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Service and the American Sugar Cane League have announced the 1956 crop high cane yield award winners. By way of explanation, for these awards the sugar belt has been divided into five districts and each district has been broken down into five groups. Group 1 is for farms in the 5 to 19.9 acre class. Group 2 is for farms of 50 to 99.9 acres; Group 3 for farms of 100 to 199.9 acres; Group 4 for 200 to 499.9 acres; and Group 5 for farms of 500 acres or more.

The winners, by districts, were as follows:

District 1 — Vermilion, Lafayette and St. Martin Parishes:

Group 1 — Eraste Smith, of Broussard, who averaged 46.6 tons of cane per acre on 26.5 acres.

Group 2 — Bernard Lasseigne, Route 1, Box 44, St. Martinville, who averaged 36.97 tons of cane per acre on 51.6 acres.

Group 3—Lawrence Dugas, Rt. 1, Box 343, St. Martinville, who averaged 33.45 tons of cane on 122.9 acres.

Group 4 — Duples Vignerie and Langlinais, Inc., Youngsville, who averaged 25.8 tons of cane on 217.9 acres, and

Group 5—Levert-St. John, Inc St. Martinville, who averaged 25-.66 tons of cane per acre on 1,337.1 acres.

District 2 — St. Mary and Iberia Parishes:

Group 1 — Voorhies Viator, Rt. 1, Box 599, New Iberia, 54.1 tons per acre on 22.5 acres.

Group 2 — Nicholas Paul, Star Route A, Box 59, Franklin, 42.85 tons per acre on 82.54 acres.

Group 3 — Cremaldi Brothers, Patterson, 39.54 tons per acre on 148.96 acres.

Group 4 — Harold Junca, Star Route B, Franklin, 31.25 tons per acre on 257.91 acres.

Group 5—Duhe Bros. Planting Co., Rt. 1, Box 0-104, New Iberia, 30.2 tons per acre on 805.1 acres.

District 3 — Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes:

Group 1—Norris Brunet, Rt. 1, Houma, 51.8 tons per acre on 8.6 acres.

Group 2—Robert Cox, Route 1, Houma, 46.67 tons per acre on 73.3 acres.

Group 3 — Mitchell P. Brien, Route 1, Houma, 39.15 tons per acre on 134.7 acres.

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH SEPT. 25, 1957

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.17	6.12	6.10
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	6.15	6.11	6.04
RESIDUAL SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	4.45	6.35	3.23

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Nov.	Mch.	May
Today	5.64	5.44	5.49
1 Month Ago	5.65	5.50	5.53
1 Year Ago	5.60	5.44	5.47

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS
(Long Tons, 2,240 lbs.)

	To Date 1957	Same Date 1956
American	301,551 tons	322,625 tons
National (Godchaux)	144,814 tons	189,943 tons
Colonial	130,992 tons	138,922 tons
Henderson	92,969 tons	92,490 tons
Southdown	34,545 tons	37,577 tons
South Coast	51,544 tons	68,561 tons
Supreme	92,528 tons	97,813 tons
Totals	848,943 tons	947,931 tons

Group 4—Bell Grove, Inc. Houma, 33.41 tons per acre on 376.5 acres.

Group 5 — (No yield high enough for recognition.)

District 4 — West Baton Rouge, Ascension, St. James, St. John, St. Charles and Iberville Parishes:

Group 1 — Marie D. LeBlanc & Sons, Rt. 1, Box 546, White Castle, 47.7 tons per acre on 25.1 acres.

Group 2 — Alvin B. Daigle, Rt. 1, Box 616, White Castle, 43.8 tons per acre on 51.7 acres.

Group 3 — Louis Zeringue, Plaquemine, 39.6 tons per acre on 135.8 acres.

Group 4 — F. H. Carruth, Jr., Rt. 2, Port Allen, 41.8 tons per acre on 401.3 acres.

Group 5 — Popular Grove Plantation, Port Allen, 37.4 tons per acre on 712.5 acres.

District 5 — Rapides, Avoyelles, Point Coupee, St. Landry and West Feliciana Parishes.

Group 1—Richard Judge, Rougon, 42.56 tons per acre on 7.5 acres.

Group 2 — L. G. Crochet and Provesty, Labarre, 33.6 tons per acre on 80 acres.

Group 3 — Lynn Schexnayder, Route 2, New Roads, 38.6 tons per acre on 190.7 acres.

Group 4 — J. G. Beaud, Rt. 2, New Roads, 39.2 tons per acre on 219.5 acres.

Group 5 — (No yield high enough for recognition.)

Stephen C. Munson

One familiar figure was missing when the Annual Meeting convened last Thursday. Stephen C. Munson, Charter Member, Third President, Chairman of the Contact Committee, and Honorary Life Member of the American Sugar Cane League, wasn't there and we missed him very much. Mr. Munson died at his home in Pass Christian, Miss., early in the morning of September 14th, and the Louisiana Sugar Industry lost a very capable leader who was certainly the most colorful personal-

(Continued on next page)

ity that it has been our privilege to know during the thirty-five year history of the American Sugar Cane League.

Eight years ago, at another Annual Meeting, Stephen C. Munson was made a Life Member of the League, and his good friend, George L. Billeaud, said:

"During his administration as its President the American Sugar Cane League appropriated funds for the construction of the original three buildings at the U. S. Sugar Station at Houma. Those buildings, still usefully serving the industry to which he has dedicated his life's work, stand there as landmarks of accomplishment. It was during his administration that the Contact Committee, one of the League's most important, was first conceived and organized. He also served as a member of that committee since its organization with the exception of two years, and as its able, efficient and respected chairman since 1934. That, my friends is indeed a notable record. He has unselfishly served, with distinction, on practically every Committee of this organization. A vivid exemplification of "service above self."

"I could go on and on, systematically recounting his full record of service accomplishment. I could tell you much about his keen appreciation and generous dispensation of good sportsmanship, sincere fellowship and fair play, but to attempt to do this might be presumptuous on my part, for, I believe, that each and every one of you can sing his praises equally as well as I.

"His hair is now gray, but his head is not bowed.

"He has given the best years of his life to us all and it is with gratitude, affection and admiration that we are today bestowing upon him a Life Membership in the American Sugar Cane League."

Stephen C. Munson is gone but he will not be forgotten. Occasionally, individuals leave their foot-prints in the sands of time. "Steve" was such an individual.

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 5)

suggestion of Lawrence Myers, to work out a formula which could be used from year to year in making allotments to individual processors. Members of the Task Force are:

Dr. Phillip Jones, Chairman; Robert Fisher, Great Western Sugar Company; Charles Briggs, American Crystal Sugar Company; Don Manuel, Spreckels Sugar Company; T. W. Cockayne, Utah-Idaho Sugar Company; Arthur Schupp, Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association; Charles Nicholson, Holly Sugar Corporation.

The Task Force group has held two meetings and according to its chairman is "making progress".

Under Secretary of Agriculture Morse Praises Sugar Act

In an address before the Denver Agriculture and Livestock Club, Denver, Colorado, September 20, 1957 Under Secretary of Agriculture, True D. Morse, congratulated the Sugar Beet Industry upon the manner in which "it has met the production and marketing demands placed on it as the result of the unusual and unexpected circumstances which have existed since the fall of 1956."

Speaking of Sugar Act benefits to beet growers, Morse said the price insurance of the sugar beet contracts that farmers get in their agreements with processors enabled many farm families to pull through the terrible depression days of the 30's, and it is a fine example of mutually beneficial contracts between farmers who want or need sure income at an insured price and sugar beet companies who want to be assured of the volume of beets they need to

operate their factories and to supply consumers.

According to Under Secretary Morse, mechanization is now virtually complete for the sugar beet harvest operation. That, Morse said, together with the tremendous strides recently made in increased yields per acre, accounts for the outstanding record of the sugar beet industry producing sugar with so few man days of labor.

Secretary Morse said "all who use sugar benefit by the Sugar Act. It benefits every family—every kid who feasts on an ice cream cone or a candy bar — the older folks who put sugar in their coffee or on their breakfast food. Yes, sugar goes into our 'daily bread' and makes possible delicious cakes and pastries—and is an important food to provide energy.

Sugar is one of our most easily assimilated energy foods—and one of the cheapest. The housewife buys about one-third of our sugar—industry buys the rest for a great variety of uses, from bakery goods to pharmaceuticals."

———o———

WILLIS

(Continued from page 7)

This year your present marketing quota is 657,000 tons. Thus, in two years you have been allowed to increase your deliveries a total of 258,000 tons, or approximately 25%.

We have more acreage in sugar cane in Louisiana this year than we would have had if the 1956 amendments to the Act had not been obtained. The 15% increase in acreage this year, over last year, does not tell the whole story because if the amendments had not passed our acreage this year would have been substantially *less* than in 1956.

I would like to make it perfectly clear that I do not think the mainland cane area has been given more than its fair share of help by the 1956 amendments. On the contrary, as the Act has been administered, events subsequent to the passage of the legislation have shown that you should have been given more consideration in the legislation. As proof of that statement let me remind you that the mainland cane area is the only domestic sugar producing area which will have an abnormal surplus of sugar this coming January 1. Further your area is the only one now subjected to severe acreage restrictions. For example, Puerto Rico and Hawaii have *no* acreage controls, and the beet growers, though under control, have an allowable acreage this year which is much above normal for them. Already this year your quota has been increased because of deficits in Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Let me talk a moment about the administration of the Act because that leads me to a discussion of the third change which we obtained last year. Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the USDA, Sugar Division, is directly responsible for the administration of the Sugar Act. I recognize that he has a hard job and I am convinced he is conscientious in trying to do that job but he seems to be more interested in the industrial users of sugar than in the producers. Frankly I have been disappointed with the administration of that part of the Act which influences the price of sugar.

The price of sugar is too low! It has been too low for a long time! It is absolutely inexcusable, in my opinion, for the present price of raw sugar to be below the OPA controlled price of 1947. Just consider for a moment what great increases in costs you have had during the ten years since 1947.

I think everyone will acknowledge that the price is too low by any reasonable standard but even more importantly it is considerably below the minimum price standard we placed in the Sugar Act. When this subject was discussed by your Congressional representatives we decided we should change the price pro-

vision which appeared in Section 201 of the Act because it had been found to be too unrealistic for proper recognition by the administrators. Accordingly a revised price formula (which incidentally was suggested to Congress by the Department of Agriculture) was put into effect. Under the revised paragraph the wholesale price of refined sugar in New York should now be $9.68 per hundred whereas the present price is approximately $9.10. I cannot understand why the Department of Agriculture fails to live up to the provisions of the new Section 201. Certainly the housewives of this country would not object to an increase of ½¢ to 1¢ per pound. They certainly have no desire to keep the sugar industry in a price straightjacket and I am sure a few cents difference in cost of sugar per year would not even be noticed.

I have tried in the past to convince the Sugar Division officials that their price objective for sugar is too low. I will continue my efforts.

Let me call to your attention the fact that the Sugar Act expires on December 31, 1960. It is possible that this legislation will be brought up for consideration by Congress in 1959. The domestic sugar producing areas may find it advisable to begin discussions among themselves in 1958 regarding changes which should be made the following year. Perhaps we will not have as much trouble with the Cuban lobbyists next time as we did during 1955 and 1956. You will remember the tremendously large and expensive propaganda campaign they carried on in this country trying to influence Congress. One of our Congressional committees investigated that subject and declared the actions of the Cubans should be termed "bad manners." When the 1956 amendments became effective Cuba found that certain other foreign countries, who did not enter into active lobbying efforts, received some quota additions at Cuba's expense. I believe and hope, that they will remember that fact in 1959.

Let me wind up my talk by reporting to you that on many occasions I have told my colleagues how much your industry has done to improve its efficiency both on the farms and in the factories. I am continually gratified and inspired to see your sugar industry striving for even higher goals. This luncheon today is an example of that sort of effort. We all believe in the saying "The Lord helps those who help themselves." I believe the members of Congress are also inclined to help those who help themselves.

Let me remind you that a good deal of the credit for the progress you have made is due to research sponsored by the State and Federal Governments and by your industry itself. I have been disappointed that the Federal Government has not increased its contributions to sugar crop research in the last several years. I pledge my renewed efforts toward getting an increase in funds for such research.

I am proud to be your representative in Congress. I can assure you the Louisiana Sugar Industry has the respect of the other members of the Louisiana Congressional delegation as well as the respect of Congressmen from other states who are versed on sugar matters. All of us are anxious to serve you in every way we can.

———o———

GRAUGNARD

(Continued from page 6)

freight increase, and we are now fighting against another increase the railroads are asking for and which we expect to defeat or at least postpone. At this point, I would like to point out that threatened rail freight rate increases continue to cause more and more shippers to shift to other means of transportation for sugar cane, raw

ugar, and molasses.

Our Freight Rate Committee was eaded by Herbert Vaccaro last year nd is under the able chairmanship his year of Lucien Bauduc. Valuble professional direction in freight ate matters is given us by the New Orleans Traffic and Transportation Bureau, of which the League is a nember, and by our very capable ttorney, Paul Barron, Jr.

Right here I want to digress a ittle and pay a special tribute to Paul for his many contributions to he Louisiana Sugar Industry. Under is able direction we have successully opposed a number of large reight rate increases advocated by he railroads during the past two ears and this alone has meant a aving of hundreds of thousand dolars to our industry. He is kept usy interpreting State and Federal aws as they apply to the Louisiana ugar cane farmers and processors, nd he also prepares the lengthy tatements that are read by the repesentatives of the League at the Government Hearings.

Paul is, of course, one of the key nen in our organization and I have reatly appreciated his counsel and uidance during my sojourn in office.

A development of outstanding sigificance during the year was the ompiling of certain data from the Louisiana sugar mills by the eague's New Orleans office. The Industrial Committee, of which James Thibaut is Chairman, prepared a uestionnaire which was sent to all Louisiana mills to ascertain the quipment used and the results obained in processing the 1956 crop f sugar cane. The mills were most ooperative in supplying the requestd information and a very comprehensive study of the results obtained hroughout the industry has been ssembled.

The tabulations of data furnished ach cooperating mill can be used very conveniently to compare that mill's equipment and results with other mills. By this comparison each of us will be able to discover our own shortcomings, and the better milling techniques that most surely will evolve should benefit growers and processors alike in future years.

During the year, we have continued to stress the importance to the Louisiana sugar industry of research and to obtain Federal and State funds for this work. The U.S.D.A. will finance a new project at the Audubon Sugar Factory this season designed to develop improved methods of sampling and testing cane, and another two year contract was authorized last fall by the U.S.D.A. to continue the milling tests on new unreleased cane varieties through this coming grinding season. The Industrial Committee has started laying the groundwork aimed at getting State funds to continue this project in future years. This is a cooperative program of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Louisian State University, and the American Sugar Cane League.

I presume that most of you know that Preston Dunckelman, who achieved an enviable record as a sugarcane scientist at L.S.U., has been employed by the United States Department of Agriculture and will be given the primary responsibility of producing sugarcane seed for the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

An appropriation of up to $10,000 to guarantee Mr. Dunckelman's salary, and part of the salary of his sub-professional assistant, was unanimously approved by the League's Executive Committee a few months ago and "Dunck" is now making his headquarters at the U.S.D.A. Canal Point Station.

The acceptance of research as the basis for progress is becoming more general throughout our industry with each passing year. This, I be-

lieve, is largely due to the good work of our Agronomist and Field Representative.

Lloyd L. Lauden has brought the League closer to hard working people in the country who are too busy to attend meetings, and he has also been a great help in coordinating the work being done for our industry by the U.S.D.A. and State scientists. These gentlemen are now working in closer harmony than ever before in the history of our industry.

In this connection it is my sad duty to chronicle the death of the man who first did something about coordinating Federal and State scientific cane experiments for the good of our industry. I refer to Stephen C. Munson who died September 14th. Steve was a charter member of the American Sugar Cane League. Thirty-two years ago, he was elected President of this organization and during his administration he formed the now famous Contact Committee which coordinates the work of the State and Federal Experiment Stations. In 1934 he became Chairman of this Committee and the fact that he served in that capacity for the rest of his life is all that needs to be said regarding his worth to our industry and his ability as a leader. The industry has lost a valuable asset and we a valued friend.

Ten more heating units for heat treating cane in our campaign to control the stunting disease have been purchased by cane farmers this year, bringing the total number of these units in operation to seventy. As a public service, the League's agronomist has spent many hours helping farmers get the new units into operation and promoting the use of at least some heat treated seed by all farmers. Actual results show that the successful control of stunting disease will result in a substantial increase in cane production per acre and this work has been given a high priority by the League's Executive Committee.

This year the American Sugar Cane League, through T. M. Barker Chairman of our Labor Committee has recommended an increase in the wages of field workers. This might be classified as an experiment in labor relations.

The cost of living has made it advisable to pay workers higher wages despite the fact that the price of sugar is deliberately kept at ruinously low levels by the Sugar Division of the U.S.D.A. I am sure that all of you join with me in the fervent hope that the workers we employ will make the higher wages possible by trying just a little harder to do a good job.

We all know that an attempt is being made to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to farm workers. If this is successful we will have to pay a minimum wage of $1.00 an hour to field workers, which, at the present low price of sugar, would ruin all of us.

The American Sugar Cane League opposed this proposal at a Congressional Committee Hearing held in New Orleans last May and will, of course, continue to oppose it unless the United States Department of Agriculture allows the price of sugar to advance sufficiently to justify the payment of a $1.00 minimum wage.

At least one experience we had this year was out of the ordinary. We declared war on the Nutria.

For a number of years this overgrown field rat has been damaging the cane crop in isolated sections but this year it developed into a major pest that threatens to spread over a large part of the sugar district.

Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the League and other organizations, the Wild Life and Fish

eries Commission has refused to brand the Nutria an "outlaw" because, they say, it is still a valuable fur bearing animal. We have found no trappers who agree with this statement but the Commission has remained adamant. However, due to the efforts of the League, the Commission is granting blanket permits to farmers to kill the Nutria on their farms. This is a step in the right direction but it remains to be seen whether it will effect an appreciable control.

In the meantime the League has requested the State and Government scientists at L.S.U. and Houma to study the habits of the Nutria in the cane fields and it is hoped that someone will come up with an effective way to keep the pest from eating us out of house and home.

In Washington Joe Ferris has continued his good work as our 4th Vice President and Manager of the Washington office of the American Sugar Cane League.

Joe has been our first line of defense in Washington since June 1951. We said last year that his very fine liaison work during the almost endless negotiations leading up to the final passage of the amendments to the Sugar Act had been outstanding and he has continued to perform his Washington duties with intelligence and finesse throughout the twelve months under review. We all are fully aware of his value to the Louisiana sugar industry.

As is inevitable as time rushes on, death reached into our organization and took another good friend from us. Marcel J. Voorhies, who managed the affairs of the League from 1939 to 1951 died in Baton Rouge on April 28th after a rather lengthy illness.

At the time of his death Marcel was serving our industry as Vice President Emeritus of the American Sugar Cane League and in this capacity was available for consultation and advice on the many problems that seem always to arise to perplex us. We have and will continue to miss him very much.

Before closing I would like to mention two changes in our Executive Committee.

One year ago Clifford LeBlanc was elected to our Executive Committee. Clifford is an outstanding farmer and leader from White Castle. He is presently Chairman of the State ASC Committee and a member of the Grower - Processor Committee. He filled the vacancy left by the very capable A. H. Feske, Jr., of New Iberia, who did an outstanding job as Chairman of the Stunting Disease Committee. Mr. Feske's willingness to work and his faith in research has brought the control of this disease much nearer to us. Without him much less would have been accomplished.

Richard McCarthy, Jr., was elected a member of our executive Committee on March 27th, taking the place of Walter Godchaux, Jr., who quit the business of growing and producing sugar for other fields.

We were very sorry to lose Walter who had been a member of the Executive Committee for 18 years, but very glad to welcome Richard to the policy-making body of the League.

It is my pleasant task now to thank the members of the many League committees and each and every one of you individually and collectively for your very fine cooperation during my two years as your President.

To Gilbert Durbin and his very capable staff I extend my heartfelt appreciation for never letting me down no matter how difficult the assignment, and to my successor whoever he may be I offer congratulations and best wishes for a successful administration.

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THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Duhe Heads Contact Committee

Mr. Malcolm Duhe, of New Iberia, La., has been appointed by President Bronier Thibaut to succeed the late Stephen C. Munson as Chairman of the League's Contact Committee. The industry is fortunate that a man of Mr. Duhe's caliber has agreed to accept this important assignment. He operates one of the three Primary Increase Stations now serving the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

Pricing Period

On October 3rd the Sugar Division released its determination of Fair and Reasonable Prices for the 1957 crop of Louisiana sugar cane. The Determination is printed in this issue beginning on page 22.

The Pricing Period for both sugar and blackstrap begins this season on October 11, 1957 and ends on February 27, 1958. This is a period of twenty weeks.

The Pricing Period last season ran twenty-one weeks for blackstrap molasses and 29 weeks for sugar.

Quotation Committees

Mr. F. Evans Farwell, President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., has announced the personnel of both the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee and the Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee of the Exchange.

The Raw Sugar Quotation Committee is composed of Mr. Sedgwick Howard, who is the Chairman, and Messrs R. M. Cockburn, James Graugnard, Louis P. LeBourgeois, John B. Levert, Chas. A. Levy, and Earl B. Wilson.

This season's Blackstrap Molasses Committee consists of Mr. Bascom Doyle, Chairman, and Messrs C. F. Gibbins, Leon Godchaux III, John Manard, S. J. Menard, and H. C. Vaccaro.

Pricing

This season the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee will operate under revised rules which give the Committee more flexibility in its pricing deliberations. The new rules, which have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Exchange, are as follows:

Rules Governing Sales of Louisiana Raw Sugar

Refiners—

American, National (Reserve Division), Colonial, Henderson, and Imperial for Louisiana raws.

American, National (Reserve Division), Colonial, Henderson, Imperial, South Coast, Southdown, and Supreme for offshore raws.

Terms—

F.O.B. New Orleans duty paid basis.

Quantity—

Not less than 300 short tons of Louisiana raw sugar or less than 2,000 long tons of offshore raw sugar.

Kind of Sale—

Only spot sales (delivery within 35 days) covered by contract between a Louisiana raw sugar producer, or a seller of offshore raw sugar, and any one of the refiners

(Continued on page 30)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Fresh Cane Pays Off

Grinding has already started for many sugar mills in Louisiana, and it won't be long before the Louisiana cane harvest will be in full swing.

Farmers are interested in receiving the best price possible for every acre of sugar cane in the field. Large scale mill experiments carried on at the L.S.U. Audubon Sugar Factory prove beyond any possible doubt that farmers will make more money per acre of cane if the cane is delivered to the mill as soon after being cut as possible.

An acre of cane cut today, burned, and delivered to the mill tomorrow, is worth over $40 more than the same acre cut today, burned, and delivered after seven days. The forty dollar saving is a very conservative figure. This figure is not the result of one small experiment, but has been proven by many tests conducted over a two year period using many two ton samples.

Multiply $40 times the number of acres of cane in the field. It's profit that is received at practically no extra cost.

Cane loses weight rapidly after it is cut, and after seven days there has been about a 10 percent drop from the original weight.

Purity always goes down with each day after cane is cut. Occasionally a sample will show a slight rise in sucrose content after cane is cut a couple of days but this is always offset by both loss of weight and drop in purity.

Don't believe "Old Wives Tales." Believe proven facts. Fresh cane to the mill is money in your pocket.

These experiments were conducted by the Southern Regional Laboratory of New Orleans, the Audubon Sugar Factory of L.S.U., and the American Sugar Cane League. The above mentioned agencies are deeply indebted to the St. Gabriel Prison Farm and its very capable staff for growing the cane for these experiments.

Plant Properly

Many farmers have not yet been able to complete their planting operation this year because of rainfall. Many will be planting during the grinding season. Remember that the planting operation is one of the most important parts of making a good crop. Do not get in a rush. Do not do a sloppy planting job. The prettiest plant cane in the field this year is the cane that was planted during the last grinding season. From observation, C. P. 44-101 and N. Co. 310 responded well to late planting last year. Plant good sound cane (not leaves and tops) in a well pulverized, firmed seed bed and it will be hard to miss a good stand.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Domestic Sugar Quota Cut

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reduced the estimate of domestic sugar requirements (total quotas) from 9,200,000 tons to 9,050,000 tons on October 8th.

This action was taken to assure stability in domestic sugar prices in view of sugar distribution to date at a lower level than in the same period last year, Sugar Division officials said.

The full statement of bases and consideration for this action follows:

"Requirements—Sugar regulations for 1957 were originally established in December, 1956, at 8,800,000 short tons, raw value. During the first half of 1957, excessive prices prevailed in the world market which made necessary progressive increases in requirements to 9,300,000 tons to provide the supply needed for U. S. consumption at prices consistent with the objectives of the Act and to insure the continuity of adequate supplies. In July, sugar prices declined and on August 9 requirements were lowered to 9,200,000 tons.

Since August 9 domestic sugar prices have been relatively stable but world prices have fluctuated widely at levels significantly below U. S. prices. Sugar distribution has been low. The total for the year through September 28 was reported to be about 160,000 tons below that for the corresponding period last year.

Accordingly, it appears that total quotas of 9,050,000 tons will provide adequate supplies at fair prices."

Acreage Allotments for 1958 Mainland Sugarcane

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on October 8 the determination of restrictive proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) for sugarcane farms in the Mainland Sugarcane Area (Louisiana and Florida) for the 1958 crop.

The 1958 program provides generally for the establishment of proportionate shares at the levels which were effective for the 1957 program. Department officials indicated that this action was based upon the unanimous recommendation of grower and processor representatives in the Mainland Sugarcane Area.

The Department estimates that a total of 290,000 acres of sugarcane will be harvested for sugar and seed or classified as bona fide abandonment for the 1957 crop, the harvest of which begins this fall.

Generally proportionate shares for farms which are subdivided in 1958 will be determined on the basis of the relationship between the cropland on the subdivisions and the cropland on the farm being subdivided. However, if such division results in the establishment of a Proportionate share which is inconsistent with the acreage of sugarcane grown on any subdivision during the last three crop years, the proportionate share will be determined on the basis of such acreages. Where

(Continued on page 30)

1957 FAIR PRICE DETERMINATION

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Sugar) Department of Agriculture

Subchapter I — Determination of Prices

(Sugar Determination 874.10)

PART 874—PRICES: SUGARCANE: LOUISIANA 1957 CROP

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and due consideration of the evidence presented at the public hearing held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on August 7, 1957, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 874.10 *Fair and reasonable prices for the 1957 crop of Louisiana sugarcane.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana who is also a processor of sugarcane (herein referred to as "processor") shall have paid or contracted to pay, for sugarcane of the 1957 crop grown by the other producers and processed by him, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this determination, the term:

(1) "Price of raw sugar" means the price of 96° raw sugar quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.; except that if the Director of the Sugar Division determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of raw sugar.

(2) "Price of blackstrap molasses" means the price per gallon of blackstrap molasses quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.; except that if the Director of the Sugar Division determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses.

(3) "Weekly average price" means the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar or blackstrap molasses, whichever is applicable, for the week in which the sugarcane is delivered.

(4) "Season's average price" means the simple average of the weekly prices of raw sugar or blackstrap molasses, whichever is applicable, for the period October 11, 1957 through February 27, 1958.

(5) "Net sugarcane" means the quantity of sugarcane obtained by deducting the weight of trash from the gross weight of sugarcane as delivered by a producer.

(6) "Trash" means green or dried leaves, sugarcane tops, dirt and all other extraneous material delivered with sugarcane.

(7) "Standard sugarcane" means *net* sugarcane, containing 12 percent sucrose in the normal juice with a purity of at least 76.00 but not more than 76.49.

(8) "Salvage sugarcane" means sugarcane containing either less than 9.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice or less than 68 purity in the normal juice.

(9) "State Office" means the Louisiana State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office.

(b) *Basic price*:

(1) The basic price for standard sugarcane shall be not less than $1.06 per ton for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar deter-

(Continued on page 28)

1957 HARVESTING AND 1958 CULTIVATION WAGE RATES

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Sugar Department of Agriculture

Subchapter H — Determination of Wage Rates

(Sugar Determination 864.5)

PART 864—WAGES; SUGARCANE; LOUISIANA FAIR AND REASONABLE WAGES; HARVESTING—1957 CROP; PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION—CALENDAR YEAR 1958

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on August 7, 1957, the following determination is hereby issued.

§ 864.5 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in Louisiana in the harvesting of the 1957 crop of sugarcane and production and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1958.* (a) *Requirements.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana shall be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the act if all persons employed on the farm in the harvesting of the 1957 crop of sugarcane the production and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1958 shall have been paid in accordance with the following:

(1) *Wage Rates.* All such persons shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the worker, but not less than the rates specified below. Wage rates applicable to the harvesting of the 1957 crop shall be effective on the date of publication of this section in the Federal Register and wage rates applicable to production and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1958 shall be effective on January 1, 1958.

(i) *For work performed on a time or piecework basis:*

Class of Worker or Operation Harvest of 1957 Crop	Rate Per Hour
Cutters, toppers, strippers, and scrappers behind loaders	$ .60
Loaders, spotters, ropemen, grabmen	.65
Cutters and loaders, pilers, and hoist operators	.60
Tractor drivers, truck drivers and harvester bottom blade operators	.70
Teamsters	.65
Operators of mechanical loading or harvesting equipment	.75
All other harvesting workers	.55
	Rate Per Ton
Cutting top and bottom:	
Large barrel varieties [1]	$1.10
Small barrel varieties [2]	1.30
	Rate Per Hour
Production and Cultivation, calendar year 1958	
Tractor drivers	$ .60
All other production and cultivation workers	.50

(ii) *Workers between 14 and 16 years of age when employed on a time basis.* For workers between 14 and 16 years of age, the wage rate per hour (maximum employment is 8 hours per day for such workers without deduction from Sugar Act payments to the producer) shall not be less than three-fourths of the applicable hourly wage rate for adults provided under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(iii) *Other piecework rates.* The

[1] Large barrel varieties: Co 290; C. P. 29/103; C. P. 29/116; C. P. 32/243; C. P. 36/13; C. P. 36/105; C. P. 29/120; C. P. 43/47; C. P. 44/101; C. P. 44/155; N. Co. 310; C. P. 47/193; and C. P. 48/103.

[2] Small barrel varieties: All other.

(Continued on page 26)

PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF GIBBERELLIC ACID UPON SUGARCANE[1]

By R. E. Coleman, Plant Physiologist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Among the most interesting plant growth stimulants that have been discovered are the gibberellins. Although these substances were known to the Japanese as early as 1926, it was not until recently that they have attracted the attention of plant physiologists in the United States. The gibberellins are substances produced by the fungus, *Gibberella fujikuroi,* which causes a disease of rice; at present, there are at least two of these gibberellin compounds, gibberellic acid and gibberellin A. Many growth stimulatory phenomena have been attributed to these compounds. The most obvious is that of elongation of internodes. Other responses have been parthenocarpic fruit development in tomato and earlier flowering in several plants(1), the replacement of the cold requirement for flowering in certain plants(2), restoration of normal growth to dwarf mutant maize plants(3), and the breaking of dormancy in many plants.

There is a report from Puerto Rico(4) of the effects of gibberellic acid on sugarcane. Workers there soaked sugarcane seed pieces in solutions of various concentrations of gibberellic acid. Following such treatments they reported increases in growth of from 40 to 100 percent. Similarly, reports from Hawaii(5) have shown that gibberellic acid solution applied to the spindle of sugarcane plants caused a 50 percent increase in height as compared with untreated plants. Further information on the effects of gibberellic acid on sugarcane have come from experiments conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., Canal Point, Fla., and Houma, La. This report covers only the experiments conducted at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station at Houma.

In one of these experiments single-eye seed pieces were treated by soaking for 5 hours in solutions containing various amounts (5 and 10 ppm.) of gibberellic acid. The cuttings were then incubated and planted in 4-inch pots in the greenhouse. Another lot of seed pieces was treated by applying a .10 percent gibberellic acid - lanolin paste mixture to the nodal zone. Varieties C. P. 44/101 and C. P. 44/155 were used in these tests and 100 plants used for each treatment. The effect of the gibberellic acid treatments on the height of the plants is shown in Figure 1. In this figure the average height of all the treated plants is compared to the average height of the control plants of the variety C. P. 44/101. The growth patterns for the plants of variety C. P. 44/155 were essentially the same as those shown in Figure 1. The weekly height measurements did not show significant differences between the various concentrations of the gibberellic acid used in this test. For the period up to 23 days after treatment the treated plants increased in height, on the average, at a 56 percent greater rate than the control plants. After this period the rate of growth of the treated plants appeared to level off while the growth of the control plants continued at the same rate. By the 47th day after treatment there was very little differences in the rates of growth between the treated and control plants although the treated plants were taller. At this stage of growth a group of plants from each treatment was sprayed with a 10 ppm g.a. solution. This treatment resulted in a second increase in rate of growth over that of the previous treatments

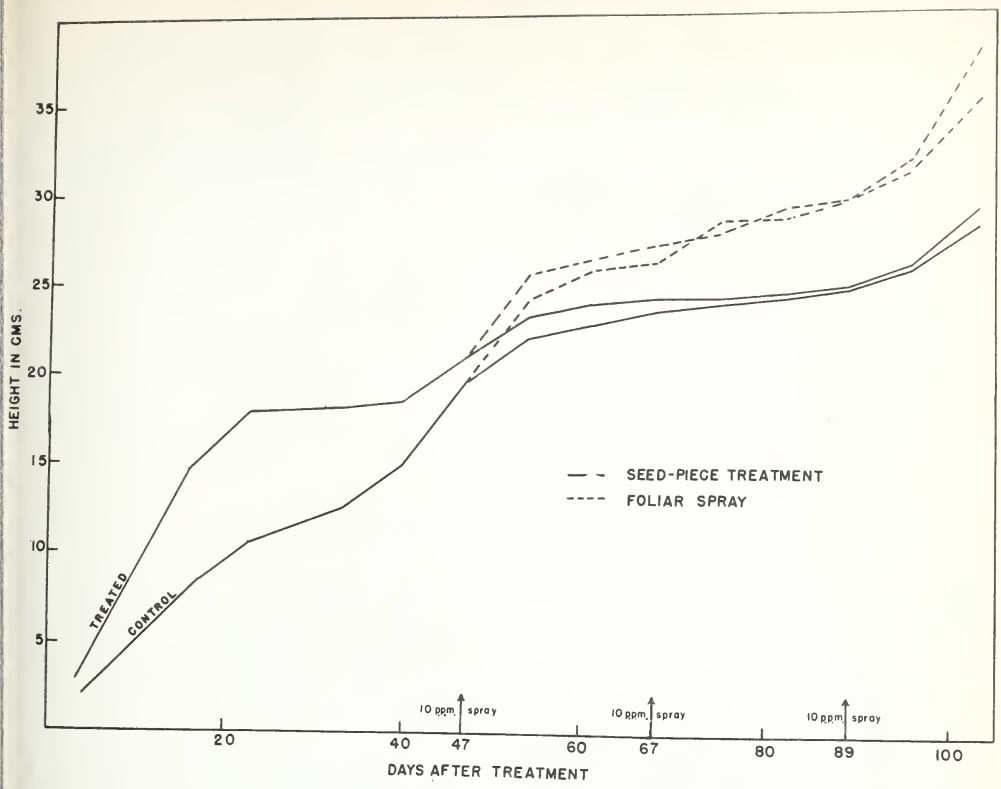

Fig. 1. Effect of gibberellic acid on the height of sugarcane plants. Solid lines represent a comparison between treated and control plants in which the gibberellic acid was applied as a 5-hour soaking treatment of the seed piece. The dotted lines represent a comparison of a group of these same plants with additional gibberellic acid treatments in the form of a 10 ppm. foliar spray on the days indicated by the arrows.

(see Figure 1). However, 21 days after this second treatment, the rate of growth of all the treatments was nearly the same. Subsequent spray treatments were given at 21-day intervals to the same group of plants. These repeated treatments produced plants 60 percent taller than the control plants.

The plants which were treated only by soaking in gibberellic acid solutions were harvested 112 days after treatment, and height and weight measurements obtained. The results are summarized in table 1. After this period of growth there were no significant differences in height due to the gibberellic acid treatments. With variety C. P. 44/101, there were significant differences in the fresh weight of the plants. Hence while the snigle application of gibberellic acid as a seed-piece treatment caused more rapid elongation in the earlier stages of growth, it also resulted in more spindly plants. This is reflected in the data of table 1 which shows that the untreated plants had a significantly greater fresh weight. When gibberellic acid is applied repeatedly it affects the plants by increasing height and weight.

Based on these tests further experiments are in progress using gibberellic acid on sugarcane in the field with spray applications at 10-day intervals during the summer and prior to harvest. This will be followed up by studies of the effects

TABLE 1.

Effect of soaking seed pieces in gibberellic acid solutions of various concentrations for 5 hours, on the height and fresh weight of 2 varieties of sugarcane

Treatment	Average Height		Average Fresh Weight	
	C.P. 44/101	C.P. 44/155	C.P. 44/101	C.P. 44/155
	cms.	cms.	gms.	gms.
5 ppm g.a.	31.4	30.2	35.9	33.5
10 ppm g.a.	34.3	30.0	38.5	32.6
.10% g.a.-lanolin paste	36.4	-	44.2	-
Water	33.8	29.7	51.8	37.0
Untreated	33.5	-	49.4	-
L.S.D. .05	n.s.	n.s.	1.2	n.s.

upon maturity, juice analysis, and yields.

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[1] The gibberellic acid used in this study was most generously supplied by Mr. John D. Garber of Merck, Sharpe and Dohme.

WAGES

(Continued from page 23)

piecework rate for any operation specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, when performed on a unit basis other than a ton, or the piecework rate for any operation not specified shall be as agreed upon between the producer and the worker: *Provided,* That the hourly rate of earnings of each worker employed on piecework during each pay period (such pay period not to be in excess of two weeks), shall average for the time worked at piecework rates during such pay period not less than the applicable hourly rate prescribed in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Compensable working time.* For work performed under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, compensable working time includes all time which the worker spends in the performance of his duties except time taken out for meals during the work day. Compensable working commences at the time the worker is required to start work and ends upon completion of work in the field. However, if the producer requires the operator of mechanical equipment, driver of animals, or any other class of worker to report to a place other than the field, such as an assembly point, tractor shed, etc. located on the farm, the time spent in transit from such place to the field and from the field to such place is compensable working time. Any time spent in performing work directly related to the principal work performed by the worker, such as servicing equipment, is compensable working time. Time of the worker while being transported from a central recruiting point or labor camp to the farm is not compensable time.

(3) *Equipment necessary to perform work assignment.* The producer shall furnish without cost to the worker any equipment required in the performance of any work assignment. However, the worker may be charged for the cost of such equipment in the event of its loss or destruction through negligence of the worker. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, hand and mechanical tools and special wearing apparel, such as boots and raincoats, required to discharge the work assignment.

(b) *Applicability.* The requirements of this section are applicable to all persons employed on the farm, except as provided in paragraph (c) below, in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane grown on the farm for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar. *Provided,* That such requirements shall not apply to any person engaged in such work with respect to sugarcane grown on acreage in excess of the proportionate share for the farm, which is marketed (or processed) for the production of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed, if the producer furnishes to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee acceptable and adequate proof which satisfies the Committee that the work performed was related solely to such sugarcane.

(c) *Workers not covered.* The requirements of this determination are not applicable to workers performing services which are indirectly connected with the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane, including, but not limited to mechanics, welders, and other maintenance workers and repairmen.

(d) *Proof of compliance.* The producer shall, upon request, furnish the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee acceptable and adequate proof which satisfies the Committee that all workers have been paid in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(e) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to workers below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(f) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this determination may file a wage claim with the local County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at that office. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Upon receipt of a wage claim the County office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the worker. The County ASC Office shall conduct such investigation as it deems necessary. The producer and worker shall be notified in writing of the recommendation of the County ASC Committee for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office, 1517 Sixth Street, Alexandria, Louisiana, which shall likewise consider the facts. The producer and worker shall be notified in writing of the recommendation of the State ASC Committee for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State ASC Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Director of the Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the

act. If a claim is appealed to the Director of the Sugar Division, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned.

———o———

FAIR PRICES

(Continued from page 22)

mined on the basis of the weekly average price or the season's average price in accordance with whichever was used by the processor during the 1956 crop, or the processor may use the alternate period upon written approval by the State Office:

Privided. That the average price of raw sugar as determined above may be reduced by not more than the following:

(i) 0.022 cent for all mills except those located in the areas defined in (ii) and (iii) below:

(ii) 0.097 cent for mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River; or

(iii) 0.147 cent for mills located north and west of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

(2) The basic price for salvage sugarcane shall be determined in accordance with the method used by the processor for the 1956 crop, except that the processor and producer may agree upon a different method of settlement subject to written approval by the State Office upon a determination by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Louisiana State Committee (hereinafter referred to as "State Committee") that the method of settlement and the resultant price are fair and reasonable.

(c) *Conversion of net sugarcane to standard sugarcane.* Net sugarcane (except salvage sugarcane) shall be converted to standard sugarcane as follows:

(1) By multiplying the quantity of net sugarcane by the applicable quality factor in accordance with the following table:

Percent Sucrose in normal juice of net sugarcane	Standard sugarcane quality factor [1]
9.5	0.60
10.0	.70
10.5	.80
11.0	.90
11.5	.95
12.0	1.00
12.5	1.05
13.0	1.10
13.5	1.15
14.0	1.20
14.5	1.25

[1] The quality factor for sugarcane of intermediate percentages of sucrose in normal juice shall be interpolated and for sugarcane having more than 14.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice shall be computed in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

and,

(2) By multiplying the quantity determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph by the applicable purity factor in the following table:

Same as the 1956 purity table.

(d) *Molasses payment.* For each ton of net sugarcane (except salvage sugarcane) there shall be paid an amount equal to the product of 7.0 gallons times one-half of the average price per gallon of blackstrap molasses in excess of 6 cents. The average price of blackstrap molasses shall be the weekly average price or the season's average price in accordance with whichever was used by the processor during the 1956 crop, or the processor may use the alternate period upon written approval by the State Office.

(e) *Hoisting, weighing, and transportation.* The price for sugarcane specified in this determination shall be applicable to sugarcane delivered (1) to a field hoist, or (2) directly to the mill. With respect to sugarcane delivered to a field hoist, the costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting sugarcane from the hoist to the mill shall be paid by the processor or the processor shall make allowances to the producer for such services, based on *net sugarcane,* at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to the 1956 crop. However,

the processor shall not be required to make hauling allowances to the producer in excess of the rates charged by a contract or commercial carrier or the rates which such carrier would charge for performing such service. With respect to sugarcane delivered directly to the mill the processor shall pay the cost of transportation from the farm to the mill or shall make an allowance to the producer for such service, *based on net sugarcane,* at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to the 1956 crop: *Provided,* that nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed as prohibiting negotiations between the processor and the producer with respect to allowances to be made to the producer, any change to be approved in writing by the State Office upon a determination by the State Committee that the change results in allowances which are fair and reasonable.

(f) *Payment for frozen sugarcane.*

(1) Because of the decreased boiling house efficiency deductions may be made from the payment for frozen sugarcane provided such deductions are at rates not in excess of 1.5 percent of the payment, computed without regard to the molasses payment, for each 0.1 cc. of acidity above 2.50 cc. of N/10 alkali per 10 cc. of juice but not in excess of 4.75 cc. (intervening fractions are to be computed to the nearest multiple of 0.05 cc.). Frozen sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity shall be considered as having no value. Sugarcane shall not be considered as frozen, even after being subject to freezing temperature, unless and until there is evidence of damage having taken place because of the freeze, such evidence to be certified by the State Office.

(2) In the event a general freeze causes abnormally low recoveries of raw sugar by a processor in relation to the sucrose and purity tests of sugarcane, payment for such sugarcane may be made as mutually agreed upon between the producer and the processor, subject to written approval by the State Office: *Provided,* that the payment for each ton of net sugarcane shall be not less than an amount equal to the total returns from raw sugar and molasses actually recovered from such sugarcane, determined on the basis of the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses less an amount not to exceed $3.00 per gross ton of sugarcane for processing and less the actual costs of hoisting,weighing and transporting such sugarcane.

(g) *Mutual plan for improving harvesting and delivery.* If a processor and the producers delivering sugarcane to such processor mutually agree upon a plan for improving harvesting and delivery operations, there may be deducted from the price per ton of sugarcane an amount equal to one-half of the per ton cost of such plan. Such deduction may not be made until the plan has the written approval of the State Office and it has been determined by the State Committee that the plan is fair and reasonable.

(h) *Sugarcane for livestock feed.* The requirements of this determination are applicable to all sugarcane grown by a producer and processed by the processor for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar: *Provided,* that such requirements shall not apply with respect to sugarcane grown on acreage in excess of the proportionate share for the farm if such sugarcane is marketed (or processed) for the production of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed.

(i) *Subterfuge.* The processor shall not reduce the returns to the producer below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 21)

the subdivision of a farm occurs after the planting of the 1958 crop, the interested parties may make application to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee for the establishment of the proportionate share by use of the 1958 planted acreage.

The other changes in the determination from last year relate primarily to the procedural aspect of establishing proportionate shares and the checking of compliance therewith.

As in former years, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) County Committees of the Commodity Stabilization Service have been delegated the responsibility for establishing farm proportionate shares in accordance with the determination.

Florida Prospects

The cane harvest season in Florida will begin October 21st according to Harry T. Vaughn, Executive Vice President and General Manager of the United States Sugar Corporation. Mr. Vaughn said, "If weather permits the season will thus begin sixteen days earlier than last year. Prospects are very good, the cane has had an excellent growing season and indications are there will be an excellent yield." The United States Sugar Corporation has 22,723 acres of sugar this year of which 308 acres will be reserved for seed cane and the remainder will be harvested and processed into raw sugar.

Cubans Visit

Executives of the Cuban sugar industry visited Colorado sugar beet fields and factories October 7 through 10. Robert H. Shields of Washington, D. C., president of the United States Beet Sugar Association through which the invitation to the Cuban leaders was extended said:—"We hope that this tour by outstanding leaders of the Cuban sugar industry will in some measure reciprocate the courtesies extended to us in 1950 when the heads of several of our domestic beet sugar companies went to Cuba to study the operations of the Cuban sugar industry."

The Cuban executives, some of whom were accompanied by their wives, included:

Hon. Amadeo Lopez Castro, President of the National Development Commission and principal advisor to the Cuban government on sugar affairs.

Dr. Arturo Manas, President of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute and Secretary of the National Association of Sugar Mill Owners.

Hon. Dr. Jorge Barroso, member of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute representing the sugar mill owners.

Dr. Gaston Godoy, member of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute representing the mill owners.

Hon. Pastor Torres, member of the Sugar Stabilization Institute representing the cane growers.

Laurence Crosby, member of the Sugar Stabilization Institute representing the American sugar mill owners in Cuba.

Dr. Joaquin E. Meyer, Washington representative of the Sugar Stabilization Institute and financial counselor of the Embassy of Cuba.

Four of the party hold positions in the Cuban government. Messrs. Lopez Castro, Barroso and Torres are Ministers without Portfolio and Mr. Godoy is Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Shields said, however, that they came to Colorado in non-official capacity and only as representatives of the Cuban sugar industry.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 19)

listed above shall be considered a spot sale of raw sugar. Only sales covered by one contract shall be considered, and no resales from one

refiner to another refiner shall be considered.

Time Limit for Sales—

Sales completed before the closing of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange shall be used in arriving at a price for the day. All sales completed after the closing of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange shall be carried over to the following market day and included in the sales of that day. The Exchange week shall be Friday through Thursday.

Holidays—

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., shall be closed when the New York sugar market is closed.

Daily Average Prices—

All daily average prices shall be the simple average of the spot sales of Louisiana raws or offshore raws to the refiners listed above on any given day. When no spot sales of Louisiana raws or offshore raws to the refiners listed above are reported on any given day the quotation for that day shall be determined by a majority vote of the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee subject to rules approved by the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

Weekly Average Prices—

Weekly average prices shall be established by taking the simple average of the daily quotations of this Exchange.

Average Price for the Season—

The Season's average price shall be established by taking the simple average of the weekly average prices issued by this Exchange applicable to the Cane Purchase Contract Period.

Correction of Quotations—

The Exchange reserves the right to adjust any erroneous quotations. An appeal may be taken on any daily quotation by a member of the Exchange to the Board of Directors. Such appeal must be taken within 24 hours of the time the quotation was made and an appeal fee of $25.00 shall be assessed by the Exchange for each appeal.

Committee Rules

It is the intent of the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee to name a price for raw sugar which, in the majority opinion of the Committee, represents the value of raw sugar delivered in the Port of New Orleans on the day for which the quotation is determined.

The basis on which a daily spot quotation is to be determined in the absence of any spot sales of Louisiana or offshore raw sugar to the (above) Refiners is as follows:

1. The New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange daily spot quotation adjusted to the duty-paid, delivered New Orleans, basis by using the freight rate differential from Cuba, if any, existing between New York and New Orleans, as furnished by James E. Ward & Company of New York.

2. Current bids and offers of Louisiana or offshore Sellers to the Refiners listed above.

3. Last Sales in Ports of New Orleans.

Specific rules—

1. In no event shall a price be made at less than a bid price nor more than an offered price when such bids or offers are deemed legitimate in the opinion of the Committee.

2. The Committee may disregard a bid or offer made subsequent to 11:30 A.M. on the assumption that such bid or offer is purely to influence the spot quotation.

3. The Committee may disregard a bid or offer where such bid or offer is not freely available to all bona fide Refiners or Merchants.

4. The Committee shall disregard bids or offers as well as sales between Merchants and between Refiners.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

To Honor Congressional Delegation

The American Sugar Cane League is pleased to be a co-sponsor again this year of an appreciation luncheon for the entire Louisiana Congressional Delegation that will be held in the International Room of the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, November 13, 1957. The luncheon is under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area and Senator Allen J. Ellender will be the principal speaker.

Those who attended the Appreciation Day Luncheon last year will remember that it was a very pleasant occasion. We in the sugar business have many reasons to be grateful for the good works of the people who represent us in Washington and it is a pleasure for us to join in promoting and affair in their honor. The cost of the luncheon is $3.00 a plate. Ladies are, of course, welcome.

Tables will be reserved for members of the League and their friends. Send your reservations, along with your check, to the League office, 1114 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana before November 8th.

Do Not Overload Cane Trucks

We noticed in the newspapers the other day that the State Police have received strict orders to enforce load limits of all trucks on the highways.

It is bad practice to overload cane trucks for at least two reasons. (1) With the State Police cracking down it could cost a violator time and money, and (2) it is bad public relations for the sugar industry for overloaded and improperly loaded cane trucks to be on the highways. Let's be a little more careful this year. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Proportionate Shares

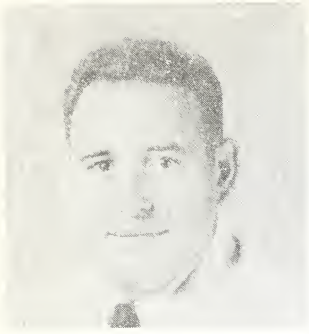
Beginning on page 38 of this issue we are printing the 1958 Proportionate Shares Determination which was issued by the USDA on October 8th. The Determination is rather lengthy but it contains very important information for everyone in Louisiana and Florida who grows or grinds sugar cane. There are parts of it that only a few of the very top-notch "Philadelphia Lawyers" could possibly understand, but other parts, especially those dealing with excess acreage, seem to be rather clear.

Don't let the length of the Determination keep wou from reading it. The time spent will be well worth while.

Prices

The official Louisiana Pricing Period began on October 11th and it is interesting to note that the 6.12 delivered New Orleans price for Louisiana raws was exactly the same as the first daily price of the 1956-57 season. This year, however, the freight differential between Cuban ports and New York and Cuban ports and New Orleans was 3 cents whereas the differential to begin last year's pricing period was 8

(Continued on page 40)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Malcolm Duhe Appointed Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League

The Louisiana sugar industry will be happy to learn that Mr. Malcolm Duhe of Hope Plantation, New Iberia, has been recently appointed Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League by Mr. Bronier Thibaut, President of the League. Mr. Duhe succeeds the late Mr. Stephen C. Munson who had served untiringly as Chairman of this Committee since 1934.

The Contact Committee is one of the most important committees of the American Sugar Cane League. It is through this committee that the research work conducted by the Louisiana State Experiment Station, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the American Sugar Cane League is coordinated. In addition to many other functions, it is through the guidance of this committee that new varieties of cane are released. This function alone makes this committee a most important and necessary part of our industry.

Mr. Duhe in not a newcomer to our industry. He is a very successful farmer in the Iberia area as evidenced by his production of 30.2 tons of cane per acre on 805 acres in cane last year. For this he received a High Yields Award for producing the largest cane yield for his size group in his district last year. He finds the time, the place, and the money to operate one of the three Primary Seed Increase Stations. These stations cooperate very closely with the cane breeding, selection, and testing program. It is here tha the unreleased and unproven vari eaies are increased. When yield re sults of the test fields indicate tha an unreleased variety is promising the Primary Stations transfer thi variety to the 48 Secondary Station located throughout the sugar belt This seed is given free of charge t the Secondary Increase Stations.

Mr. Duhe knows the scientists o both the L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A Stations. He has worked with then in the past and they are ver pleased because of his appointment His visit to the Canal Point, Flori da U.S.D.A. Cane breeding Statio last February impressed not onl the American Sugar Cane League but the Head of the Sugar Crop Section of the U.S.D.A., Dr. H. M Tysdal, and the entire staff of th Station. The research workers ar confidant that the excellent cooper ation which presently exists betwee the agencies will continue under M Duhe's lealership and guidance.

As Chairman of the Contact Com mittee, Mr. Duhe will meet with th sugar cane research workers o many occasions each year. Meeting are usually held in Baton Rouge o in Houma, Louisiana. At a recen meeting held in Baton Rouge hi committee transferred six new un released varieties to the Test Field and Primary Increase Stations.

The Industry is indeed fortunat to have a gentleman of Malcol Duhe's qualifications as Chairma of the Contact Committee of th American Sugar Cane League.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Washington's Loss—Houma's Gain

Frank Wurzlow, Jr., Executive Assistant to Senator Allen J. Ellender will end his twenty-year sojourn on Capitol Hill, November 11, 1957, to return to Louisiana.

A graduate of the Washington College of Law at American University, Frank was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1956, and to the Louisiana Bar in 1957. He will be associated with the law firm of Claude Ellender and Edward Wright in Houma, Louisiana.

Wurzlow came to Washington with Senator Allen J. Ellender in 1937, and has remained here ever since, except for several years he spent in Uncle Sam's armed forces, which he joined as a Private and left as a First Lieutenant in the Quarter Master Corps. Frank is rated by his colleagues as one of the most efficient and popular executive assistants to ever serve on Capitol Hill. He has been most helpful to those of us representing the domestic sugar industry in Washington. Robert H. Shields, President of the U. S. Beet Sugar Association; Slator Miller, Vice President of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association and Dudley Smith, Vice President of the Puerto Rican Sugar Producers Association join "yours truly" and Frank's many friends on Capitol Hill and in the various government department's in wishing him a long life and the best of luck and happiness.

Mr. Wurzlow, his charming wife, the former Mary Elizabeth Chauvin of Houma, and their son Frank III, hope to be settled in their new home by the middle of November.

Hearing on 1958 Sugar Requirements

Formal notice of the public hearing on 1958 sugar requirements has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The hearing will be held November 19, 1957 in the Freer Gallery of Art, Jefferson Drive at Twelfth Street, S. W. beginning at 10 a. m.

Principal matters for consideration at the hearing relate to (1) the manner of determining deficiencies or surpluses in inventories of sugar, (2) the effect upon requirements of various changes in demand conditions, (3) the effect of the prospective 1958 level and trend of consumer purchasing power, (4) the manner in which the relationship between the wholesale price of refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States should be employed or considered, and (5) the relative importance of the foregoing factors in determining the sugar requirements for 1958.

Senator Wallace F. Bennett at The Sugar Club of New York

Larger supplies of U. S. mainland-produced beet and cane sugar, made available for the market under the 1956 amendments to the Sugar Act, have increased competition and benefited the sugar consumer Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R. Utah) said in an address to The Sugar Club of New York, October 24th.

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1958 CROP PROPORTIONATE SHARES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE
Chapter VIII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Sugar) Department of Agriculture
Subchapter G—Determination of Proportionate Shares
(Sugar Determination 855.5)
PART 855—Mainland Cane Sugar Area
Proportionate Shares: Mainland Cane Sugar Area: 1958 Crop

Pursuant to the provisions of section 302 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "act"), the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 855.5 *Proportionate Shares for Sugarcane Farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area for the 1958 Crop.* (a) *Farm Proportionate Share.* A 1958-crop proportionate share for each sugarcane farm in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, as constituted at the beginning of harvest of the 1958 crop on such farm shall be established as hereinafter provided in terms of acres by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee (hereinafter referred to as "county committee") for the county in which the farm headquarters is located. The minimum proportionate share established for any farm pursuant to subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph (a) shall be 5.0 acres. "Acreage" or "acres" as used in this section means the area of sugarcane harvested for seed or abandoned and classified as bona fide abandonment under procedure issued by the Commodity Stabilization Service and the area on which sugarcane is grown and marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar, except sugar or liquid sugar for use as livestock feed, or for the production of livestock feed (referred to in this section as "sugar for livestock"). The term "operator" as used in this section means the person who as producer controls and directs the operations on the farm.

(1) *For Farms Reconstituted in 1957 on Basis of 1957 Measured Sugarcane Acreage.* In the case of any 1958-crop farm for which the 1957-crop proportionate share was determined in whole or in part on the basis of the 1957 measured sugarcane acreage at the request of interested parties pursuant to subparagraph (a)(5) of § 885.4 (Determination of Proportionate Shares for the 1957 Crop, 21 F.R. 6218) the 1958 proportionate share for such farm shall be such 1957-crop proportionate share.

In the event that on or before January 15, 1958, any person, having an interest as an owner or operator of a farm for which a 1958 proportionate share has been or would be established as heretofore provided in this subparagraph, files a written request with the county committee that the 1958 proportionate share for such a farm not be established as heretofore provided in this subparagraph, a 1958 proportionate share for such farm and for each of the other farms which together with the farm for which such a request has been filed, constituted in 1957 all of the subdivisions of a 1956 farm shall be determined and established as follows: By multiplying the total of the 1957 proportionate shares established for all such subdivisions by the percentage that the cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane in each subdivision is of the total cropland acreage suitable for the production of sugarcane in the 1956 farm of which such subdivisions were a part; or if the county committee determines that the use of the cropland relationship as heretofore pro-

(Continued on page 40)

NEW GUINEA TRIP ENHANCES USDA'S WORLD SUGARCANE COLLECTION

Possible new commercial varieties of sugarcane, plus stronger genetic resistance against diseases of the crop in this country, may result from a recent plant exploration trip to the South Pacific, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Carl Grassl, botanist and sugarcane breeder of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, returned recently from a five-month search for new germ plasm in New Guinea and surrounding islands. He and Dr. John Warner, plant breeder of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, brought back cuttings of 150 varieties of *Saccharum officinarum*, or "chewing canes," 25 different kinds of *Saccharum edule*, edible top canes, and 40 varieties of *Saccharum robustum* the wild ancestor of our modern-day sugarcane.

In addition, the USDA plant explorers made 61 seed collections of *Saccharum robustum* and *spontaneum* and gathered 40 species of related wild grasses during the first U. S. - sponsored expedition of its kind since 1928. Most of the cuttings and seed were collected from the northern part of New Guinea and inland near the mountainous areas inhabited by tribes of headhunters. Both cuttings and seeds were gathered, because the former produce more uniform results in breeding work while the latter yield more diversified results.

When this substantial deposit is screened through quarantine and added to USDA's world collection of sugarcane at Canal Point, Fla., USDA plant scientists will be able to expand studies involving the breeding and selection of better adapted, higher-producing varieties possessing higher sugar content or other desired characteristics.

Addition of this important germ plasm to the sugarcane collection will also expedite long - range research efforts to breed new varieties resistant to insect damage and to diseases such as mosaic, red rot, root rot, and the ratoon stunting disease.

By reducing the number and size of millable stalks, ratoon stunting disease alone accounts for an average annual loss of 10 to 25 percent of the sugar and sirup production from sugarcane plantings in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Sugarcane varieties have tended for many years to "run out" and scientists have coped with this problem by providing a flow of new, vigorous, high yielding varieties. This has succeeded in only temporarily checking the ravaging effects of several diseases which have become serious hazards because of a build-up of infectious material or through rapid mutation. For this reason, a larger supply of germ plasm was necessary for future research.

Organizations cooperating in the latest exploration for sugarcane germ plasm included representatives of the Queensland (Australia) Bureau of Sugar Experiment Station and the British and Dutch governments.

As a safety precaution during the New Guinea expedition, to avoid possible loss of valuable breeding material, identical shipments of cuttings were made to Magnetic Island, Queensland, Australia, and to the USDA Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. The new varieties will be held in quarantine for two years prior to planting in breeding nurseries to guard against the introduction of diseases and insects.

This recent collection is highly important to the sugarcane industry of the world, say USDA specialists, in view of the fact that native sug-

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 35)

cents.

The price of raws in New York advanced from 6.15 at the start of the pricing period to 6.35, and the New Orleans price advanced from 6.12 to 6.32 but the New York quotation today (October 28) is 6.30 and the New Orleans quotation is 6.26. Last season at this time the price of raw sugar in New York had advanced to 6.50 and the Sugar Division was trying desperately to reduce it by increasing quotas. It is encouraging to note that the overall quota was reduced 150,000 tons just prior to the start of the Louisiana pricing period this year, which is a very welcomed switch in procedure.

The first quotation on blackstrap molasses this season was 14 cents a gallon, f.o.b. plantation. The first quotation last year was 22 cents a gallon, f.o.b. plantation. Today (October 28) blackstrap is quoted at 13 cents a gallon and the price on October 28, 1956 was 27 cents a gallon. This is a 14 cent deficit for this season up to date, which, to slip into the vernacular, ain't good.

N. Y. C. & S. Exchange In New Home

The world's most modern and completely integrated commodity exchange, featuring a wide range of trading floor innovations including a curved, sound-swallowing ceiling and an inter-communications system providing for instantaneous posting of quotations, was unveiled on October 28th when the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange formally opened its new facilities at 79 Pine Street.

Currently celebrating its 75th anniversary, the Exchange now has 344 members representing all segments of the coffee and sugar industries in the United States and in 21 foreign countries. Moving from a building it owned at 113 Pearl Street for the past 63 years, the Exchange now occupies approximately 10,000 square feet on the mezzanine, second and third floors of the new 12-story structure located at Pine and Water Streets. Main facility provided by the Exchange is a trading floor where prospective buyers and sellers of coffee and sugar meet daily to transact business for growers, merchants, roasters, refiners, brokers, distributors and manufacturers of finished products.

Baughman Honored

According to a news release received from Rotary International headquarters in Evanston, Illinois Mr. Clarence W. Baughman, who owns and manages the Calumet Plantation near Franklin, is serving as a District Governor of Rotary International. Mr. Baughman is a past president of the Rotary Club of Franklin, La.

As Governor of one of the two Rotary Districts in Louisiana, Mr Baughman coordinates the activities of 55 Rotary Clubs. He is scheduled according to the news release, to visit each Club some time during the year to offer advice and assistance on Rotary service activities and administration.

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TRIP

(Continued from page 39)

arcane gardens—where superior varieties grow—are rapidly disappearing with the advance of civilization in New Guinea and surrounding areas.

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SHARES

(Continued from page 38)

vided results in the establishment of proportionate shares for the farms involved which are not consistent with the acreage of sugarcane which was grown on the land of such subdivision farms in the years 1954 1955 and 1956, by apportioning the total of the acreage comprised of the 1957 proportionate shares established for all such subdivisions among such farms in the same proportion that the total acreage of

sugarcane grown on each subdivision for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 bears to the total acreage of sugarcane grown on all such farms for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956.

(2) *For Farms Reconstituted for the 1958 Program.* (i) Where a farm as constituted for the 1957-crop proportionate share program is subdivided for the purpose of the 1958-crop proportionate share program, a 1958-crop proportionate share for each subdivision shall be determined by multiplying the 1957 proportionate share of the farm of which such subdivisions were a part by the percentage that the cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane in each subdivision is of the total cropland acreage suitable for the production of sugarcane in the 1957 farm, except that if the county committee determines that the use of the cropland relationships in any case results in the establishment of a proportionate share which is inconsistent with any written evidence of the acreage of sugarcane on any subdivision during the crop years 1955, 1956 and 1957, or is not representative of the 1958-crop sugarcane acreage on any subdivision at the time of subdivision, a proportionate share for each subdivision shall be redetermined by the county committee in the manner set forth in divisions (ii) or (iii) of this subparagraph whichever is applicable.

(ii) Upon written application joined in by all the parties concerned in any subdivision of a farm, and filed with the county committee not later than the beginning of harvest of the 1958-crop sugarcane on the farm, and upon approval by the county committee, a proportionate share for each subdivision may be established or re-established by multiplying the 1957 proportionate share of the farm which is subdivided, by the percentage that the total acreage of sugarcane in each subdivision of the farm for the crop years 1955, 1956 and 1957 is of the total acreage of sugarcane grown within proportionate shares for said three years on the 1957 farm or on the ownership tract (a farm or a portion of a farm which is separately owned).

(iii) If the subdivision of a farm occurs after the planting of the 1958-crop sugarcane and, if prior to the beginning of harvest of such crop, all interested parties join in a written request to the county committee, and upon approval by the county committee, the 1958-crop proportionate share for each subdivision shall be determined by multiplying the 1957 proportionate share for the farm of which the subdivision was a part by the percentage that the 1958 measured sugarcane acreage on each subdivision is of the total measured 1958 sugarcane acreage within the proportionate share on such farm.

(iv) If two or more farms or subdivisions are combined, or there is a combination of one or more farms and one or more subdivisions, the proportionate share for the combined farm shall be the sum of the proportionate shares determined as provided in this section for the parts of the combined farm.

(3) *Other Farms.* The 1958 proportionate share for any farm for which a 1957 proportionate share was established pursuant to § 855.4 and for which a 1958 proportionate share is not determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph, whichever is applicable, shall be such 1957 proportionate share; *Provided,* That for each farm in Avoyelles, St. Landry and Rapides Parishes, Louisiana, the proportionate share shall be the 1957 proportionate share established for such farm excluding any reallotment of unused acreage made to or from the farm pursuant to subparagraph (a) (6) of § 855.4.

(4) *New Farms.* The proportionate share for any farm for which a

proportionate share is not established pursuant to subparagraphs (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph (a) shall be 5.0 acres.

(5) *Transfer of Farm Proportionate Shares.* The proportionate share established or which would have been established pursuant to subparagraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this paragraph for any land either removed from sugarcane production because of transfer by sale, lease or donation to any Federal, State or other agency or entity, having the right of eminent domain, or transferred to such an agency or entity for use primarily for the production of sugarcane for experimental purposes, shall, upon application to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Office (referred to in this section as "State Office") within five years from the date of such transfer, be added to the proportionate share, if any, established for other land owned, purchased, or leased by the owner of the land so transferred.

(6) *Reallotment of Unused Acreage.* If it is determined by the Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Louisiana State Committee that the proportionate share established in accordance with the foregoing provisions for any farm in Avoyelles, St. Landry and Rapides Parishes of Louisiana will not be fully used, the proportionate shares for other farms within such parishes on which the producers desire to market sugarcane for sugar or liquid sugar or harvest sugarcane for seed from an acreage in excess of the proportionate shares established as provided in this paragraph may be increased prior to August 1, 1958, by prorating the total unused acreage among such farms on the basis of their proportionate shares. Before prorating unused acreage from any farm, such State Committee shall obtain a statement from the operator thereof as to the number of acres within the proportionate share that will not be used.

(7) *Adjustments of Proportionate Shares.* Wherever the county committee determines that the proportionate share established for a farm is not fair and equitable as compared with proportionate shares for other farms in the county or parish, considering the availability and suitability of land, adequacy of drainage, availability of production facilities, and the production experience of the operator, the county committee shall, after review of all the facts, forward the case, together with its recommendations, to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee (referred to in this section as "State Committee"). The State Committee shall review the county committee's recommendation, make such adjustments in the proportionate share as are determined to be necessary to establish a proportionate share for the farm which is fair and equitable considering the foregoing factors and return the case to the county committee indicating appropriate disposition. For the purpose of making such adjustments, a maximum of 440 acres is hereby established for the State of Louisiana, and a maximum of 6 acres is established for the State of Florida.

(8) *Notification of Proportionate Shares.* Each operator of a farm for which a proportionate share is established pursuant to this section shall be notified in writing on behalf of the county committee of the proportionate share established for his farm and of his right to appeal under subparagraph (10) of this paragraph.

(9) *Notification of Excess Sugarcane Acreage.* If the county committee determines that the measured acreage of sugarcane for any farm is in excess of the acreage established as the proportionate share for such farm, written notice of the acreage in excess of the proportionate share (referred to in this sec

ion as "excess acreage") and of he eligibility requirements for payment as set forth in subparagraph (6) of paragraph (b) of this section shall be furnished to the operator of such farm.

(10) *Appeals.* A producer of sugarcane who believes that the proportionate share established for his farm pursuant to this section is inequitable may file an appeal in writing at the local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office (referred to in this section as "county office") prior to July 1, 1958. The county committee shall make such adjustments as are necessary due to the use of any incorrect data in determining the proportionate share. In all other cases, the county committee shall, after review of all the facts, forward the case, together with its recommendation, to the State Committee. The State Committee shall review the county committee's recommendation, act upon the appeal, and return the case to the county committee indicating the appropriate disposition. Upon receipt thereof, the county committee shall notify the producer in writing as soon as possible regarding the decision on his appeal. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision, he may appeal in writing before September 1, 1958, to the Director of the Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., whose decision shall be final. In acting upon the appeal, the State Committee or the Director shall consider only such matters as under the provision of this section are required or permitted to be considered by the county committee in the establishment of the farm proportionate share to be reviewed.

(11) *Erroneous Notice of 1958 Proportionate Share.* If through error, a producer is officially notified of a 1958 proportionate share for his farm greater than the proportionate share properly established pursuant to this section, and it is found by the State Committee that such producer, acting solely on the information contained in the erroneous notice, marketed 1958-crop sugarcane from an acreage in excess of the proportionate share properly established, the producer will be deemed to be in compliance with the farm proportionate share unless he marketed sugarcane for sugar from an acreage in excess of the proportionate share stated in the erroneous notice or unless it is determined by the State Committee that the error was so gross as to place the producer on notice regarding the error. However, the Sugar Act payment with respect to the farm shall be limited to the amount of sugar commercially recoverable from the sugarcane marketed (or processed) from the acreage within the properly established proportionate share.

(b) *Eligibility for Payment Under the Act.* The eligibility of any producer of sugarcane for payment under the act shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the acreage of sugarcane grown on the farm and marketed (or processed) for the production of sugar or liquid sugar shall not exceed the proportionate share determined for the farm in accordance with this section, except that any sugarcane grown on acreage in excess of such proportionate share may be marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed, if the operator-producer on the farm furnishes to the county committee weight tickets evidencing that such sugarcane was sold by him, or was processed by or for him for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed or the production of livestock feed, and if so sold, was purchased by the processor for such purpose. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph, the producer shall be deemed to have met the requirements for

payment with respect to marketings (or processings) within the farm proportionate share where sugarcane was marketed (or processed) for sugar or liquid sugar from an acreage on the farm exceeding the farm proportionate share, provided that: (i) Such excess acreage is not more than the larger of two-tenths acre or one percent of the farm proportionate share but not to exceed three acres, and (ii) within one year from the date of the processing of such excess sugarcane, the producer has arranged for a quantity of sugar which was produced from sugarcane in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, which had not been marketed to fill a quota for such area as provided in Part 815 of this Chapter and which is equivalent to the quantity of sugar produced from such excess acreage, to be made subject to a bond given pursuant to the provisions of Part 815 of this Chapter which provides that a condition of such bond be that the sugar shall be used for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed. The Sugar Act payment in any such case shall be limited to the amount of sugar commercially recoverable from the sugarcane marketed (or processed) from the acreage within such share;

(2) That the number of share tenants or sharecroppers engaged in the production of sugarcane of the 1958 crop on the farm shall not be reduced below the number so engaged with respect to the previous crop, unless such reduction is approved by the State Committee. In considering such approval the State Committee shall be guided by whether the reduction was the result of a voluntary action of the share tenant or sharecroppers, or whether the reduction was beyond the control of the producer;

(3) That the producer shall not have entered into any leasing or cropping agreement for the purpose of diverting to himself or any other producer any payments to which share tenants or share cropper would be entitled if their leasing o cropping agreements for the previ ous crop were in effect;

(4) That the requirements of th act with respect to child labor sha have been met, except that such re quirements shall not be applicabl to any sugarcane marketed (or proc essed) from an acreage in excess o the proportionate share for th farm for the production of sugar o liquid sugar for livestock feed i the producer furnishes proof whic the county committee finds accept able and adequate that the wor performed by any child subject t such requirements was related sole ly to such sugarcane;

(5) That the requirements of th act and of the regulations issue pursuant thereto with respect t wage rates and, in the case of processor-producer (a producer wh is also a processor), prices paid fo sugarcane shall have been met;

(6) That if the county committe determines there is excess acreag of sugarcane on a farm:

(i) Any such excess acreage to b plowed-out, abandoned, or harvest ed separately must be so disposed o before or after the harvest of sug arcane for sugar and appropriat notification must be given by th operator to permit verification b a county office representative o the action taken, except that i Florida excess acreage may b plowed-out or harvested for cattl feed during the period that sugar cane is being harvested for suga if the county office is notified prio thereto and a representative of tha office verifies that such acreage ha been plowed-out or harvested fo cattle feed;

(ii) Any excess acreage of sugar cane harvested for feed, the manu facture of sirup, or sugar for live stock feed or for the production o livestock feed concurrently wit acreage within the proportionat share which is being harvested fo sugar or liquid sugar must be stake

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH OCT. 25, 1957

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.35	6.17	6.50
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	6.31	6.15	6.42
RESIDUAL SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.80	4.45	3.24

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Mch.	May	July
Today	5.49	5.55	5.61
1 Month Ago	5.44	5.44	5.55
1 Year Ago	5.57	5.59	5.64

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS
(Long Tons, 2,240 lbs.)

	Sept. 25-Oct. 25 1957	Sept. 25-Oct. 25 1956	Jan. 1-Oct. 25 1957	Jan. 1-Oct. 25 1956
American	20,301	33,186	321,852	353,098
National (Godchaux)	None	18,125	144,814	208,068
Colonial	None	3,916	130,992	142,838
Henderson	7,465	7,661	100,434	97,191
Southdown	None	2,375	34,545	39,952
South Coast	639	None	52,183	68,561
Supreme	None	5,578	92,528	103,391
Totals	28,405	70,841	877,348	1,013,099

ut or similarly and clearly identified by a representative of the county office and the staked-out acreage must be so located on the farm that t may be harvested readily without nterfering with the harvest of proportionate share acreage and the dentity of the sugarcane from excess acreage must be maintained eparately after harvest to assure ts marketing for such purposes; *Provided,* that if sugarcane is harvested from excess acreage for the manufacture of sirup concurrently with the harvest of sugarcane for he production of sugar or liquid ugar, other than sugars for livestock feed, and such acreage is not staked-out or identified as provided bove in this division (ii), the producer shall not market a quantity f sugarcane for the production of ugar or liquid sugar greater than he total of the tonnages of sugarane marketed for both sugar and irup multiplied by the percentage hat the acreage harvested for sugar n the farm is of the total acreage of sugarcane marketed for both of such purposes.

(iii) An estimate of the average tons of sugarcane per acre growing on excess acreage which has been staked-out or similarly identified and which has been designated for harvest for sirup or sugar for livestock feed must be made jointly and before harvest by a representative of the county office and by the operator of the farm, which estimate must be reduced to writing and signed by the operator and placed on record in the county office.

(iv) Any farm operator who markets sugarcane from excess acreage for sirup must furnish to the county committee weight tickets evidencing that such sugarcane was sold by him or processed by him for such purpose, and in the case where excess acreage is staked out and an estimate is made as provided in division (iii) of this subparagraph, if the average tonnage of sugarcane per acre grown on such excess acreage, as computed by dividing the

total tonnage of sugarcane marketed for sirup by the excess acreage, is less than 80 percent of the estimate made pursuant to division (iii) of this subparagraph, no payment shall be made until the operator furnishes proof acceptable to the county committee that the sugarcane from all of the excess acreage on the farm was marketed or disposed of other than for seed or the production of sugar or liquid sugar except sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed.

(v) The operator must maintain a record of the excess acreage in each field or parts of fields and the method and purpose of disposal of sugarcane grown on excess acreage in each such case.

(c) *Filing Application for Payment.* Application for payments authorized under Title III of the act with respect to sugarcane planted on a farm for harvest during the 1958-crop season shall be made on Form SU-120 by a producer on the farm (as used in this section the term "producer" means any person who is the legal owner at the time of harvest or abandonment of a portion or all of the crop of sugarcane grown on the farm for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar) or his legal representative or heirs who must sign and file the form in the county office for the county where the farm or major portion thereof is located or with a representative of such office no later than June 30, 1960.

(d) *Determination of Eligibility and Basis for Payment and Appeals for Review Thereof.* Except as otherwise provided in regulations relating to conditional payments, compliance with the conditions prescribed by the act and regulations for any payment authorized under Title III of the act, the facts constituting the basis for any such payment, and the amount thereof shall be determined by the county committee. Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him request the county committee in writing to reconsider such determination. The county committee shall notify the producer of its decision in writing. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the date of mailing of the decision to him, appeal in writing to the State Committee. The State Committee shall, after giving the producers an opportunity to appear before the Committee, if so requested, notify the producer of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the State Committee he may, within 15 days after the date of mailing of the decision to him, request the Secretary to review the decision of the State Committee. The decision of the Secretary shall be final. Determinations by the county and State Committees and reviews thereof shall be made and decided in accordance with the applicable provisions of the act and regulations issued by the Secretary thereunder and on the basis of the facts in the individual case.

(e) *Obtaining Information Regarding Eligibility for Payment.* Where it is necessary to obtain information to assist the county committee in determining compliance with the conditions prescribed by the act and regulations for any payment authorized under Title III of the act, the facts constituting the basis for any such payment or the amount thereof, or to assist the State Committee or the Secretary in reviewing, upon appeal, any such determination by the county committee, any such information with respect to acreage or compliance shall be obtained as provided in the applicable provisions of Part 718 of Chapter VII of this Title, as amended (23 F.R. 3747, 5675). If the operator or his representative, of any farm with respect to which application is made

or any payment authorized under Title III of the act prevents the obaining of the information necessary o determine compliance with the onditions for any such payment, he facts constituting the basis of ny such payment or the amount hereof, as provided in this pararaph, the conditions prescribed by he act and regulations for any such ayment shall be deemed not to have een met until such farm operator r his representative permits such nformation to be obtained.

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N WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 37)

"The fact that under the amended ugar Act quotas for the domestic reas can be increased immediately vhen the need arises is the most ffective means available to insuate the American consumer from he effects of price gyrations and ossible manipulations in the world narket," Senator Bennett said.

He pointed out that amendments igned into law in May, 1956, "Retored to domestic sugar producers right they previously had of paricipating with foreign areas in the rowth of our market." He comared what has happened since then n the sugar market in two areas—he Mid-West, which relies princially on mainland-produced sugar, nd the Northeast, which is normaly dependent for all of its sugar on ffshore sources—on the tropical reas where wage rates and other osts are low.

"Since the 1956 Amendments permit the marketers of mainland-proced beet and cane sugars to paricipate more extensively in the U. . market, the impact of this keen ompetition is extended—a condition edounding to the benefit of the onsumers they can serve.

"Some people raised the question arlier this year whether higher efined sugar prices in the Northast came about because raw sugar supplies for that area were being curtailed as a result of the 1956 Amendments to the Act. Though this notion may still persist in some quarters, the answer is definitely NO. Offshore quotas for 1957, as in 1956, are higher than in 1954 or 1955, not only in total, but also on a per capita basis. And, this is still true with a 9,050,000-ton consumption estimate and after taking into account the deficits in the quotas for Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

"I think it is accurate to say, on the basis of the record, that when the sugar prices are high in the world market, the availability of large supplies of mainland-produced sugar not only helps to stabilize the domestic situation, but at all times it enhances competition and brings results that benefit the consumers."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of The Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1957, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Gilbert J. Durbin, who, having been duly sworn the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, Andrew W. Dykers; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Bronier Thibaut, Napoleonville, La., President; Ed. Schexnayder, White Castle, La., Vice President; J. J. Shaffer, Houma, La., Secretary; F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La., Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

GILBERT J. DURBIN,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1957.

BRITTMAR P. LANDRY,
Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires at death.)

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

A Dilemma

The expected reduction in overall sugar quotas failed to materialize over the long Veterans' Day weekend and, as this report is written on November 12th, the sugar market appears to be in a bad way. The time is rapidly approaching when 1958 quota sugars will be in the "spot" position and when this occurs Mr. Myers will have lost a golden opportunity to boost prices by reducing the 1957 quota.

It is hard for us to understand the man who heads the Sugar Division. He must be a good organizer because everyone of his staff with whom we have come in contact has been an efficient workman who knows his job and does it promptly and well. The Sugar Division enjoys the reputation of being one of the most efficient organizations in Government and it takes leadership to build up such an organization.

We keep asking ourselves why it is that Mr. Myers follows the mandates of the Sugar Act in every phase of his administration except when it comes to the pricing formula which is spelled out in the Act. We have not found a satisfactory answer.

Today, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's own figures, the price of raw sugar should be over seven cents a pound. When we want to press the New York price was 6.10 and the New Orleans price was 6.06.

New Regulations

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a new regulation governing the transportation of workers across state lines and Gilbert J. Durbin, General Manager of the League, suggests that any grower using labor from states other than Louisiana get in touch with the League to obtain information regarding the new regulation.

The address of the American Sugar Cane League is 415 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12, La., and the telephone number is RAymond 3956.

Sweetened Cream

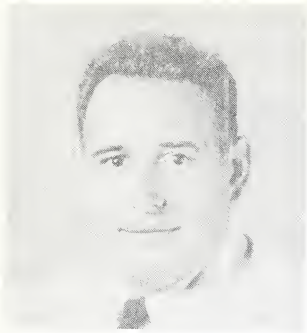
The USDA has announced the development of a new dairy product, modified sweetened cream, which can be stored at room temperature (70 degrees) up to six months and still taste good. "Sweetened cream" says the USDA report, "whips into light, frothy topping for fruit, cakes, and pies". The product contains about 40 percent fat, 30 percent sugar, 20 percent water, and 10 percent nonfat milk solids. The fat content is approximately five times that of sweetened condensed milk and twice that of coffee cream. The composition can vary, of course, depending on the use it is intended for. We note that it is the preservative action of the sugar that keeps sweetened cream from spoiling, just as jams and jellies keep because of their high sugar content.

Imperial Expands

The Imperial Sugar Company has started construction of a new melt house as the final major step in a $7,000,000 building program which began in 1947, according to a recent news release.

Plans are to make the new four-story plant one of the outstanding facilities of its kind in the sugar

(Continued on page 59)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Sucrose and Trash Conditions

Sucrose content thus far during this harvest has been very erratic in most varieties. Sugar recovery at many mills has not been good. Theories have been advanced explaining both conditions.

The theory most frequently mentioned explaining low or erratic sucrose is that cane is very green and is still growing. Cane fields look more green in color today (Oct. 12) than fields did in early September.

Most areas suffered to some extent from lack of rainfall following Hurricane Audrey. In some of these areas little or no rainfall was received until September. Early September rains were certainly beneficial. The crop needed water. The change in color of the fields at that time was very encouraging. The crop estimate went up. The crop looked much better and the rains continued. Samples taken for sucrose content during the last day of September and the first days of October were very encouraging in spite of the very green appearance of the fields.

A few mills started grinding operations in the middle of the second week of October. Sucrose content of the cane was good for the first few days but rapidly went down. Late September and early October rains, warm days, and warm nights continued to promote growth. The cane was still filling in top growth.

The cool weather received during the last few days of October was not enough to bring growth to an abrupt halt. However, the temperatures received were low enough to retard growth, creating a turning point. Sucrose is now gradually getting better in most areas. Continued cool weather, with temperatures below 65° F should ripen the crop. Several frosts with temperature above 32° F could materially help.

The theory advanced for poor sugar recoveries is generally agreed upon: high percent of trash and plenty of mud.

The whole of the Louisiana sugar industry has been impressed by the beneficial effects of fresh cane to the mill, and fresh cane is certainly being delivered this year. With cane as green as it is now, it is almost an impossibility to get a good burn the same day the cane is cut and very hard to get a good burn the next day.

Trashy cane holds more mud than clean cane. During rainy periods mud is always a problem, but add the mud to the trash and recoveries are down. Several good frosts (temperatures all above freezing) will also help the trash conditions. Better burning will be possible.

Trash has become such a great problem this year that the industry has demanded that some work get under way to study ways and means of cleaning cane. A special committee of the League has been formed to work on this problem. The League's Committee on Trash and Cane Handling is headed by the very capable Mr. Roland Toups of South Coast Corporation. Serving

(Continued on page 59)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

1958 Quota Hearing

Representatives from all of the sugar-producing areas which supply the United States market will meet in Washington, November 19, 1957. The object of their visit will be to discuss the Administration's shortcomings in administering the quota provision of the Sugar Act for the calendar year, and to make recommendations for the establishment of the quota for 1958.

The Department of Agriculture will hold a hearing in the auditorium of the Freer Gallery of Art beginning at 10:00 a. m. November 19th to afford all interested persons an opportunity to present their views pertaining to the determination of sugar requirements for the calendar year 1958.

Usually the quota hearing provides a field day for representatives of domestic and foreign sugar areas and industrial sugar users to vie with each other giving views to the Secretary of Agriculture. This year will probably be no exception to the rule. Unless the Secretary of Agriculture cuts the quotas materially before this goes to press, there will probably be 400,000 tons more sugar available than the consumers in the United States will require in 1957. Secretary Benson and his Administrator, Lawrence Myers would be severely criticised for what they did and damned for what they did not do. Anyhow a big time will be had by all during the annual "get-together" of the sugar tycoons of the Western Hemisphere!

International Sugar Council to Meet in London

The International Sugar Council is scheduled to meet in London, November 28, 1957. The United States delegation to the meeting will be headed by Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Other members of the delegation probably will be Mr. Paul E. Callanan of the U. S. Department of State; Mr. Robert N. Anderson, Agricultural Attache, U. S. Embassy, London, and his assistant, Mr. Larry Diehl.

Reports on Trip to Vietnam

Dudley Smith, Vice President of the Puerto Rican Sugar Producers Association, addressed the Zerban Sugar Club in New York City, November 13, 1957. Mr. Smith told of his recent trip to Vietnam. Under the sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration, Mr. Smith, Albert Niemur of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Dr. Arthur Keller of Louisiana State University recently made a survey of the Vietnam Sugar industry, and recommendations for its rehabilitation. Smith said he thought our money would be well spent in rebuilding Vietnam's sugar industry and would pay dividends by encouraging the Vietnamese to withstand encroachment of the Communists.

EFFECT OF WIND DAMAGE ON NEW SUGARCANE VARIETIES IN LOUISIANA

By Leo P. Hebert and Rouby J. Matherne, Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Wind damage from hurricanes has always been one of the hazards of growing sugarcane in Louisiana. Although the full force of hurricanes has been felt infrequently in the sugarcane district of the State, there are few years in which some part of the district has not been subjected to winds that have caused some breakage of sugarcane stalks. Losses from wind damage depend to some extent on the stage of growth of the cane at the time of the injury and vary according to differing susceptibility of the varieties to wind breakage.

Study of this problem has been limited for the most part to gathering such data as could be obtained following storms that have occurred. Following hurricanes in 1936 and 1940, Stokes(5) and Hebert and Arceneaux(4) found that all of the commercial varieties grown suffered some damage, but some varieties were damaged up to 10 times as much as others. Stalks of C. P. 28/11 and C. P. 29/320, for example, were broken extensively while those of C. P. 29/116 and C. P. 28/19 were not as badly broken in the same test.

Arceneaux(1) sampled wind-damaged stalks during the 1940 harvest season and noted that both bent and broken stalks were initially lower in juice concentration than undamaged ones, but increased in Brix and sucrose until late November when all stalks were killed by a freeze. The bent and broken stalks did not catch up with the undamaged ones at the time of the freeze, but the increase in juice quality was about at the same rate as in whole stalks. Later, Arceneaux, Hebert, and Mayeux(2) published the results of studies of the effect of controlled breakage on yields of cane and sugar. In late August they broke 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100 percent of the stalks in plots of 3 varieties, C. P. 29/120, C. P. 34/120, and Co. 290, and arrived at estimates of average losses that could be expected from different degrees of breakage. This study showed that breaking 20 percent of the stalk population just below the growing point in order to simulate hurricane damage in late August reduced the yields of sugar per acre by approximately 9.7 percent and that breaking 100 percent of the stalks reduced yields by approximately 54.1 percent in the average of the 3 varieties in the experiment. The decreased sugar yields reflected a reduction in quantity of cane and in the quality of the juice. In the average of all tests 20 percent breakage of cane caused a reduction of cane per acre of 4.6 percent, and 100 percent breakage caused a reduction of approximately 35 percent. Thus the percentage of yield reduction was slightly less than one-fourth of the percentage of breakage at 20 percent and slightly more than one third of the percentage of breakage at 100 percent.

As the proportion of broken stalks in a plot increased, the Brix and percentage of sucrose in the juice from both broken and unbroken stalks decreased. Indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane from both broken and unbroken stalks as an average of the 8 varieties were 70, 81, 88, 92, and 95 percent of the unbroken check plots in plots of 100, 80, 60, 40, and 20 percent breakage respectively.

The development of lateral shoots was also affected by the degree of breakage. When 20 percent of the

talks were broken, 44 percent of he broken stalks produced side hoots but when 80 percent of the talks were broken, 83 percent of he broken stalks produced laterals. n plots where 20 percent of the talks were broken, 8 percent of he remaining *unbroken* stalks deeloped side shoots, and at 80 perent breakage approximately 20 perent of the *unbroken* stalks produced hoots. There were nearly twice as nany shoots per broken stalk in lots with 100 percent breakage as here were in plots with 20 percent reakage. Thus, the higher the perent breakage the more "eyes" or ateral buds germinated and grew, ot only in the broken stalks but lso in the remaining unbroken talks, with the 3 varieties in the tudy.

From the results of that trial it vas concluded that reduction in ield was greater in erect varieties, ke C. P. 29/120, than in those that ave a more spreading type of rowth, such as Co. 290.

After hurricane Audrey struck he coast of Louisiana on June 27, 957, observed damage to fields of ugarcane, particularly in the westrn area, prompted a survey to deermine the extent of injury, to different varieties in the U.S.D.A. test fields, caused by the wind. All broken stalks and those bent at least 90 degrees were counted and recorded as broken. There were 4 replications of each variety in each test; therefore the average percentage values reported are based on the average of 4 determinations at each location for each crop. In order to arrive at an estimate of the number of stalks expected to reach maturity for purposes of calculating percentage values, the average cane yields and average stalk weights from the test fields at each location for a period of years were used. This method is admittedly not absolutely accurate but arriving at an estimated number of stalks per acre in this way is believed to be more nearly accurate than attempting to determine all shoots in June that would produce millable stalks at harvest. Many shoots would not reach maturity in the absence of breakage and, on the other hand, some late suckers that would have been suppressed under usual growing conditions will develop into millable stalks because of the reduced competition for light.

Table 1 gives the percentage of

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 1

Percent of stalks of commercial and some unreleased sugarcane varieties broken by wind at three locations in Louisiana on June 27, 1957 [1]

Variety	Raceland		Oaklawn		Levert-St.John		Average [2]		
	Plant cane	1st stubble	Plant cane	1st stubble	Plant cane	1st stubble	Plant cane	1st stubble	2 crops
.P. 29/116	0.77	0.11	0.08	3.76	4.18	3.01	1.64	2.16	1.90
.P. 36/13	0	0	0	0.13	4.96	1.99	1.57	0.63	1.08
.P. 36/105	0	0.35	1.57	2.73	2.78	7.25	1.36	3.26	2.34
.P. 43/47	3.79	0.90	2.77	9.36	9.21	6.99	5.19	5.42	5.32
.P. 44/101	1.70	0.52	3.28	12.55	12.06	8.52	5.46	6.74	6.12
.P. 44/155	0.10	1.43	0.77	6.84	12.22	2.70	4.14	3.49	3.81
.P. 47/193	0	0	0.14	2.63	5.07	4.46	1.65	2.22	1.94
.P. 48/103	0	0	0	5.17	8.39	7.68	2.66	4.02	3.36
.P. 48/117	2.27	3.41	2.40	16.92	7.50	14.36	3.96	11.90	7.84
.P. 52/16	0.31	0	0.18	2.19	4.83	3.79	1.70	1.87	1.79
.P. 52/37	0.24	0.64	1.07	2.28	6.47	3.19	2.46	1.95	2.20
.P. 52/67	0.28	0.47	1.10	3.19	4.62	1.92	1.91	1.76	1.83
.P. 52/68	2.26	0.30	0.82	6.47	9.52	14.94	4.12	6.83	5.51
o. 290	-	-	2.71	3.83	6.53	4.19	4.65	4.02	4.32
. Co. 310	0	0	0	0.74	0.50	0.34	0.16	0.33	0.25

[1] Based on estimated number of millable stalks at harvest.
[2] Weighted averages.

broken stalks at 3 outfield locations in plant cane and first stubble for commercial and unreleased varieties. Of the commercial varieties, C. P. 44/101, which now occupies over 53 percent of the State sugarcane acreage(3), suffered the most injury with an average of 6.12 percent of the stalks broken at the 3 test fields. With 5.46 and 6.74 percent of the stalks broken, respectively, plant cane and first stubble suffered about equal damage in the average of the 3 test fields, but plant cane was more severely damaged at Raceland and Levert-St. John, and first stubble had a higher incidence of injury at Oaklawn. The same general trend prevailed for all varieties in the tests. With few exceptions plant cane at Raceland and Levert - St. John and first stubble at Oaklawn suffered the most damage. Of the commercial varieties, C. P. 43/47, C. P. 36/105, C. P. 48/103, and C. P. 44/155 followed in order after C. P. 44/101 in percent of breakage. It is of interest that N. Co. 310 was practically unaffected by the wind at any of the 3 locations, and that other commercial varieties, such as C. P. 36/13, C. P. 29/116, and C. P. 47/193, were only slightly damaged, with negligible percentages of the stalks broken.

The unreleased varieties were also damaged by the wind. C. P. 52/68, which is presently being increased to the limit of the seed supply for possible eventual release, averaged only slightly less damage than C. P. 44/101 and, in fact, was more severely damaged than that variety in the first stubble test at Levert-St. John. C. P. 48/117 was badly broken at all locations. C. P. 52/16, C. P. 52/37, and C. P. 52/67 were not extensively damaged by the wind. Although they are still included in tests, the latter 3 varieties have not yet performed well enough in agronomic trials to warrant their release for commercial use.

The relative position of the varieties with respect to wind damage was essentially the same at all l cations. Although the actual perce of breakage of a particular variet varied from place to place and fro crop to crop, depending on wi force, stage of development of t crop, direction of the rows, ar other factors, varieties general maintained the same relative pos tion in each test and in the avera of all tests.

Discussion

The loss of sugar resulting fro different degrees of injury to ca stalks in August as reported Arceneaux et al(2). and the acc mulation of sugar in storm-damag stalks as reported by Arceneaux(1 might serve as a guide in estimati the loss that can be expected th year. It is recognized that certa fields in which a high percentage the stalks are broken will not yie as much as undamaged fields, b the percent reduction in yield w probably not be as high as the pe cent of breakage. There is so compensation for broken stalk which permits young shoots th would not have developed into mi able stalks to mature by capitali ing on the increased light availabl In fact, Arceneaux, Hebert, a Mayeux(2) found that, on the ave age, the percent reduction in yiel of sugar per acre was approximat ly one-half the percentage of brok stalks, but that the loss was usual less than one-half with a low pe cent of breakage, and more th one-half with a high percent breakage.

It was also shown, as mention above, that for an accurate appra al of the loss it is necessary to co sider the damage as it affects t entire stalk population rather th individual stalks because of chang in development and in juice conce tration of both broken and unbrok stalks. Therefore, in cases where percent of the stalks were brok (Oaklawn first stubble, Levert-S John plant cane) C. P. 44/101 wou

(Continued on page 59)

NUTRIA CONTROL IN LOUISIANA

By L. L. Glasgow, Assistant Professor of Forestry (Wildlife)
Louisiana State University

The introduction into the United tates of foreign animals and their urposeful or accidental release into ative habitats with subsequent dis-terous results has occurred many mes. Some of the extreme cases re the house mouse which was or-inally native to the steppes of sia; the brown rat from China and ie black rat from India. These ree animals which were accident-ly brought to the United States count for millions of dollars in mage every year. The introduc-on of rodents or rodent like ani-als into other countries has been ually undesirable. Among these ere grey squirrels into England, uskrats into Europe and rabbits to Australia. Members of the ro-nt order, to which the nutria be-ngs, have caused severe damage in early every country of the world.

The nutria is a foreigner from outh America and like the rats nd mice has shown a remarkable bility to become acclimated and rive in the United States. Little to be gained from a discussion of w or why it arrived in Louisiana, cept to point out that introduc-ons of this type should be pro-bited.

Although female nutria may breed hen four to six months of age, vestigations by the Louisiana tate University Agricultural Ex-eriment Station, and the Louisiana tate University Zoology Depart-ent have shown that most of them reed when eight months old. The estation period is 130 days. They re prolific animals producing an verage of four to five young per tter and five litters every two ears. Assuming that a female ved to be four years old, and that l her offspring survived and re-roduced, at the end of four years ie would have been responsible for over 10,000 nutria. Of course only a small percent of this number would survive. The actual number surviving depends almost entirely on the habitat. In poor habitat only a few reach maturity. The young are born in an advanced state of development. They are fully furred, their eyes open at birth and they are equipped with two incisor teeth. They eat succulent vegetation and swim and dive when two or three days old. Young are born on elevated vegetative platforms, in clumps of grass or in burrows.

In England, France and Russia as well as the United States, the nutria has become a pest in agricultural communities. Rice and cane crops are especially vulnerable to nutria in Louisiana because they are desirable foods for the animal and because they are grown near ditches, ditches, bayous and marshes in which nutria are abundant. As the nutria spreads into corn and sweet potato producing areas, further crop damage can be expected.

When serious agricultural damage is caused by nutria, it is a wise policy to permit the producer to protect his crops from depredations. Otherwise many landowners attempt to remedy the situation by whatever means can be used. Nutria control is justified in cane and rice growing areas of Louisiana.

Control programs for nuisance animals involves trapping, shooting, poisoning, hunting with dogs, the use of repellants, the use of virus or bacterial diseases and natural control. Although little is known about nutria control, some of these methods can be discarded. Virus and bacteria that were introduced into rat populations in England and the United States did not control the animals and proved hazardous to

(Continued on next page)

humans, cats and dogs. Myxomitosis reduced the number of rabbits in Australia but did not eliminate them. Resistant rabbits are repopulating the treated areas. Trapping or bounty payments in the absence of a high pelt price have never controlled any wild animals. Repellants do not seem to be a practical approach to the problem. Poisoning is hazardous not only to humans but also to wild as well as domestic animals. Not enough is known about widespread field poisoning of nutria to make recommendations at this time.

At the present time practical control measures appear to be the use of dogs, shooting, poisoning burrows, and the destruction of nutria habitat. Therefore the following recommendations are made to control nutria:

1. *Contact the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission,* New Orleans, Louisiana for a permit to control nutria and to secure approved methods by which this agency permits control.

2. After securing the proper permit, burn all dense vegetative growth in or near cane or rice fields. This should be done after the vegetation becomes dry following a heavy frost. Special care should be exercised to remove all cover about moist sites such as ditches and water holes. Use flame throwers when necessary. Nutria seldom frequent areas that do not have water. They are much more susceptible to control in the winter because food and cover have been reduced to a minimum and the females are producing young. If the environment can be reduced to a point where it does not meet the requirements of the animal, nutria will likely move out.

3. After exposing the nutria as thoroughly as possible, conduct an intensive shooting campaign. Employ a young man with a .22 repeating rifle and a night hunters headlight to patrol areas that nutria frequent during the evening and at dawn. If canals are larg enough to float a boat, have hi hunt the canals from dark to abo 10 p.m. at least once a week. Sin nutria's eyes shine red, they a easily seen at night. Many oth eyes glow at night therefore ca must be taken not to kill desirab animals.

4. Dogs that bay but do not jum nutria are useful in hunting nutri Those which attack nutria will eve tually get cut up and may be kille

5. Dig all nutria out of burrow or place carbon bisulphide or meth bromide in the hole and plug the e trance. Since both are explosiv they should be kept away from a fire including cigarettes.

6. Since more erroneous inform tion is being circulated in Louisian about nutria than any other anima an educational program should pr ceed a control program. To be e fective a control program will r quire energetic leadership. It shou be headed by a person who has a understanding of population dynan ics so that the leader can explain the landowner why it is necessa to do certain things and why othe are a complete waste of time ar money.

Little can be accomplished by i dividual effort; effective contr must be a community project. Ta ging studies by the Louisiana Sta University Agricultural Experime Station have shown that nutria a very mobile with some animals r trapped as far as 15 miles from t tagging site within six months. T removal of a few to a modera number of animals means nothin The small vacuum created by t removal of a few animals is so filled by reproduction from the r maining animals or by others th move in from adjacent areas. E forts are wasted unless the surpl is taken and inroads are made in the breeding stock. Removing moderate number of nutria annual may keep the population at a hig level for a prolonged number

ears by making room for next ear's crop. Because of the high eproductive ability, one or two airs can produce enough offspring) bring the population up to the arrying capacity of the range in a ery short time.

Unless an all out campaign is conucted, the efforts that are expendd may only delay the reckoning hat nature may have in store for utria. In the past high animal opulations have been brought uner control by disease, parasites, redators and starvation.

It should be remembered that nuia provide a livelihood for a good any trappers. Some marshes have een changed to the point that they ill never support muskrats again. hese marshes will produce nutria; herefore the trapper who has no ope of having muskrats is happy) have nutria. Considering nutria om a state wide basis, they have ot been in Louisiana long enough r anyone to be sure of their overl economic status.

———o———

IND

(Continued from page 56)

e expected to yield 5 to 6 percent ss sugar per acre if the stalks had een broken in late August. Since ey were actually broken 2 months rlier in the year, allowing the ne 2 more months in which to reover, the final loss may be considably less than 5 to 6 percent in is case. On the other hand, some elds of C. P. 44/101 nearer the th of the hurricane which were served to have approximately 30 rcent of the stalk population damged would be expected to suffer nsiderably more loss of cane and gar.

It should be pointed out that in ldition to actual reductions in elds of cane and loss of sugar a rther effect of wind damage is astage at harvest due to inability the machines to pick up the short ngths of broken stalks. This prob-m was not considered in the previous study (2).

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———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 51)

industry, W. H. Louviere, Imperial president, said.

The building will cost nearly $1,000,000. Completion is scheduled for next spring.

Imperial launched a $4,000,000 improvement and expansion program in 1947, and then began another $3,000,000 building program in 1954.

With the completion of the new melt house, the 114-year-old company will have what amounts to a completely new refinery, resulting from the construction of several new buildings and modernization and remodeling of other structures.

New buildings constructed under the program include a just completed raw sugar warehouse, a remelt building, and two water-treating plants. Three pan houses have been completely rebuilt and other structures have been extensively remodeled and modernized.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 52)

with him will be the also very capable Messrs: Charles Savoie, Belle Rose, La.; Robert Coleman, U.S.D.A. Sugar Station; John Best, Lobdell, La.; Eugene Graugnard, St. James, La.; and Mansel Mayeux, Agricultural Engineering Department, L.S.U., Baton Rouge, La.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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Josiah Ferris, Manager

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Tom Allen To Sterling

It is a pleasure to be able to report that Mr. Thomes Hodge Allen, who is just plain "Tom" to many, many people in the domestic sugar industry, has been named Executive Vice President of Sterling Sugars, Incorporated. Mr. Allen is presently the deputy director of the Sugar Division of the U.S.D.A. with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He will begin his new career as the Executive Vice-President of Sterling Sugars, Inc., on January 1, 1958.

Tom Allen is a native of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He began his work as an economist with the Government in the middle nineteen-thirties. After three years in the Army during World War II, he resumed his duties with the Sugar Division and we have had the pleasure of knowing him since 1946, first in his capacity as Assistant Chief of the Purchase and Price Division of the Sugar Branch when he presided at many hearings in Louisiana, and later as Chief of the Wage and Price Division of the Sugar Division of the U.S.D.A.

It is interesting to note that within the past few years Sterling has spent about two million dollars modernizing its mill at Franklin, La. The new installation has handled as much as 4,400 tons of cane in a twenty-four hour period and its 4,300 ton official milling capacity is the largest in Louisiana and only out-ranked in this country by the big 6,500 ton cane sugar factory of the United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston, Florida. Mr. Earl B. Wilson, a former Head of the Sugar Division of the USDA, is Chairman of the Board of Sterling Sugars, Inc.

Deserve Thanks

"You deserve thanks from all sugar people for your November 15th Bulletin column on Mr. L. Meyers." This is the opening paragraph of a letter from a reader of The Sugar Bulletin to the writer dated November 25, 1957.

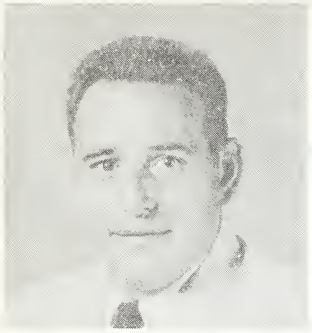
Another paragraph in the letter says: "Recently I came across the U. S. Steel Quarterly for August 1957, which contains a statement by Roger M. Blough and also by the U. S. Steel president Mr. Clifford H. Hood, calling attention to the profits being below 1940, and that the recent $6.00 a ton rise in steel prices brings carbon and alloy steel *only* to seven and three quarters cents a pound. I believe this is almost double what it was ten years ago, and we are struggling with a sugar price below what it was in 1947. They should transfer Mr. Meyers to the Steel Branch * * * ."

"History In The Making"

Another reader of *The Sugar Bulletin* (this definitely establishes the fact that at least two people read *The Sugar Bulletin*) has called our attention to the following report appearing in Times-Picayune's "History In The Making" column of November 15th.

Referring to the happenings of ten years ago the Times-Picayne

(Continued on page 66)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Mud And Trash

Mud and trash are still with us. The industry can't seem to get away from these two problems. Because of the occurrence of frequent rains, more mud continues to be delivered to the mills. With the absence of leaf killing frosts to brown and dry leaves, poor burns are usually received. Trash on the cane accentuates the amount of mud on the cane. Unburned leaves carry mud. What is the answer to this problem? How will it be solved?

Certainly the answer to our problem will not come overnight, nor will an effective solution be realized this year. Nevertheless, a very strong, recently formed committee of the League is working on the problem. This committee is meeting once a week, every Friday afternoon, and the meeting occasionally extends into the night.

The committee asked Dr. Robert Coleman, Plant Physiologist, U. S. D. A. Houma Station, and the individual members, to determine what amount of trash cane contained after it was cut with the conventional harvester and before the cane was burned, piled, and picked up with a conventional loader. The average of 10 samples showed 11% trash. The variety used for this test was C. P. 44-101.

Many trash samples taken after burning have run considerably higher than 11% this year. Even though the mechanical loader is and has been of great value to the industry, it piles up grass, stubble pieces, can tops and, during the wet periods plenty of mud. And here lies a bi part of our trouble.

If cane could be successfull burned standing in the field, woul not a conventional cane harveste containing an adapted self loadin device which would permit burne cane to be placed directly into wagon and not on the ground solv some of the problem? During we conditions, when it is not possibl to burn standing cane, would it no be better to take 11% true can trash than to take the 11% plu all the mud, and the other extrane ous matter? These are some of th things the committee is considering

Burning standing cane is a com mon practice in Florida and man tropical countries. The cane is n dryer in Florida and in the tropica countries than our cane is in Louisi ana. However, the cane is in lodged condition. Dr. Coleman an the writer were very unsuccessfu at burning a 25 ton per acre fiel of very erect C. P. 44-101, but wer very successful in burning about 35 ton acre field of opened or par tially lodged C. P. 44-101. The bur was complete and the trash conten of this cane was about equal to good burn in the heap row, 6.7%.

The committee is considerin many other approaches to the prob lem and it is hoped that one wi prove to be the answer.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Hearing on Sugar Requirements or 1958 was serene and uneventful. ifteen witnesses presented unusu-lly short statements to the Hearing anel composed of Lawrence Myers, irector, Sugar Division; Tom O. lurphy, Chief, Program Analysis ranch, and Herbert G. Folken, hief, Quota and Allotment Branch f the U. S. Department of Agricul-ıre, November 19, 1957.

Dr. Urbano A. Zafra, Economic linister from the Philippine Em-assy presented a short statement ı behalf of his country. Dr. Joa-uin E. Meyer, Financial Counsellor f the Cuban Embassy presented a tatement in behalf of the Cuban ugar Stabilization Institute and lr. Lawrence Crosby, Chairman of ıe U. S. Cuban Sugar Council was pokesman for the U. S. sugar com-anies operating in Cuba.

Joseph M. Creed, Counsel for the merican Bakers Association pre-ented a statement in behalf of in-ustrial users of sugar. In his brief lr. Creed criticised amendments to ıe Sugar Act which permit the do-ıestic sugar industry to participate ı the growth of the U. S. sugar ıarket. He recommended, instead f the present automatic 55% allot-ıent of the growth of the American ıarket to American producers, that ıere be spelled out in the Sugar ct for domestic producers a spe-fic total quantity subject to peri-dic increases based on population ıanges; and that there be returned Cuba the 96 percentage of quota ıcreases in the American market which was provided in the Act before the most recent amendment.

Wilbur H. Glenn appeared for the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages. William L. Carter spoke for the Association of International Ice Cream Manufacturers and Harry R. Chapman appeared for the National Confectioners Association. All witnesses for industrial users endorsed the changes in the Sugar Act proposed by Mr. Creed.

Witnesses appearing for the domestic sugar producers were as follows: Josiah Ferris, Vice President, Americane Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., in behalf of processors and growers of sugar cane, Mainland Cane Area; William M. Carson of Weiser, Idaho, President of Nyssa-Nampa Beet Growers Association and Vice Chairman National Beet Growers Federation; L. D. Towater, Secretary - Director, Nebraska Non Stock Beet Growers Association of Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Robert H. Shields, President and General Counsel of U. S. Beet Sugar Association; Richard W. Blake, Executive Secretary of the National Beet Growers Federation; Frank A. Kemp, Trustee U. S. Beet Sugar Association and Chairman of Executive Committee of U. S. Beet Sugar Policy Committee, Denver, Colorado; Slator W. Miller, Vice President, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association in behalf of all sugar producers in the Territory of Hawaii, and Dudley Smith, Vice President and Washington Representative of

(Continued on next page)

STUBBLE ELIMINATOR

The following report was received from the Bureau of Public Relations of L. S. U.

One of the major problems of the sugar cane plantation—clearing the cane stubble after harvest—appears to have been overcome by the development of a soil pulverizing machine, the LSU Agricultural Experiment Station announced November 27th.

Though the pulverizer is not being manufactured yet, it can be built for about $2,000, which is less than the cost of three implements required in conventional stubble-clearing, the researchers said.

Professor Harold T. Barr, head of the agricultural engineering department, said the machine would result in significant savings to cane growers. It was developed by William T. Carter, agricultural engineer, with the cooperation of Edwin C. Simon of the LSU Sugar Station staff.

The machine consists of four revolving vertical discs, 18 inches in diameter, each containing right angle blades which chop the soil and stubble.

Drawn and powered by a tractor, the machine is able to pulverize a strip 20 inches wide and up to 6 inches deep, which is sufficient to clear a row of cane stubble.

Professor Carter pointed out that the new chopper can do a better job of preparing the soil in one ope ation, than conventional devices ca do in three. Implements ordinari used are a cap-off, cane row plo and disc chopper. The cap-off, co sisting of a plow and disc chopper breaks the soil, and is followed b the other implements to further pu verize the soil.

The new machine also chops th stubble into pieces from three four inches, eliminating the proble of sugar cane growing back amon clover or other crops. It also di tributes the chopped cane roots an stumps throughout the soil.

The machine can reduce a 30 da work project to 10 days, whic would amount to savings up $400 in preparing 250 acres of lan It can also save hours in preparin the soil after other crops have bee harvested. Every hour saved wou amount to a gain of $2.25, the co of operating a tractor.

The device has another adva tage. It pulverizes only the rows stubble in a cane field, leaving th area between rows solid and firm Experience has shown that whe clover is grown, cattle will tend walk on the firm ground and n on the rows of clover. In the co ventional method, all the soil broken, which results in catt trampling much of the clover considerable loss.

IN WASHINGTON

the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico.

There was no heated cross-questioning of witnesses by the members of the Hearing Panel or from the floor. When witnesses for industrial users attempted to blame the amendments to the Sugar Act for the very slight increase in the price of sugar, the presiding officer, Mr. Myers, with a few pertinent questions, some of which the witnesses could not answer or did not care to answer, quickly develop the fact that unusual world cond tions and not the amendments the Sugar Act were responsible f the modest price increases to whi the industrial users made objectio

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 63)

says; "November 15, 1947—A shi ment of 113 nutria worth $500 $1,000 each arrived in New Orlea to be raised in captivity througho Louisiana for the fur market."

SOIL PULVERIZER

William T. Carter, professor of agricultural engineering at Louisiana State University, is shown with a machine he developed to clear stubble from cane fields after the harvest. It saves a great amount of time by clearing and preparing the soil in one operation instead of three.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

It Could Be Fatal

We don't know for sure, but we ave a sneaking notion that anyone vho begins his Yule Tide toasting his year with the familiar "Here's nud in your eye" routine had better un for cover, especially if he hap- ens to be in the territory known s the Louisiana Sugar District.

The writer remembers a lot of ears; years when early freezes ame along to ruin cane crops and ears when there was very little ane crop to ruin and, happily, years ike 1938 when everything was love- y.

We remember years when it rained nd even years when it snowed, ut never do we remember so much nud. Enough top soil has been auled to the mills this year to tart a new soil bank, which, inci- entally, some folks claim wouldn't e a bad idea. Add to these early oes, the high winds that matted nd twisted many fields of cane to low down harvesting operations nd then the bone chilling, cane illing, stalk splitting freeze of De- ember 12 and we are well on our ay to one of the most difficult har- esting seasons on record.

So lets have none of that "Mud in our eye" talk, stranger. It could be atal.

Freight Rates

In these days of higher and high- r freight rates, it is a pleasure to e able to print the following letter f December 10, 1957 from F. J. oughlin, Assistant Traffic Manag- r of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company to G. J. Durbin the General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League.

"This is to advise that our railroad has filed in the Texas-Louisiana Freight Bureau a proposal to establish on Raw Sugar, carloads, to New Orleans from factories served by it in Western Louisiana, reduced rates as shown on the attached statement.

"We are hopeful that the proposal will be promptly approved by member lines and that we will be able to make the proposed rates available a few days after the first of the new year, at the latest. I will keep you advised, however, as to developments."

RAW SUGAR, CARLOADS
TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
(Rates in Cents per 100 pounds)

FROM	Not Subject to X-196 or X-206 Minimum 100,000 Pounds (Rates to expire June 30, 1959, unless sooner changed, cancelled or extended)
Armant	10
St. James	10
Lula	12
Westfield	12
Munsons	12
Laurel Grove	12
Elmer	12
McCall	12
Texas Spur	12
White Castle	12
Soniat	12
Catherine	12
Myrtle Grove	14
Cinclare	14
Anchorage	14
Lida Grove	14
Smithfield	14
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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Many reports have come in on the extent of damage to cane caused by the December 1st freeze. Surveys to determine the amount of damage to cane were made soon after the freeze by the U.S.D.A., L.S.U., the League, and others. Temperatures as low as 26° F were reported in some fields. The cold was, as always, more severe in the low elevation, heavy soil fields, and therefore cane in these areas was more severely damaged. In the areas examined, the degree of damage varied from only a terminal bud kill to damage to many eyes and in a few instances damage to all eyes, depending upon the temperatures received, the duration of the cold, the location and elevation of the field, and the variety. Because the damage varied, growers were encouraged to check their fields carefully.

It was suggested that severely damaged fields be harvested first. It was pointed out that experience in the field and experimental data have proved that C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 47-193 deteriorate rapidly following freezes. After freezes these two varieties should be harvested first. Growers have been told that both N. Co. 310 and C. P. 43-47 have good cold resistance and should hold up better than other varieties after freezes.

And now on the morning of December 12, the time of this writing, most of the belt is blanketed wit temperatures in the low 20's. number of reports have indicate that the temperature dipped belo the twenty degree mark. Severa have reported temperatures of 18° I One report from the Lafayette are has indicated that cane was split b the cold. Temperatures of 22-23° have been known to split can Growers should now re-examin their fields to check for split can Cane so affected should be harveste immediately. Cane cracked or spl by freeze deteriorates rapidly. It generally agreed upon that cold-spl cane will last no longer than a weel Remember C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 4 193 deteriorate very rapidly an therefore these two varieties shoul be given special attention.

It is too soon to predict the fin effect of this freeze. Temperatur received must have killed all th above ground eyes. Most of the car is dead. If the cold weather co tinues, cane that is not split shoul not deteriorate rapidly. Howeve if the weather warms up deterior tion will set in at a fast pace.

Eighty percent of the crop is i In another two weeks many growe will have completed their harves However, there will be a number mills that will not finish grindin until after Christmas. Let us a hope that this cold weather sta around so that no cane will be los

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

1957 Quotas Revised

Long expected quota action by the U. S. Department of Agriculture became a reality December 3, 1957, when the Department reduced the quota to 8,875,000 tons, a cut of 75,000 tons. In the same order the Department also reallocated a Hawaiian deficit of 40,000 tons and a Philippine deficit of 50,000 tons, and also authorized refiners to receive under bond about 10,000 tons of over-quota raws.

The reduction in the over-all quota and reallocation of deficits made approximately 25,000 tons of Cuban raw sugar available to eastern seaboard refiners.

According to the Department of Agriculture's Press Release, the quota actions have the effect of making more sugar available to consumers in the northeastern states without substantially changing the prospective marketings for domestic producing areas.

The only audible comments of mainland producers are summed up in four words—"Too little, too late"!

Allen Goes to Work

The sugar industry of Louisiana will spread an "extra special" welcome mat for Tom Allen when he arrives in Louisiana shortly after January 1, 1958 to become an active member of the fraternity.

Tom, a career man in the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1934, has resigned as Deputy Director of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture to become Executive Vice President of Sterling Sugars, Inc., Mr. and Mrs. Allen and their two sons, William Thomas and Daniel Alexander, will reside in the Plantation House on the Sterling Properties at Franklin, Louisiana. Tom's wise and patient counsel has helped solve many industry problems and endeared him to a host of friends throughout the sugar-producing areas in the United States. Good luck Tom! It will be a great pleasure to have you on our side of the table at future U. S. Department of Agriculture hearings on price and sugar quota problems.

New Officers of International Sugar Council

Mr. Lawrence Myers, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sugar Division Director, recently returned from London, England, reported a very interesting meeting of the International Sugar Council. Myers said that quotas and other limitations on exports of sugar provided for in the International Sugar Agreement which have been inoperative since January 1, 1957, were restored. The restored quotas are applicable for the entire year.

The Council elected an American, Dr. John A. Hopkins to the important post of Economic Counselor. Dr. Hopkins has a Ph.D. Degree from Harvard; he taught Agricultural Economics at the University of Iowa and for sometime was Agricultural Attache in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Service.

(Continued on page 76)

USDA ANNOUNCES REVISION OF 1957 SUGAR QUOTAS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 3rd announced a reduction in the total of 1957 sugar quotas for domestic consumption from 9,050,000 to 8,975,000 short tons raw value, and the proration of additional deficits. It also announced the issuance of a notice which will permit refiners to receive under bond a limited quantity of over-quota raw sugar in a shipment, subject to each quota of which a portion is cleared as the last quantity to be certified within the application quota.

These actions have the effect of making more sugar available to consumers in the Northeastern States without substantially changing the prospective marketings for domestic producing areas.

The proration of additional deficits is based on a determination that importations of sugar will not exceed 1,060,000 tons from Hawaii 920,000 tons from Puerto Rico and 930,000 tons from the Republic of the Philippines. Moreover, Costa Rica will use none of its quota Nicaragua will supply no raw sugar and the quantity actually brought in from the Virgin Islands is slightly less than previously determined.

These quota and deficit realloca tion changes may increase the sup plies available to Northeastern re fineries by about 20,000 tons, con sisting of an increase in the quota for Cuba of about 25,000 tons, par tially offset by decreases for "ful duty" countries able to supply addi tional sugar of about 4,000 tons Available information indicates tha shipping is already arranged fo about 25,000 tons of sugar fron

(Continued on page 77)

1957 SUGAR QUOTAS AND "D. C. LIMITS"

Area and Country	Deficits of Proration	New Quotas Adjusted for Proration of Deficit	Change from Previous Quotas	New Direct-Consumption Limit Within Quota
		(short tons, raw value)		
Domestic beet sugar	122,337	2,070,694	(553)	no limit
Mainland cane sugar	37,644	637,172	(171)	no limit
Hawaii	(27,373)	1,060,000[1]	(40,000)	30,612
Puerto Rico	(216,987)	920,000[1]	0	132,683
Virgin Islands	(752)	14,753[1]	(247)	0
Republic of the Philippines	(50,000)	930,000[1]	(50,000)	59,920
Cuba	133,131	3,127,028	25,528	375,000
Peru	2,597	79,721	(651)	9,526
Dominican Republic	2,034	62,454	(1,678)	8,493
Mexico	1,452	44,586	(2,373)	15,427
Nicaragua	(1,313)	10,275[1]	(1,743)	10,173
Haiti	206	6,333	50	6,333
Netherlands	116	3,551	64	3,551
China	114	3,485	69	3,485
Panama	114	3,485	69	3,485
Costa Rica	(3,367)	0[1]	(3,411)	0
Canada	21	652	21	652
United Kingdom	17	533	17	533
Belgium	6	188	6	188
British Guiana	3	87	3	87
Hong Kong	0	3	0	3
All other countries	0	0	0	0
Total		8,975,000	(75,000)	

[1] Despite declaration of deficits, full basic quotas are available to these areas as follows: Hawii 1,087,373; Puerto Rico 1,136,987; Virgin Islands 15,505; Republic of the Philippines 980,000; Nicaragua 11,588; Costa Rica 3,367.

OE FERRIS TESTIFIES FOR BOTH LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA AT CONSUMPTION HEARING

Statement on behalf of Processors of Sugarcane in the Mainland Cane Area with respect to 1958 Sugar Consumption Requirements presented at the Public Hearing, November 19, 1957, U. S. Department of Agriculture, held at the Freer Gallery of Art, Jefferson Drive at Twelfth Street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Presiding Officer and Members of the Hearing Panel:

My name is Josiah Ferris. I am Vice President of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., a non-profit association organized for the purpose of preserving and promoting the welfare of producers and processors of sugar cane, operating in the State of Louisiana. In that capacity I appear today as spokesman for all of the 48 processing mills operating in the State of Louisiana and the sugar cane growers who produce more than 95% of the sugar cane produced for sugar in the State of Louisiana. I also represent and speak for the three mills operating in Florida, and growers of 95% of sugar cane grown for sugar in that state.

We have four recommendations to make regarding sugar quotas for 1958.

(1) The consumption estimate should be conservative as to size.

(2) The announcement of the estimate should be made early.

(3) The Department of Agriculture's statement accompanying the announcement should indicate that the price of sugar is too low in relation to the general cost of living.

(4) The consumption estimate should be increased only when conditions clearly indicate the additional sugar will be needed.

A conservative initial estimate will contribute to orderly administration of the quota system in the event changes must be made in the estimate during 1958. No one can disagree with that statement.

We think all interested parties favor an early announcement of the 1958 consumption estimate. This determination is a market factor, and both sellers and buyers are entitled to know the Department's decision at the earliest date permitted by the Sugar Act.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture should officially admit that the price of sugar is too low. The official statistics of the Department in the Sugar Division's Sugar Reports No. 66 even where comparisons are restricted to the relatively high New York area, show conclusively the price of sugar is too low and has been for many years. The Department should make reference to that fact when the 1958 consumption estimate is announced and admit that figures based upon the New York prices do not truly reflect the United States picture.

No purpose would be served by discussing the statistics to which I just referred. Instead, I will give some facts about the Louisiana sugar industry as examples of the plight of sugar growers and processors. I am confident that every other domestic sugar area and every foreign country producing sugar for the U. S. market can tell a similar tale of woe.

Here are the facts:

(1) The 1947 Louisiana crop of raw sugar sold for $6.21 per cwt. No crop since has sold for more.

(2) During these last 10 years when sugar was subjected to the "stabilizing" influences of the U.S.D.A., the prices of things we buy have risen continuously and without restrictions. Although

(Continued on next page)

many specific examples could be cited, one will suffice; the general price level as reflected by the Consumers Price Index has gone up 28 percent since 1947.

(3) In this period of sugar price suppression, the wages Louisiana cane growers pay their field workers have increased 50%. The wages which Louisiana cane processors pay their mill workers have risen 150%. We do not begrudge these workers their higher wages. On the contrary, we wish we were able to pay more.

(4) Rail freight rates on Louisiana sugar cane and raw sugar have gone up 86% in the last 10 years. Railroads are presently seeking further rate increases.

(5) Capital investments per Louisiana sugar cane farm and per mill have increased. Economic studies made by the Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station are available to substantiate this statement. Similar unpublished studies by the U.S.D.A., must surely show the same.

(6) Operating expenses per farm and per mill have also grown larger, as shown by the economic studies.

In the face of the foregoing facts relative to the Louisiana sugar industry and similar facts with respect to sugar industries in other areas, it is impossible to understand why the U.S.D.A. continues to keep the price of sugar depressed. We see no reason why the Administrator of the Sugar Act should have any timidity in making known a higher price objective.

One of the important factors which determine the price of sugar is the sugar trade's *opinion* of what the Department's price objective may be. We ask that the Department be specific as to its price objective.

The representatives of certain industrial sugar users argue for continued low sugar prices. They submit no well founded reasons for their position and ignore the fac which justify higher sugar price They seek to balance increased cos of other materials with a still low price for sugar. They attempt use the unrealistic level of the 19 consumption estimate as a sprin board for a more unrealistic es mate for 1958. There is no reas for the Department to give a weight to such arguments.

With respect to increases in t consumption estimate, we believe e perience has shown that such i creases should be made only wh there is no doubt that the additio al sugar is needed. We object increases such as those made in t 1957 estimate for the sole purpo of depressing the price of sug which has never closely approach the level intended by the Sugar Ac A consumption estimate which is t large does not cause any more sug to be consumed.

Cane growers and processors a entitled to a better sugar price u der the provisions of the Sugar Ac The Department has never allow the price of sugar to rise to t level which the Act specifies "fair." We ask for better admini tration, in accordance wth the inte of the Act.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 73)

The new Chairman of the Cou cil for 1958, is Mr. David Muir Australia. Mr. Bruce Marshall Canada was elected Vice-Chairma

The Council created the new pos tion of Executive Director and elec ed Sir Eric Roll of England, wh will devote his full time to the bus ness of the Council. Sir Eric was i Washington during the War whe he represented England on the com bined Food Board. Prior to obtai ing leave of absence to serve as E ecutive Director of the Internatio al Sugar Council, he was Under Se retary of the Ministry of Food an Agriculture for Great Britain. Th new Secretary to the Council is M

. Politoff of France.

The next meeting of the Council s tentatively scheduled for the mid-le of March, 1958.

———o———

QUOTAS

(Continued from page 74)

Cuba in excess of the previous quo-a, and that most of that quantity ad been sold to refiners. It is es-imated that the notice permitting efining in bond may apply to about 0,000 tons of sugar, part of which, lso, has been reported sold and cheduled for arrival in December 957.

The full "Statement of Bases and Considerations" with respect to the evel of sugar requirements is as ollows:

Requirements. In the initial deter-nination of sugar requirements for 957, it was recognized that the ac-ual use of sugar in 1957 was not ikely to exceed 8,800,000 short tons, aw value, and that inventories of onsumers, wholesalers and retailers vere at high levels at the beginning f the year. Subsequent actions ringing requirements to 9,300,000 ons were necessary primarily be-ause of public responses to a scar-ity of sugar in the world market, nd reductions to 9,050,000 tons vere made later as that situation bated. World and quota price re-ationships now have stabilized in a attern indicating that doubts about mmediate overall availability of upplies are resolved.

Although the total sugar supply or 1957 would be excessive if all uotas totaling 9,050,000 tons were ully effective, a moderate shortage f sugar for refining has been de-eloping in the Northeast within he quotas established in S. R. 811, Amendment 8, issued on October 8, 957. This has occurred despite the rospect for a large increase in ear-end refiners' inventories of uota sugar in the south and west nd in constructive deliveries of beet ugar. The occurrence of offshore eficits and the unusual demand patterns since the fall of 1956 contributed to this situation.

Taking into consideration the declaration and proration of deficits provided for herein, total requirements of 8,975,000 short tons, raw value, will increase the supply of sugar available to the Northeastern States from their normal offshore supply areas by about 20,000 tons without appreciably affecting the marketings by domestic producing areas. Accordingly, the quotas established in this order totalling 8,975,000 short tons, raw value, will provide the supply needed at prices that are not excessive to consumers and that will maintain the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

The new quotas and quantities that may be brought in for direct consumption which will become effective when Sugar Regulation 811, Amendment 9, is published in the Federal Register (scheduled for December 6, 1957) are shown in the accompanying table.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 71)

Quotas and Deficits

Elsewhere in this issue we are printing the latest ruling of the Sugar Division relative to quotas and deficits. Attention is called to the fact that most of the publicity given this ruling dealt with the quota reduction of 75,000 tons. Little has been said regarding the reallocation of the 85,000 tons Philippines, Hawaiin and Puerto Rican deficits which actually resulted in an increase in the Cuban quota of 25,528 tons while the beet people were being cut 553 tons and we were losing 171 tons. The New York raw sugar quotation on the day of the shuffle, December 3, was 6.20 and on December 4th it was still 6.20. A 6.25 price prevailed on December 5th, 6th and 9th but today's quotation (December 12th) is 6.10 based on a sale of 1957 quota Cuban raws to a New York refiner.

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Nicholas Paul, Star Route A, Franklin, La.
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A WINNER

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

A New Crop On The Way

For all practical purposes the 1957 Louisiana sugar cane crop is over. The record will show that Louisiana has had many crops better than this one, but the same record will give proof that the Louisiana sugar industry has suffered far greater losses in the past than was suffered in 1957.

The industry should now look forward to the 1958 crop. Much can be done before cultivation begins. Tractors and implements can be repaired. Fields can be cleaned; headlands and roads can be shaped up. Parts, fertilizer, herbicides, etc., can be inventoried and those things in short supply can be placed on order.

It is usually customary for many farmers to begin breaking out old stubble as soon after harvest as the weather permits. In recent years farmers have destroyed much of their stubble in January and in early February. In view of the very unsettled world situation and the present difficulties existing in Cuba, some farmers are considering keeping some stubble for a while with the idea that there is an outside possibility that the government may increase acreage allotments. There are also a number of other farmers who always keep a small acreage of the best of the stubble, to be destroyed at fertilizing time. These farmers use this acreage to pick and choose the best of the stubble to keep and this system has worked out very well for these farmers. The writer is not making a prediction that acreage allotments will be increased, but is merely pointing out what some farmers will be doing this year.

The 1957 borer infestation was much worse than had been anticipated. Some areas were more severely damaged than other areas but in general a sizeable loss occurred throughout the belt as a result of the borer. Much of the damage was done in late August and in September by the third generation of the borer.

Many reports have indicated that St. Mary Parish suffered heavier losses to the borer than other areas. Limited checks made in St. Mary Parish after the December 12 freeze indicate that about 40 per cent of the borers survived the temperatures received. Temperatures received in most of St. Mary were not as low as temperatures reported for most of the belt. Farmers in all areas should not neglect cleaning fields of all cane left after harvest. Other cultural practices aimed at destroying overwintering populations of borers should not be overlooked. It is estimated that the borer causes an average annual loss of more than four and one half million dollars. Some years the loss has been as high as nine million dollars.

Each year a cooperative survey by L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. is made to determine the number of sugar cane borers surviving the winter. This survey is usually made in February and the result of the findings is published in *The Sugar Bulletin*

(Continued on next page)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

1958 Quotas

The initial sugar quota for 1958 of 8,800,000 short tons, announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture December 20, 1957, was exactly as forecast by trade wiseacres. Trade sources were and still are of the opinion that the quotas should have been about 8,600,000 tons, but they called their shots dead center on the higher figure.

According to a story in the New York Journal of Commerce December 23, 1957, news of the initial quota created less immediate market interest among sugar traders than anything the U. S. Department of Agriculture has published since it came into being in 1934. The prospect for better sugar prices appears to be dim. In years past the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been very prompt to increase quotas when prices have shown a modest upturn, but history records that the very few quota reductions for strengthening prices were made with the utmost reluctance. The initial quota for the mainland cane area is 587,476 tons; Domestic beet sugar 1,909,188 tons; Hawaii 1,065,513 tons; Puerto Rico 1,114,130 tons and the Virgin Islands 15,193 tons.

Florida Crop Damaged

The cold wave of December 12th and 13th severely damaged but did not kill the sugar cane crop in the Everglades.

H. T. Vaughn, Executive Vice President of United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston said—"We have suffered some damage but we are not too pessimistic about the situation. We will harvest all of our cane but the yield will be affected by the damaging cold". The cold front descended upon south Florida the afternoon of December 11th with the temperature dropping 14 degrees in less than ten minutes. The coldest reading for the period occurred early on the morning of December 13th when a temperature of 24 degrees was recorded.

Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., reported considerably more severe damage to its cane crop than United States Sugar.

Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, on the east coast, reported their entire crop frozen, but grinding is proceeding at a rapid rate. With favorable weather conditions both Okeelanta and Fellsmere hope to grind all of their proportionate share cane.

Happy New Year

This is not the kind of year-end report we would like to make because most of the news is depressing, but here is hoping that it will be off-set by the Christmas spirit combined perhaps with some neutral grain spirit—anyway we wish you a very Happy and Prosperous 1958

IN THE FIELD

in March or April. The County Agents throughout the belt keep in close touch with the entomologists of both L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. Stations, so check with the agent in your parish. He can keep you informed.

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UGAR QUOTAS TOTALING 8,800,000 TONS ANNOUNCED FOR 1958

(Official Release)

Sugar Quotas for 1958 totalling 800,000 short tons, raw value, ere announced on December 20th y the U. S. Department of Agricul- ıre. This figure compares with ıotas for 1957 initially totaling 800,000 tons and currently total- g 8,975,000 tons.

Sugar quotas govern the new sup- y of sugar from all sources, for- gn and domestic, available for arketing in the continental United tates. The quotas are expected to rovide a supply of sugar adequate meet a normal rate of consump- tion after allowing for the increase in population and the quantity of sugar charged to 1957 quotas that will be available for consumption in 1958.

The sugar quotas for individual areas and countries, and the quantities that may be filled by direct-consumption sugar, are shown in the accompanying table. These quotas reflect for countries which are not members of the International Sugar Agreement the required limitations under Article 7 of the Agreement.

1958 SUGAR QUOTAS AND "D. C. LIMITS"

Area and Country	Quota	Direct-consumption Limit
	(Short tons, raw value)	
omestic beet sugar	1,909,188	no limit
ainland cane sugar	587,476	no limit
awaii	1,065,513	29,996
uerto Rico	1,114,130	130,016
rgin Islands	15,193	00
epublic of the Philippines	980,000	59,920
uba	2,942,115	375,000
eru	55,588	9,292
ominican Republic	51,757	8,285
exico	34,209	15,048
icaragua	10,584	9,923
aiti	5,761	5,761
etherlands	3,313	3,313
hina	3,267	3,267
anama	3,267	3,267
osta Rica	1,123	1,123
anada	631	631
nited Kingdom	516	516
elgium	182	182
ritish Guiana	84	84
ong Kong	3	3
1 other countries	0	0

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Price Control

We are sure that most everyone knows how the Head of the Sugar Division, like Sir Gallahad of Round Table fame, has on occasion taken sword in hand, often during our pricing period, and lashed this way and that to slay his pet "dragon", higher sugar prices. However, for those who may have forgotten some of his exploits, let us review the 1956-57 battles.

The 1956-57 Louisiana pricing period began on October 5th. On October 23, 1956, when the price of raw sugar in New York was 6.40, a 50,000 ton quota increase was announced. The market ignored this and Mr. Myers came right back with another 50,000 ton increase on October 25. Prices eased off after this move and raws were selling at 6.27 in New York on November 20th when quotas were again increased by 100,000 tons. This apparently was a precautionary measure, but the market failed to take the warning and advanced to 6.50, whereupon, on November 30th, Mr. Myers lashed out with another 125,000 ton increase to bring 1956 quotas to the unprecedented figure of 9,000,000 tons, raw value. The market settled back into the middle six-thirties.

Let's not forget that all this was happening during the 1956-57 Louisiana Pricing Period. On December 20th, the Sugar Division announced 8,800,000 tons as its initial 1957 estimate of consumption. When the market continued its bullish attitude, quotas were immediately increased to 9,000,000 tons. The 1956-57 Louisiana pricing period ended on April 25th with a season's average price of 6.1783 cents a pound, and the best opportunity the Louisiana Sugar Industry has had in years to show a fair profit had been unsuccessfully smothered.

When the Louisiana Pricing Period was completed on April 25, 1957, the New York raw sugar quotation was 6.10 cents a pound. Eleven days later, believe it or not, the quotation was 6.40, and on May 21st raws were selling in New York at 6.50. Mr. Myers' "dragon" had suddenly sprouted a second head.

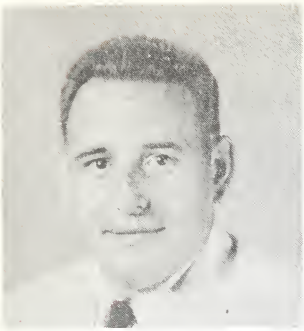
In the battle that followed the Head of the Sugar Division reallocated a 150,000 ton Puerto Rican deficit on May 24th; he increased quotas 100,000 tons on June 12th: he decreed on June 14th that offshore areas could sell their entire quota at any time; on June 26th he granted the same privilege to Louisiana and Florida; and on July 5th he increased 1957 quotas to the fantastic level of 9,300,000 tons.

The price of raws in New York was 6.60 on July 5th, but the market was beginning to weaken. Mr. Myers reallocated a 143,977 ton Hawaiian and Puerto Rican deficit on July 16th and the price of raw sugar skidded 50 points in 30 days to 6.10 cents a pound.

The action detailed above has been reviewed to show how desperately Mr. Myers will fight to keep the price of sugar down. Now let's see how hard he will try to advance the price.

On August 9th when raws were selling at 6.10, a reduction of 100,-

(Continued on page 102)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Florida Visit

The Chairman of the Contact Committee, Mr. Malcolm Duhe of New Iberia, together with Mr. Louis Arceneaux, Primary Increase Station operator of Port Allen, Mr. Gilbert J. Durbin, Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Lester Davidson, Mr. Rouby Matherne, Dr. Leo Hebert, and Dr. Robert Coleman of the Houma Station, and the writer have just returned from the U.S.D.A. Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station.

What was seen and learned there should be of interest to all Louisiana cane growers. One of the most interesting things is the world collection of sugarcanes. This collection includes all the known species of the world, some giant cultivated canes over two inches in diameter, as well as some wild cane the size of a pencil. This collection is very valuable to the plant breeder. In it are the parents of all the commercial varieties grown in Louisiana as well as a source of new breeding material for the future. It is ably kept by Mr. Carl O. Grassl, an outstanding world recognized Botanist, who has recently returned from the wilds of New Guinea where many new canes were collected.

Of great interest is the work being conducted on sugar cane diseases. A constant search is being made for varieties that show resistance or immunity to stunting disease as well as other diseases of cane. Varieties which show resistance or immunity to diseases are used in the breeding program t produce commercial canes with dis ease resistance for Louisiana grow ers.

Before new canes enter the breed ing station they must first g through quarantine at Bletville, Md and then at Fort Lauderdale, Fl A constant watch must be kept t prevent diseases which occur else where in the world from enterin Florida and Louisiana. The diseas study at Canal Point and the quar antine check at Fort Lauderdale i done by the very able plant patholo gist, Dr. Ed. Todd. Dr. Todd pe forms a very valuable service fo the Louisiana sugar industry.

In spite of really bad weather du ing most of the cane breeding sea son Mr. Preston Dunckelman wa successful in producing many goo crosses for Louisiana. Mr. Duncke man's primary duty is to produc true sugarcane seed for selectio and testing in Louisiana. Mr. Dunc kelman has made 253 crosses thu far this year and germination test show that 131,000 seedlings will b produced from the first 28 crosse If the seed from the remainder o the crosses made are as good as th seed from the first 28 crosses new record will be set.

Remember that each seedling pr duces a separate and distinct var ety of cane. It must also be remem bered that out of the many thou sand of seedlings checked each yea only a very few show promise fo commercial use. However, the cor

(Continued on page 107)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Forecast Farm Legislative Program

The chances are mighty slim for ny new farm legislation during the inal session of the 85th Congress. lthough all farm groups share the ame feeling that present programs hould be revised that is the only oint on which they agree and there s no indication that the wide dif- erences will be ironed out soon. Iembers of Congress on both sides f the aisle will make a lot of peeches on this subject—for politi- al purposes only.

Agriculture Secretary Benson pro- ides the biggest bone of contention. A number of his backers have urned against him but so far his oes have failed to agree on a pro- ram. Republican politicians are nore concerned over Benson than ver Russian sputniks. They have iven up the hope that he will resign for the good of the Grand Old 'arty."

Politicians and officials of farm rganizations do not like Benson's heory that there are too many armers. They are afraid that Ben- on and his staff believe there are oo many farmers. It is well known hat many individuals outside of Ag- iculture violently object to govern- nental farm aid on anything like he present scale—particularly help vhich costs tax dollars to maintain arm prices. They have the idea hat low prices will force the smaller armers out of business and that hose who remain in business can xist on prices which are less costly o the consumer and the tax payer. They imply that reducing the num- ber of farmers is a solution to over- production, burdensome and expen- sive surpluses and the cost - price squeeze. What the farmers would like to know is how much of the cure-all is believed by Benson and how much of it will be the basis of future U. S. Department of Agricul- ture policy.

Louisiana's Allen Ellender, Chair- man of the Senate Committee on Agriculture is standing firm for an omnibus farm aid bill which all agree would take months to work out. Other prominent farm Senators and Congressmen advocate "quickie" help by spring planting than for individual crops. Anything could happen but most likely nothing will.

Executive Director of International Sugar Council in Washington

Mr. Eric Roll, executive director of the International Sugar Council who is making a tour of member countries spent several days in Washington, calling on U. S. gov- ernment officials and friends. Dur- ing World War II, Mr. Roll was an important official in the British Food Mission assigned to the United States and has many friends here in Washington. Prior to his ap- pointment as Executive Director of the International Sugar Council, Mr. Roll was Under Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the United Kingdom. He was entertained at a luncheon given in his honor by Mr. Robert H. Shields, President and General Counsel of the U. S. Beet Sugar

(Continued on page 107)

MAINLAND CANE AREA SUGAR PRODUCTION BY TYPE

(A reprint from the U.S.D.A's "Sugar Reports 68")

Most mainland sugarcane is processed into raw sugar and the raw sugar is shipped from the mill where produced to refineries for further processing. Some establishments, however, combine sugar milling with refining. Moreover, some produce small amounts of not fully refined sugars such as clarified sugar, turbinados, washed raws and string sugar.

A breakdown of mainland cane area sugar production into raw and other than raw sugar is shown in table 1. This is a qualitative classification. It must be distinguished from the classification of sugars by use or destination into "direct-consumption" sugar and sugar "for further processing" as regularly published in Sugar Reports. The direct-consumption category may contain raw sugar used for tobacco curing or for other non-food purposes.

The other-than-raw production, as shown in table 1, averaged 20 percent of the total crop for the period of 1938-56 excluding the period 1943-46, when other-than-raw production averaged 30 percent. During the past decade this type of production declined from a high of 24 percent in 1950 to a low of 16 percent in 1955. For the last three crops, the other-than-raw production was about 17 percent. Since 1948, the Louisiana crop has averaged 23 percent of total production in this category in contrast to Florida where only 8 percent of total production has been in other-than-raw sugars.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 99)

000 tons in the overall quota was announced. On October 8th, when the price of raws was 6.14, quotas were reduced another 150,000 tons. On December 3rd, with the market showing signs of strength, quotas were reduced another 75,000 tons to 8,975,000 tons, but at the same time an 85,000 ton Hawaiian and Puerto Rican deficit was reallocated. This juggling of quotas and deficits actually resulted in increasing Cuba's 1957 quota about 25,000 tons and in the light of subsequent developments could be regarded as an attempt to curb advancing prices.

The 8,800,000 initial 1958 quota announced on December 20, 1957 is neither fish nor fowl. The price of raws in New York was 6.10 when it was announced and it is 6.10 today. Mr. Myers is managing to again depress prices to a point where the Louisiana sugar farmers and manufacturers are hard put to survive.

President Ill

We are very sorry to report that the President of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Bronier Thibaut has been ordered by his physician to spend three weeks in Touro Infirmary to recuperate from a mild heart attack.

As we go to press, the good news is that Mr. Thibaut is looking and feeling "fine".

Southdown Moves

The office of Southdown Sugars Inc. has been moved from the fifth floor of the Marine Building around the corner to the new Commerce Building at 821 Gravier Street in New Orleans. The new office number is 1221 Commerce Building which we note is the same as the telephone number which is EXpress 1221.

Freight Rates

In our report in the December 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* we printed the text of a letter from Mr. F. J. Loughlin, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Texas & Pacific Railway, to Mr. Durbin, stating that the railroad had requested permission to reduce freight rates on raw sugar from Louisiana points to New Orleans.

We have been advised by the

(Continued on page 106)

TABLE 1.

Sugar production, raw and other than raw:[1] Mainland Cane Area, 1938-56; Louisiana and Florida, 1948-56

rop ear	Mainland Cane Area		
	Production		
	Total	Raw sugar	Other than raw sugar
	1,000 short tons, raw value		
38	584	480	104
39	507	416	91
40	332	265	67
41	416	335	81
42	458	354	104
43	497	369	128
44	438	316	122
45	470	328	142
46	425	270	155
47	377	289	88
48	477	376	101
49	521	421	100
50	565	430	135
51	419	321	98
52	605	475	130
53	630	502	128
54	610	506	104
55	574	480	94
56	561	465	96

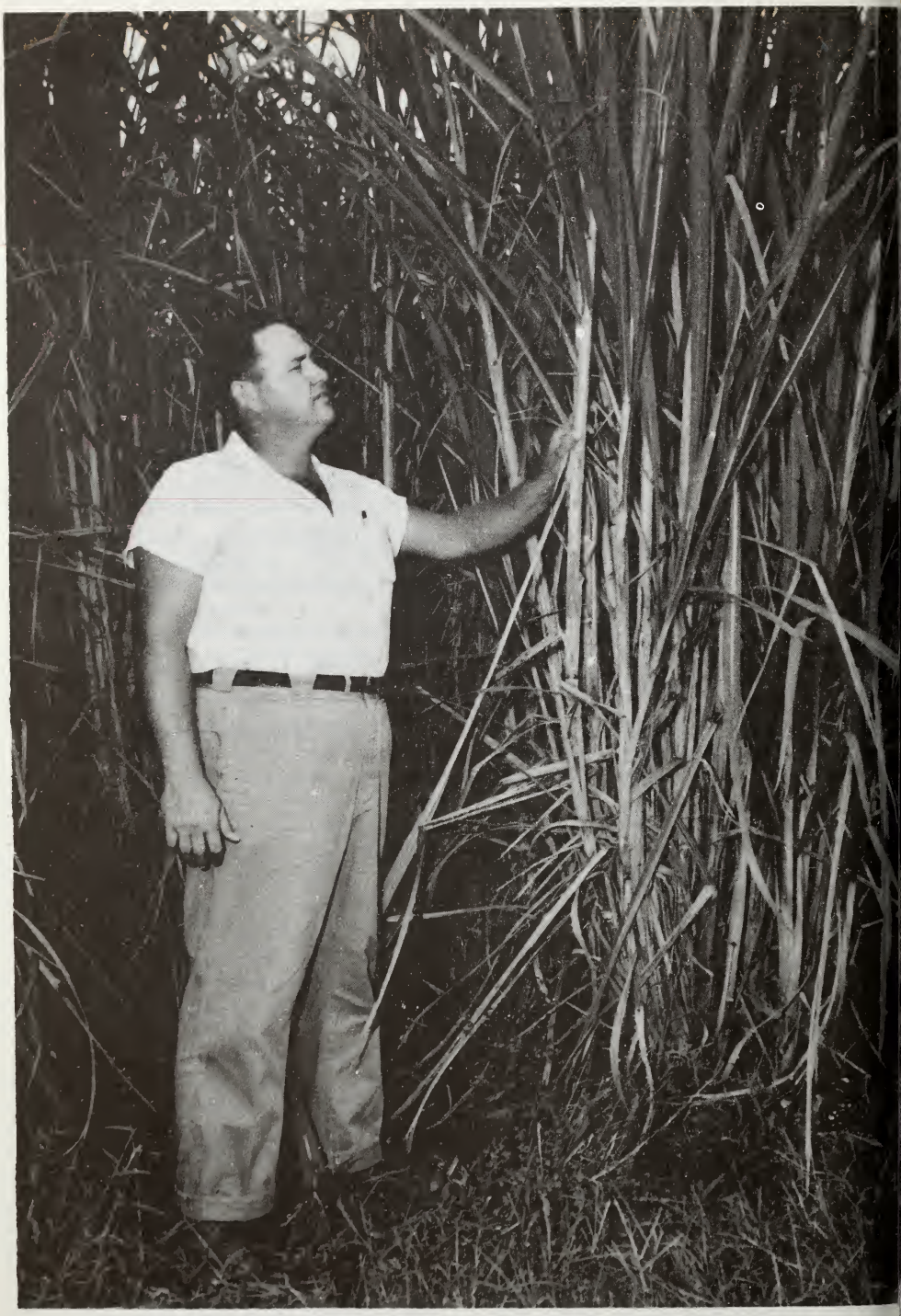
Crop year	Louisiana		
	Production		
	Total	Raw sugar	Other than raw sugar
	1,000 short tons, raw value		
1948	397	302	95
1949	416	324	92
1950	456	335	121
1951	297	217	80
1952	451	331	120
1953	479	362	117
1954	478	383	95
1955	455	368	87
1956	432	343	89

Crop year	Florida		
	Production		
	Total	Raw sugar	Other than raw sugar
	1,000 short tons, raw value		
1948-49	80	74	6
1949-50	105	97	8
1950-51	108	94	14
1951-52	122	104	18
1952-53	154	144	10
1953-54	151	140	11
1954-55	132	123	9
1955-56	119	112	7
1956-57	129	122	7

[1] The sum of clarified, turbinados, granulated, washed raws, string, and refined sugar.

ource: Sugar Division and trade sources.

A WINNER



Harold Junca, Franklin, La.
Produced an average of 31.25 tons of cane per acre on 257.91 acres in 1956

John Best and F. H. Carruth, Jr., of Port Allen, La.
Produced an average of 41.8 tons of cane per acre on 401.3 acres in 1956

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 102)

League's attorney, Paul Borron, Jr., that testimony in support of the proposed reduction in rates was presented at a hearing before the Louisiana Public Service Commission on January 7th by the Chairman of the League's Freight Rate Committee, Mr. Lucien Bauduc, with Messrs. E. W. McNeil, James Thibaut, Grady Roper and Richard M. Murphy appearing as industry witnesses to testify in support of the application.

Schedule Farm Forum

Mr. Ralph R. Brown, Secretary of the Southern Farms Forum, has announced that the 11th annual meeting of the Forum will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans on Thursday and Friday, January 23rd and 24th, 1958.

The general theme for the Forum will be "How Can Southern Farmers Adjust Production To Future Needs?"

The Forum program will feature nationally known agriculturists, farmers, bankers and farm leaders from throughout the nation who will discuss many of the current and important agricultural problems. The Forum will begin Thursday morning with these agricultural leaders discussing "Highlights Of Future Conditions and Problems in Various Agricultural Industries." There will be a panel Thursday afternoon on the topic "Effects of Expanding Industry On Southern Agricultural Production." The panel Friday morning will be on "The Human Element In A Changing Southern Agriculture."

F. Evans Farwell, President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., and Treasurer of the American Sugar Cane League, will be the featured speaker for the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

Tax Refunds

Fortunately the damage done by the two hurricanes that visited the Louisiana sugar district in 1957 wa relatively small and we are ver thankful that the following noti from the Internal Revenue Servi will not apply to a great many rea ers of The Sugar Bulletin. Howeve if either Audrey or Flossy had move inland a hundred miles east the dam age in the sugar district would hav been tremendous. We print the fo lowing notice for the record.

"In order to assist those who hav suffered property losses as a resu of Hurricane Audrey, Chester A Usry, District Director of Intern Revenue issued the following gener information governing the deducti of casualty losses for Federal incon tax purposes.

"Losses brought about by 'Audre are deductible for income tax pu poses. However, the deductible loss are limited to the actual physic damage to property and are deduc ble only in the year sustained. Th is, on your income tax return f 1957. The amount of the deducti allowable for a casualty loss of pe sonal or nonbusiness property is t difference between the value of t property immediately before the ca ualty and the value immediate after the casualty, but not in exce of the cost or adjusted basis of t property, reduced by any insuran or other compensation received recoverable. Any payments receiv from disaster relief agencies for r storing or rehabilitating proper should be included in the comput tion of the allowable loss to redu the amount of the allowable dedu tion. Damage to shade and orn mental trees should be included an integral part of the property a whole and not treated separate If a casualty loss exceeds the ta payer's income for the year of t loss, such excess may be carried ba two years as a net operating loss a a portion or all of the taxes paid such years may be recovered."

N WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 101)

Association on January 8th at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel.

———o———

N THE FIELD

(Continued from page 100)

tant search for a better variety must continue. It is through this effort that the industry is what it s today. New varieties are the life-lood of the industry.

The group from Louisiana greatly ppreciated the arrangements made or them by Mr. Bascom Belcher, uperintendent of the station. In ddition to being the administrator f the station, Mr. Belcher helps in ll the research conducted at the tation.

The group had an opportunity to ee the three Florida sugar factories nd their fields. The time given the roup from Louisiana by the man-gement and their staffs at the nree places was indeed appreciated. ll three companies gave us well uided tours of their operations.

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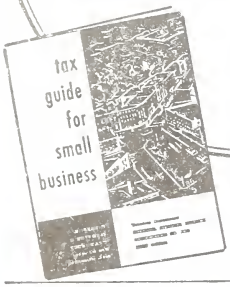

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Hawaii In May

Although May 1959 seems a long way off right at the present moment, we are, nevertheless, happy to publish the following announcement from our friends in Hawaii regarding the 10th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists.

May in Hawaii with the sugar people!

What could be sweeter?

The tentative itinerary for the 10th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, which will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 3 through 22, 1959, is taking form.

Plans call for the following schedule:

May 3 (Sunday), Arrival in Honolulu.

May 4, Registration, Opening Session.

May 5, 6 and 7, Field delegates will visit the Experiment Station, HSPA, and sugar plantations on Oahu. Factory delegates will visit the Experiment Station, HSPA, bulk loading installation, Aiea refinery, and Oahu plantations.

From May 8 through the 17 Factory delegates and Field delegates will have separate tours to the islands of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii.

Field Delegates:

May 8, Fly to Maui. Visit Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. In the afternoon fly to Kona, Hawaii.

May 9, Sightseeing, Kona.

May 10 (Sunday), drive from Kona to Hilo, via Volcano House for lunch and tour of craters.

May 11, Plantation tours. Hilo Coast, Hawaii.

May 12, Plantation tours. Hamakua Coast, Hawaii.

May 13, Plantation tour, Olaa Sugar Co. in morning. Fly to island of Kauai in afternoon.

May 14-15, Plantation tours, Kauai.

May 16, Sightseeing, Kauai.

May 17 (Sunday), Sightseeing Kauai in morning. Fly to Honolulu in afternoon.

Factory Delegates:

May 8, Plantation tours, Oahu.

May 9, Fly to island of Kauai, sightseeing.

May 10 (Sunday), Sightseeing, Kauai.

May 11-12, Plantation tours, Kauai.

May 13, Fly to island of Maui in morning, visit Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., and on to Hilo, Hawaii, in afternoon.

May 14-15, Plantation tours, Hawaii.

May 16, drive from Hilo to Kona, via Volcano House. Tour of craters.

May 17 (Sunday), Fly from Kona to Honolulu.

May 18-22, Sessions of the 10th Congress, meeting in the beach area of Waikiki, using convention facilities of one of the major hotels.

May 23. Departure.

It is estimated that minimum cost

(Continued on page 117)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Endrin To Control The Sugarcane Borer

The entomologists of both L. S. U. and the U. S. D. A. Stations are recommending a new chemical to control the sugar cane borer this year. The new chemical is Endrin.

The material recommended is a granular formulation containing two per cent Endrin.

Grandular Endrin will be formulated locally and there will be an adequate supply of the material for use this year. Although this chemical will be new to sugar cane, it has been used on cotton, small grains and on many vegetables.

Specific recommendations for the use of Endrin will be made at a later time when *The Sugar Bulletin* will carry the official recommendations of the scientists of L. S. U. and the U. S. D. A. However, a report of a few points may be of interest at this time. A representative of a chemical firm who produces Endrin says that granular Endrin will cost about the same amount per acre as Ryania costs. An experiment conducted in 1956 in the Bunkie area showed Endrin 2% in granular form to give 98 per cent control of the borer and yielded $76.88 net profit over the check. In the same experiment Ryania 40% gave 69 per cent control of the borer and yielded $33.57 net profit over the check. Another experiment conducted in the same area in 1957 showed Endrin 2% granular to yield 8.44 tons of cane per acr more than the check. Ryania wa not used in this experiment.

The scientists report that at leas four insecticide applications shoul be made at 14-day intervals at th rate of 12 pounds per acre of th two per cent material. The scientist also report that the Endrin granule should be applied by airplane from height of 25-30 feet above the top of the plants at any time during th day providing wind conditions ar relatively calm. It is noted that th width of the swath should not b wider than the wing span of th plane. It will be necessary to us flags to mark the field off, becaus it is very difficult for a pilot to se which rows have been dusted whe granular material is being applie

Although there have been relativ ly few experiments on using Endri to control borers, the entomologist do not hesitate to recommend its us

The industry's loss to the bore was heavy last year. The loss is est mated at about four and a half mi lion dollars. There has been an there is a very strong need for material that will do a more efficien job of controlling the sugar can borer. It is believed that Endrin wi be that material. The more effectiv the material, the more widesprea use will be made of the entire contr program.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Mainland Marketing Allotment Hearing

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that a public hearing regarding allotment of the 1958 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area will be held on February 25, 1958, beginning at 10.00 a.m. (CST) in the Robert E. Lee Room of the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Department spokesman said: "Allotment of the quota is necessary to provide each processor of mainland sugar cane an equitable opportunity to market sugar within the 1958 quota. Preliminary allotments of 450,000 short tons, raw value, of the 1958 quota are currently in effect pending establishment of allotments for the full calendar year 1958".

No Labor Legislation

Congress probably will not pay much attention to President Eisenhower's special message advocating revisions in labor laws.

The President said his recommendations are aimed at stopping "corruption, racketeering and abuse of trust and power in labor management relations". Labor unions should be required to tell the government all about their financial affairs and management should report on employer pension and welfare funds as well as all financial dealings with unions, the President said.

Although a majority of the law makers thoroughly agree that something should be done to remedy the corruption brought dramatically to light by Senator McClellan of Arkansas and his investigating committee, the prospects for a labor legislative crack-down are fast fading away. It is most significant that Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson omitted legislation from his "must" list, and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn has not included any labor reform bills on his priority list.

Legislators say the reason for the sudden change of pace is lack of interest on the part of the public. They are receiving very few letters on the subject. Last year, during the investigation of the Teamsters' President Hoffa, there was a great wave of public wrath over labor corruption, but the wave apparently has receded, and although we may temporarily be in a trough, and another wave may come, the definite feeling on Capitol Hill is that the drop in public indignation is permanent—at least for this session of Congress.

Signs around the White House indicate that the Administration, after sending its message to Congress and letting Labor Secretary Mitchell testify, appears happy to allow the matter to rest.

Most Successful Agricultural Program—Sugar

High tribute was paid to the success of the government's sugar program by Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture in a talk before the California beet growers. Mr. Myers spoke at the Annual Meeting of the California Beet Growers' Association in San Francisco, California, January 24, 1958. Mr. Myers

(Continued on page 122)

TALK BY F. EVANS FARWELL AT THE SOUTHERN FARM FORUM

(New Orleans, La., January 23, 1958)

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

It is said that farmers must be optimists, and I suppose that our being optimists is the reason we are farmers!

As a matter of background, I started in the cane farming business in 1929. Our company is presently celebrating its 101st year of sugarcane farming here in Louisiana. When I started we operated 4 sugar mills; we now operate 2. We continue to operate the same farms as in 1929.

The Louisiana sugar industry is the chief source of revenue for some 140,000 people living in Louisiana's southern parishes—counties to many of you. The land, though limited in area, is well suited for the production of sugarcane. As a matter of fact, cane is grown on land that is not suited for cotton, corn, or other crops. Cotton has the greatest statewide dollar value; however, sugarcane represents, in many cases, more than 90% of the value of the agricultural products in the parishes where it is raised. Louisiana is the largest sugarcane producing state in the union.

You are familiar with the many problems of agricultural products and with legislation that has been enacted in connection with them. I believe you will be interested in knowing more about our unique Sugar Act. It is a wonderful piece of legislation. It was originally enacted in 1937 and has been amended from time to time. It guarantees the consumer an adequate supply of sugar at a reasonable price. Even with the Korean crisis and the explosive Suez incident, the housewife noticed no material change in the price of her sugar. Without the Sugar Act there would have been violent price fluctuations.

The most unique feature of the Act is that it pays its own way. When the Act was first set in motion an excise tax was established and the producers of sugarcane and raw sugar were forced to absorb the amount of this tax. Part of these tax funds are returned to the farmers as "Conditional Payments," provided: They employ no child labor, market no sugar beets or sugarcane in excess of the farm's annual "proportionate share," pay laborers at wage rates determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and meet other such requirements. These payments vary from 80¢ to 30¢ per 100# of sugar produced. After the Government pays all expenses of the operation of the Sugar Act and the Conditional Payments, there goes into the general fund of the Treasury an amount in excess of $20,000,000.00 annually. For instance, in 1956 this amount was over $26,000,000.00.

When the Act was last amended the original marketing growth formula was reinstated which now enables our American farmers to again participate, along with foreign producers, in the growth of sugar consumption in their own country.

The Sugar Act in Section 201 sets out that the price of sugar is not to be excessive to consumers but is to be such that it will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic industry. The Government tells us how much acreage we may plant and how much sugar we may sell. Due to these restrictions, our acreage at the present time is 17 percent below normal. As a reward for not producing surplus sugar, we are supposed to get a fair price for our restricted production.

The consumer's price index shows that the price level of things that we buy has gone up 28% since 1947. The wages paid our field laborers have advanced more than 50% and

(Continued on page 122)

DETERMINATION OF COMMERCIALLY RECOVERABLE SUGAR, 1957 CROP

Chapter VIII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Sugar) Department of Agriculture

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 302(a) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (herinafter referred to as "act"), the following determination is hereby issued:

§833.4 *Sugar Commercially Recoverable from Sugarcane in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area*—(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section, the terms:

(1) "Trash means green or dried leaves, sugarcane tops, dirt and all other extraneous material.

(2) "Gross weight" means the total weight (short tons) of sugarcane, including trash, as delivered by a producer for processing for sugar production.

(3) "Net weight" means: (i) In Louisiana, the weight obtained by deducting from gross weight, the weight of trash in the sugarcane, as determined by the processor, and (ii) in Florida, 96.0 percent of gross weight.

(b) *Recoverable Sugar.* For the 1957 crop of sugarcane, the amount of sugar, raw value, commercially recoverable from sugarcane grown on a farm in the mainland cane sugar area and marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar, from an acreage not in excess of the proportionate share for the farm, shall be obtained by multiplying the net weight of the sugarcane by the hundredweight of sugar specified for the average percentage of sucrose in the normal juice of such sugarcane as follows:

(1) *For farms in Louisiana:*

Percentage of Sucrose in Normal Juice [1]	Hundredweight of Sugar
8.0	0.955
9.0	1.111
10.0	1.270
11.0	1.435
12.0	1.603
13.0	1.774
14.0	1.944
15.0	2.111
16.0	2.281
17.0	2.447
18.0	2.610

(2) *For farms in Florida:*

Percentage of Sucrose in Normal Juice [1]	Hundredweight of Sugar
8.0	0.948
9.0	1.122
10.0	1.327
11.0	1.510
12.0	1.680
13.0	1.846
14.0	2.011
15.0	2.179
16.0	2.350
17.0	2.525
18.0	2.702

[1] Sugar recoverable for the intervening tenths of 1 percent shall be calculated by interpolation.

Statement of Bases and Considerations

Determinations of amounts of sugar commercially recoverable from sugar beets and sugarcane are required under Section 302(a) of the act to establish the amounts of sugar upon which payments are to be made pursuant to the act.

The rates of sugar commercially recoverable at the various normal juice sucrose levels, as specified in this determination, were calculated from data reported to the Department by the processors of sugarcane for sugar in each of the States of Florida and Louisiana. In instances where the data for Florida were reported in terms of gross weight, adjustments were made to reflect "net weight" of sugarcane as defined in this determination. The calculation made use of data representing averages in each State for the crop years 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956 of each of the factors of normal juice extraction (the quantity of normal

(Continued on next page)

COMMERCIALLY RECOVERABLE SUGAR DETERMINATION 833.4 REVISED FOR LOUISIANA SUGARCANE, 1957 CROP

Hundredweights of Sugar, Raw Value, Commercially Recoverable Per Ton of Sugar Cane for Percentages of Sucrose in Normal Juice from 8.0% to 18.0%, Inclusive

% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane
8.0	.955	11.5	1.519	15.0	2.111
8.1	.971	11.6	1.536	15.1	2.128
8.2	.986	11.7	1.553	15.2	2.145
8.3	1.002	11.8	1.569	15.3	2.162
8.4	1.017	11.9	1.586	15.4	2.179
8.5	1.033			15.5	2.196
8.6	1.049	12.0	1.603	15.6	2.213
8.7	1.064	12.1	1.620	15.7	2.230
8.8	1.080	12.2	1.637	15.8	2.247
8.9	1.095	12.3	1.654	15.9	2.264
		12.4	1.671		
9.0	1.111	12.5	1.688	16.0	2.281
9.1	1.127	12.6	1.706	16.1	2.298
9.2	1.143	12.7	1.723	16.2	2.314
9.3	1.159	12.8	1.740	16.3	2.331
9.4	1.175	12.9	1.757	16.4	2.347
9.5	1.190			16.5	2.364
9.6	1.206	13.0	1.774	16.6	2.381
9.7	1.222	13.1	1.791	16.7	2.397
9.8	1.238	13.2	1.808	16.8	2.414
9.9	1.254	13.3	1.825	16.9	2.430
		13.4	1.842		
10.0	1.270	13.5	1.859	17.0	2.447
10.1	1.286	13.6	1.876	17.1	2.463
10.2	1.303	13.7	1.893	17.2	2.480
10.3	1.319	13.8	1.910	17.3	2.496
10.4	1.336	13.9	1.927	17.4	2.512
10.5	1.352			17.5	2.528
10.6	1.369	14.0	1.944	17.6	2.545
10.7	1.385	14.1	1.961	17.7	2.561
10.8	1.402	14.2	1.977	17.8	2.577
10.9	1.418	14.3	1.994	17.9	2.594
		14.4	2.011		
11.0	1.435	14.5	2.027	18.0	2.610
11.1	1.452	14.6	2.044		
11.2	1.469	14.7	2.061		
11.3	1.485	14.8	2.078		
11.4	1.502	14.9	2.094		

uice extracted per ton of sugarane), boiling house efficiency (the atio of the amount of sugar produced to the amount that could theretically be produced), the polariation of the sugar produced, and et sugarcane as a percent of gross ugarcane. The calculation also sed the purity or retention factor vhich correlates purity of normal uice with sugar recovery based on he well-established Winter-Carp ormula. That formula is expressed nathematically as follows: Purity r Retention Factor = (1.4 — 40/P) n which P is purity of normal uice. For the purposes of this determination, the computed purity t each of the various normal juice ucrose levels for the crop years 954, 1955, and 1956 was used.

In calculating sugar, commercially ecoverable, the data are used in he following manner: The product f normal juice extraction and boiling house efficiency is divided by he product of the polarization of ugar produced and net sugarcane s a percent of gross sugarcane. The esult so obtained is multiplied by 000 to obtain a factor which when nultiplied by normal juice sucrose nd the purity or retention factor or that normal juice sucrose gives ounds of sugar per ton of net ugarcane. By use of the applicable aw value conversion factor, in accordance with Section 101(h) of the Sugar Act, pounds of sugar per ton f net sugarcane are converted into ugar, commercially recoverable, aw value. Expressed mathematically the formula reads:

$$\text{RS., RV.} = \frac{\text{N.J.E. x B.H.E. x 2000 x N.J.S. x P.R. x R.V.C.F.}}{\text{(pol. of sugar) x (net sugarcane, \% gross sugarcane)}}$$

Except for the use of more current data for the purity factor, the inclusion of a raw value conversion factor, and the appropriate changes in the moving five-year averages, the aforestated calculation is the same as that used for previous crops. Under present plans, determinations for future crops will be issued annually upon similar bases.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the aforestated determination will effectuate the applicable provisions of the act.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. 1153. Interprets or applies secs. 302, 303, 304; 61 Stat. 930, as amended, 931; 7 U.S.C. 1132, 1133, 1134.)

Issued this 28th day of Jan. 1958.

/s/ True D. Morse
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 111)

per delegate will be $500 plus transportation to and from Hawaii. This will include hotels, meals, air transportation between Islands, local transportation, tours (but not "sightseeing"). Sightseeing tours can be arranged for those delegates desiring same.

American Express Company has been designated official travel agents for the Congress. All bookings should be made through them or their local correspondents throughout the world. The American Express Company office in Honolulu is located at 2388 Kalakaua Avenue. Reservations should be made as soon as possible.

Mr. Myers Explains

The following paragraphs have been taken from a speech by Mr. Lawrence Myers, Head of the Sugar Division, at the Annual Meeting of the California Beet Growers' Association in San Francisco, California, on January 24, 1958.

The title of Mr. Myers' talk was "Sugar In 1957". The part of the talk printed below is Mr. Myers' explanation of the actions of the Sugar Division during the hectic first half of 1957.

"The past year has been interesting and instructive. Any review of the sugar situation in 1957 must begin with an examination of the world picture. For several years following Cuba's 8-million-ton crop of 1952 the world was confronted with a surplus

(Continued on page 120)

A WINNER

Lawrence Dugas, St. Martinville, La.
Produced an average of 33.45 tons of cane per acre on 122.9 acres in 1956.

A WINNER

Malcolm Duhe, of the Duhe Brothers Planting Co., New Iberia, La. Produced an average of 30.2 tons of cane per acre on 805.1 acres in 1956.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 117)

of sugar, held largely in Cuba. Gradually, that surplus was reduced and by the middle of 1956 world sugar stocks were down to a moderate working level. Then several developments occurred that changed the situation radically and almost over night. Simultaneously came the Hungarian revolution and fighting along the Suez. Consumers, always fearful of wartime shortages of sugar, started to lay in supplies in many countries. World demand for sugar increased.

"From the standpoint of price stability, these developments could hardly have come at a worse time. They came when Caribbean stocks were at a seasonal low point and when it was becoming evident that the European beet harvest was turning out badly. For a while it appeared that if the most urgent demands could be met from week to week the problem would be solved early in 1957 with the coming of the Caribbean harvest. Then as a result of drought, Cuba and Puerto Rico produced small crops. The Cuban crop finally turned out slightly larger than the original forecast, but it was considerably short of what was needed. Puerto Rico was unable to fill its quota.

"The world sugar situation remained critical until mid summer. The significant aspect of the situation is not that world prices more than doubled but rather that the world market situation was explosive. I have not undertaken a detailed comparison between the world situation in 1957 and that in 1920 but I am inclined to believe that the 1957 situation was potentially more dangerous. After July the approach of the fall beet harvests eliminated the danger and world prices returned to safe levels.

"Fortunately most foreign suppliers gave assurances that they would fill their United States quotas. Cuba, in particular, continued to market here steadily throughout the period when world prices were above our prices.

"Most important of all, the Amer can consumer did not undertake major buying movement. It has bee demonstrated repeatedly that Amer can consumers have the ability buy and store away a million tons sugar any time they desire to do s If they had attempted it at any tin during the first three quarters 1957 the sugar could not have bee made available.

"Although we must thank a kind Providence for making it possible maintain a stable domestic sug market during the past year, ou sugar program certainly helped do so. Again, as in 1950 and 195 we have a striking example of th sugar program working for the ben fit of the consumer as well as fo the producer.

"In order to maintain stability the domestic market while the wor market was gyrating wildly, it b came necessary to take a number quota actions. In all ten quota a tions were taken. Seven of these i volved the total requirements. Th original requirement figure of 8,800 000 tons was increased three time reaching a peak of 9,300,000 tons July. Then through three reductio it was cut back to 8,975,000 ton Without doubt, these many actio have been confusing to those who d not follow the sugar situation closel However, we must administer th Sugar Act in light of the entire fac ual situations that exist.

"The situation can be understoo easily enough if we look at the fac and keep a few simple principles mind. First, it is necessary to se sugar when the buyers want it. is doubly necessary to sell sugar whe customers start clamoring for when there is danger that failure do so will start a run on inadequat supplies. Second, sugar must be sol where the customers exist. Sug beet processors like to restrict the marketings to the high netting te ritory of the west so that they ca pay you growers more money fo your beets. For a similar reaso

(Continued on next page)

Hawaiian sugar is marketed largely n the west. Mainland cane sugar is narketed in the south and central tates. This leaves the huge consum-ng area of the northeast essentially ependent upon off-shore supplies rom Puerto Rico, the Philippines, uba and the full duty countries. No ne denies that the northeast must e supplied with sugar. However, ne frequently hears suggestions bout quota management that would equire the northeast to go hungry.

"Now let us note another fact. The ugar Act provides that 55 percent f our supplies shall come from the omestic areas. Therefore, to the ex-ent that existing supplies are inade-uate in an area not served by do-nestic suppliers, it becomes neces-ary to increase our total supplies by pproximately twice the amount of ne shortage in such area. To illus-rate, let us assume that the north-ast, which is dependent upon sup-lies from Puerto Rico and foreign ources, requires an additional sup-ly of 100,000 tons of sugar. Adding 00,000 tons to our total supplies ould, at the most, add only 58,000 ons in the northeast. To make an dditional 100,000 tons available in ne northeast would require that tot-l supplies for the United States be ncreased by 170,000 tons. This as-umes that all areas will be able to narket the additional quantities as oon as the larger marketing quotas ecome effective.

"Now let us look at the situation nat existed last summer. Puerto ico was unable to fill its quota. herefore, the supplies that should ave gone from Puerto Rico to the ortheast had to be reallocated to the eet and mainland cane areas. From ne standpoint of filling northeast equirements, therefore, Puerto Rico ecame a negative factor rather than positive factor. Turning next to ne Dominican Republic we find that was sold out of sugar and had to wait the start of its fall harvest to btain the supplies necessary to com-lete the filling of its U. S. quota.

"Mexico had produced only a small quantity of raw sugar, so it too had to await the beginning of its fall harvest to obtain raw sugar for sale in the United States. Peru characteristically ships a large part of its quota in the last months of the year. There is also a pronounced seasonal trend to the receipts of Philippine sugar and although doubts came to be expressed a number of months ago as to whether the Philippines could fill their quota, the exact amount that should be reallocated was not known.

"For practical purposes, therefore, Cuba was the sole area from which we could obtain needed additional supplies quickly for the northeast. Under the present legislation Cuba supplies just under 30 percent of any increase in quota. To make an additional supply of 100,000 tons available from Cuba required an increase of over 300,000 tons in total quotas.

"Fortunately, all of these basic conditions were known at the time the legislation was enacted and they have been emphasized repeatedly in discussions since that time. Therefore, the numerous actions that the Department was required to take to deal with the situation last spring and summer were well understood.

"Let me repeat, the matters at issue in raising quotas last year were not minor changes in prices either upward or downward. The price threat was one of explosive proportions. There was a real danger that consumers would get excited and demand a million tons of sugar that did not exist. Scare stories were being spread and they were doing the sugar program no good. It was being said in many quarters that the sugar legislation in its present form could not be made to work. It was argued that because of the 1956 amendments giving 55 percent of our increasing requirements to domestic producers the Department no longer had the ability to exercise control over the market. When the market rose following quota increases it was taken as proof that inflation could have its way.

"What would have been the effect on you growers if the situation had gotten out of hand? One immediate effect would have been the suspension of quotas which would have been an admission that the Sugar Act could not cope with the situation. Let us not forget that the strongest opponent our sugar legislation has had argued vigorously that we suspend quotas in dealing with the Korean crisis in 1950. Now look at the longer time effects. Do you really believe that 175 million consumers in the United States would look favorably upon a program that could, with a degree of justification, have been held responsible for bringing about inordinate prices and a sugar shortage? Would a single one of you, after such experience, want the job of going before Congress and asking for a continuation of the Sugar Act on the basis that it is designed to protect the interests of consumers as well as those of producers?"

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 113)

said:

"Today many believe that the sugar program is working out the most satisfactorily of any of our agricultural programs. In fact, I was told the other day that a number of Congressmen and Senators upon returning for this session of Congress have expressed the wish that programs similar to the sugar program could be worked out for our other agricultural commodities. Basically a large part of this success results from the fact that sugar is an import commodity. Nevertheless we should recognize that the sugar legislation as such is serving the industry well. If we avoid the pitfalls of unwise and shortsighted administration, it should continue to serve the industry well.

"As a price supporting measure, the sugar program has been more effective than any other agricultural program with the exception of the tobacco program. In the case of tobacco, however, progressive restrictions have resulted in a seriou reduction in the acreage per farn whereas, under the sugar prograi it has been possible for the beet sug ar industry of the United States t double the acreage per farm durin the period that the program has bee in effect. This has permitted the sug ar beet industry of the United State to become the most efficient bee sugar industry in the world in term of output per man hour.

"I am well aware that domest sugar beet and sugarcane farmei are not receiving all that they woul like to receive. Prices they receiv have not continued to rise in keej ing with the prices of the thing they buy. It is a fact well demoi strated by history, however, tha prices of agricultural products ten to rise early in an inflationary per od. Costs catch up later. Some pr ducers are able to meet the changin conditions easily, others can me them with difficulty or not at a The Sugar Act provides effectiv protection against many of the di ficulties faced by our industry." * *

—o—

TALK

(Continued from page 114)

the wages paid in the sugar factori have advanced more than 150% Freight rates on sugarcane and sug have advanced 86%. The price tractors has more than doubled. I terest rates on crop loans have a vanced from 4½ to 7¼%. Whe price controls were removed in 19 the Government-regulated price f raw sugar was $6.32 per 100# d livered New Orleans. At present, o season's average price of raw suga instead of being $8.00 or more p hundred, as might reasonably be e pected, is $6.12, and this during time when practically everything v have to buy has doubled in pric Sugar is considered very cheap - some filling stations still give y free sugar when you buy 10 gallo of gasoline!

We sugar farmers ask for a fa price. Our Act is one of the fine pieces of legislation that has ev

een passed, but if it is to be admin-tered to our detriment, then the ill of Congress and the will of the eople is of no avail; to say nothing f our own peril.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson s an Elder in the Mormon Church said to feel that he is a sugar pro-ucer. The church, of course, is an ctive producer of beet sugar in tah. He has bent over backwards not taking any position in connec-on with sugar problems. This is a ery fine and noble gesture on his art, but the result is that we sugar roducers cannot get through to "the oss," and we are not being treated airly by his men in connection with ne price that we receive for our ugar.

In 1947 there were 59 sugar mills perating in Louisiana. Today there re 48. Low prices have eliminated any of the smaller family type ills, and if this trend continues, ventually there will not be sufficient ills to process the cane from our ormal acreage.

By raising and lowering the quota, hat is, the amount of sugar avail-ble for consumption, the Secretary's en lower and raise the price of ugar. It is relatively as simple as rning a valve on or off. This is a fe and death power that has been ranted to the Secretary of Agricul-ure and should be used only in com-lete accordance with the mandates et forth in the Sugar Act. Possibly e sugar farmers have brought un-ue attention to ourselves by having ne nerve or presumption to raise ur voices, being unwilling to sit by ocilely and see the provisions of the ugar Act disregarded and our in-ustry unduly harassed. One cannot elp wondering if these depressed rices are not part of a systematic lan to make the farmer less and ss of an individualist and more and ore dependent on Washington. This rings to mind an interesting statis-c recently published in U. S. News:

Russian factory worker must toil ne hour and 9 minutes for 1 pound f sugar. The American factory worker works only 3 minutes for his pound of sugar.

Over a long period of years we have been able to withstand the ravages of excess rain, floods, droughts, insects, cane diseases, etc., but the problems of a man-made price that is unduly depressed by the Secretary's men are nearly insurmountable. No doubt if we were not optimistic farmers we would have thrown in the towel a long time ago.

It was a real pleasure being with you and I thank you for that privilege.

———o———

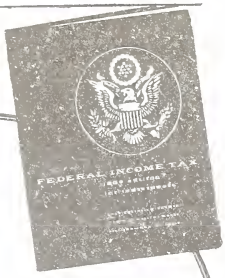
Weekly Average Prices

The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1957-58 pricing period have been as follows:

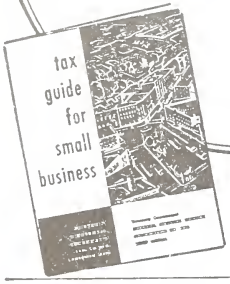
Week ending October 17, 1957
Raws 6.14, Blackstrap 14.00
Week ending October 24, 1957
Raws 6.30, Blackstrap 13.45
Week ending October 31, 1957
Raws 6.22, Blackstrap 12.85
Week ending November 7, 1957
Raws 6.11, Blackstrap 12.06
Week ending November 14, 1957
Raws 6.06, Blackstrap 11.05
Week ending November 21, 1957
Raws 6.05, Blackstrap 10.80
Week ending November 28, 1957
Raws 6.11, Blackstrap 11.37
Week ending December 5, 1957
Raws 6.17, Blackstrap 12.21
Week ending December 12, 1957
Raws 6.16, Blackstrap 12.99
Week ending December 19, 1957
Raws 6.08, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending December 26, 1957
Raws 6.08, Blackstrap 13.01
Week ending January 2, 1958
Raws 6.105, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 9, 1958
Raws 6.09, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 16, 1958
Raws 6:10, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 23, 1958
Raws 6.15, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 30, 1958
Raws 6.14, Blackstrap 12.98
Average Thru January 30, 1958
Raws 6.1291, Blackstrap 12.6106

HELP

...for tax problems



Tax aid for the family or individual, and for the small businessman, is provided by these two new publications of the Internal Revenue Service—Your Federal Income Tax, and the Tax Guide for Small Business. The booklets are comprehensive and their explanations and examples are clear and concise. Either is available at 35 cents per copy.



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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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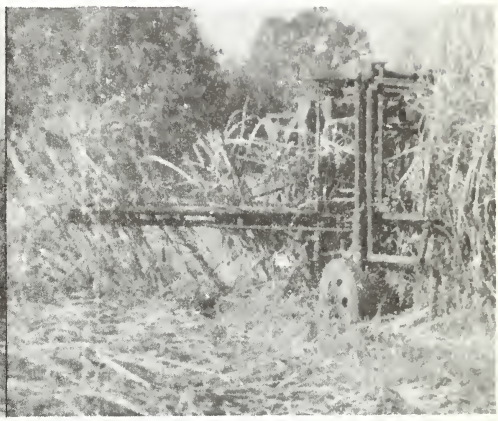
We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

A Small Cane Harvester



It is very difficult to imagine hat the above pictured mechanical ane harvester has been operating n the cane fields in and around Jew Roads for a number of years vithout gaining industry-wide at-ention.

The most amazing feature of this nachine is its weight, 6,760 pounds. Ir. George Powers who designed nd developed it has put together a ew facts about the machine. A new ommittee of the League which deals vith cane trash and cane handling uggested that this harvester be alled to the industry's attention and elow is Mr. George Powers' de-cription and explanation of his ght weight mechanical cane har-ester.

"I believe this cane harvester to e the smallest, simplest, lightest nd most compact machine made and is capable of getting the job done.

"The machine is operated by one man.

Power: One 90 HP Ford V-8 Engine, governed at 1800-2000 R. P. M. (about 30 HP).

"Weight fully equipped — 6760 pounds, and is mounted on four wheels.

Brakes: Hydraulic (Rear wheels).

Wheel base:	7′10″
Width	5½′
Height	10′
Length	15′
Front Wheels	7.50x20
Rear Wheels	13x24
Road Speed	30 M.P.H.

All steel plate and pipe construction.

All electric welded.

All moving parts on ball and roller bearings.

(Continued on page 131)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Tom Succeeds Tom

Tom O. Murphy, Greensburg, Pennsylvania has been appointed Deputy Director of the Sugar Division in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Stabilization Service. Mr. Murphy succeeds Mr. Thomas H. Allen who resigned to become Executive Vice President of Sterling Sugars, Inc., Franklin, Louisiana.

Mr. Murphy has been associated with the Department of Agriculture since October 1945 and with the Sugar Division since November 1947. He has been serving as Chief of the Program Analysis Branch of the CSS Sugar Division since March 1953 and served previously as Chief of that Division's Wage, Price and Commodity Programs Branch. Mr. Murphy began his Government career with the United States Tariff Commission where he served in the capacity of a Supervising Accountant with responsibility for industry-wide cost surveys. His service with that agency extended from October 1942 to October 1945.

Mr. Murphy was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He attended Pennsylvania schools and was graduated in 1928 from Pennsylvania State University with an A.B. degree in Economics. He is licensed as a Certified Public Accountant in the State of Virginia.

Sugar Industry Gets Another Good Man

The Sugar Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has lost another valuable employee to private industry. Mr. Charles B. Broe formerly Sugar Technologist f the Sugar Division resigned to a cept a position with the Americ Molasses Company where he w head a New Products Planning D partment.

Mr. Broeg became an employee the U. S. Department of Agricultu in January 1941, as a Junior Che ist with the Bureau of Agricultur Chemistry and Engineering. He w stationed at Houma, Louisiana f a number of years and has a host friends throughout the Louisia sugar industry.

During the war Mr. Broeg w on active duty with the Unit States Navy from 1943 until 194 He entered Naval service as a Ensign and was a Lieutenant (j.g when he returned to the Departme of Agriculture.

All Florida Cane Frozen

Reports from Florida indica that the freeze of February 4 killed practically all standing sug cane in the Everglades area. Prev ous freezes in December and Jan ary had caused considerable dama to cane fields, but the cold on Fe ruary 4th was more severe and longer duration than on previo occasions.

According to Mr. H. T. Vaugh Executive Vice President of Unit States Sugar Corporation, the leav and terminal buds of all his co pany's cane were frozen. "Whi we expect to be grinding for seve al months" Mr. Vaughn said, "on

(Continued on page 130)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROLLING SUGARCANE BORER

The recommendations given here were prepared by State entomologists W. H. Long, E. J. Concienne and L. D. Newsom, and by Federal entomologists S. D. Hensley and Ralph Mathes and are based on the results of experiments conducted by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Sugarcane Station of the Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The sugarcane borer, *Diatraea saccharalis* (F), is the most important insect pest attacking sugarcane in Louisiana. The following recommendations are made for its control.

Chemical Control

Insecticides should be applied when the borer infestation and potential value of the crop are sufficient to insure a reasonable profit from treatment. Chemical control of *first generation* borers is not recommended under the prevailing conditions of a heavy, widespread infestation.

Insecticides to use—Endrin is recommended for sugarcane borer control. A granular formulation containing two per cent endrin on 30-60 mesh, RVM-AA attaclay should be used at the rate of 12 pounds per acre per application.

Endrin granules should be applied at 14-day intervals. Four applications should be made, provided the last application can be made at least 60 days before harvest. Where the last endrin application cannot be made 60 days before harvest, substitute one or two applications of 40% ryania dust to protect early harvested cane from late borer damage. Apply 12 to 15 lbs. per acre at weekly intervals.

Granules should be applied by airplane from a height of 25-30 feet above the tops of the plants at any time during the day provided wind conditions are relatively calm. The swath width should never be wider than the wingspread of the airplane. Marking of swaths by flagging is essential.

Where bagasse or field trimmings will be used for livestock feed or where livestock will be pastured in cane fields for weed control ryania dust should be used instead of endrin.

When to start—The first insecticide application should be made only after joints have begun to form and when at least two per cent of the plants are infested with young larvae which have not yet bored into the stalk. This condition will usually prevail between June 10th and 30th in the southern part of the Sugar Belt, and between June 15th and July 5th in the northern part. Fields should be checked at weekly intervals after the first week of June to insure proper timing of the first application.

Fields should be checked in the following manner. Examine at least six samples in each field. These samples should be approximately the same distance apart and taken along a diagonal across the field. Each sample should consist of 50 randomly selected stalks, one stalk selected (without looking) from each of 50 locations one step apart along a single row of cane. Examine all 50 stalks for any external signs of borer feeding. Carefully dissect only those stalks which have recent feeding signs to determine whether or not young borers are present. The first insecticide application should be made when two per cent of the plants (i.e. an average of one stalk per sample) are found with young larvae which have not yet bored into the stalk.

Biological Control

Considerable time and money have been spent to investigate the possibility of biological control of the sugarcane borer. There is no

(Continued on next page)

convincing evidence to show that a definite profit in dollars and cents will result from the release of parasites. It is possible that *Trichogramma* parasites may aid in suppressing the borer population late in the season, but high parasite populations also occur in fields where no parasite releases are made.

Cultural Practices

Cultural practices are normal farming operations which can be used to help reduce insect damage. They are helpful but not sufficient to control the sugarcane borer. It is common sense to employ the following measures when and where it is practical and agromically feasible to do so:

1. Plant borer-free cane.
2. Break old fields in the fall or early spring.
3. Harvest heavily infested cane as soon as possible.
4. Cut cane close to the ground during harvest.
5. Do a thorough job of burning cane trash.
6. Scrap thoroughly for field clean-up.
7. Shave heavily infested summer or fall planted cane and destroy plants by burning and wrapping during the winter.
8. Chopping and wrapping of middles may destroy many of the borers overwintering in cane trash.

Resistant Varieties

Some varieties of sugarcane have demonstrated an ability to withstand or escape injury better than others. However it is doubtful if any of our present varieties could escape appreciable injury for long under conditions of high borer pressure. The use of relatively resistant varieties where they are adapted or otherwise desirable may tend to alleviate the borer problem and sometimes decrease the total acreage that will require insecticide treatment.

The following varieties are liste in the order of their increasing su ceptibility to borer attack based o bored-joint data taken in 1957.

Variety
N. Co. 310
C. P. 43-47, C. P. 36-105, C. P. 4 155
C. P. 48-103
C. P. 47-193, C. P. 36-13
C. P. 29-116, C. P. 44-101

Borer on Corn

Corn should be planted as earl as possible to avoid injury from th sugarcane borer since late plante corn may be severely injured.

Corn should be planted as far a possible from sugarcane since borer often move from cane to corn an back to cane.

ENDRIN IS POISONOUS. HANDL IT WITH CARE. FOLLOW DIRE TIONS AND HEED ALL PRECAUTION ON THE CONTAINER LABEL.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 128)

time will tell the amount of damag we actually suffered. A good de depends on the weather from he on out; cool, dry weather would b very helpful". According to M Vaughn, temperatures went as lo as 22 degrees in both the easter and western divisions of his oper tions.

At Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, s miles south of Lake Okeechobee, i the Belle Glade area, temperatur dipped to 24 degrees. At the edg of the lake, whose waters are su posed to temper the frigid air fro the north and west, the temperatu was 19 degrees above zero. Mr. M L. deQuintana, Executive Vice Pre ident of Okeelanta said his com pany expects to grind all of i standing cane. Despite the torre tial rains which have repeatedly d layed harvesting operations, in or instance as long as fourteen day and the coldest weather in fift

ears, Florida producers are optiistic and say they have no reason t this time to revise downward heir estimated production for the ear.

—o—

N THE FIELD

(Continued from page 127)

High pressure lubrication.

"Knives for cutting top and botom of cane are adjustable from rivers seat.

Front end mounted on coil springs to reduce frame twist.

Cane carrier has side delivery—one and two rows to the heap.

"Carrier adjustments are made rom drivers seat — Carrier is deigned for wide or narrow rows, so hat cane is always delivered evenly o the heap row. All controls are asily reached by the operator of he machine.

Cutting speed about 3½ miles per hour (speeds can be varied)

Cutting about 150 to 200 tons of cane per day.

(Have cut as many as 96 tons in 3 hours).

"Machine can be brought to a ead stop—this means all forward r reverse movements, knives, gathring chains and carrier, by pressng on one clutch pedal. This is a reat safety factor.

"Machine can be operated by anyne who can operate a 1½ ton ruck. Any operator is more compeent, if he understands the growing abits of sugar cane.

"This machine has been tried and roven. Machine is built under patnt Nos. 2458299 and 2648944."

—o—

Up Front With The League

By A. W. DYKERS

The Weather

The weather. It is the one thing hat everybody knows all about and, herefore, the one sure bet as a conersation starter when the talking egins to lag. Right now we are lagging, so lets talk about the weather.

Did you ever in all your born days see the likes of this stuff the man - in - charge has been dishing out lately? Since the middle of October, the only folks who could halfway enjoy our climatic conditions are those who prefer to travel by boat, and here lately it has been so cold in these parts that the winter tourists are heading back north to get warm! Joe Ferris says Florida is all froze-up (and all shook-up too, we guess) and to add insult to injury, just the other day the weatherman suggested that we stay close to home because the roads were playing like ice making machines and better for skating than driving.

Then, to top things off, it snowed all day long on the sugar cane fields and on us in New Orleans—and all this with Spring only just around the corner.

Which reminds us that Mr. F. Evans Farwell, President of Milliken & Farwell, Inc., has made a study of the weather and come up with a theory that March rainfall may tend to indicate whether the remainder of the year will be on the wet side or the dry side.

Based on rainfall measurements at Smithfield from 1943 through 1957, Mr. Farwell's theory has worked in eleven out of 15 years. For this study he has considered 55 inches a "normal" rainfall for the year and 5 inches a "normal" rainfall for March. Contact him for additional information and if you have a theory of your own about how the weather behaves, let us hear from you.

John M. Caffery

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. John M. Caffery, of Franklin, La. who passed away on January 31, 1958 after a protracted illness. Mr. Caffery was 81 years old.

The *Franklin Banner-Tribune* re-

(Continued on next page)

fers to Mr. Caffery as a "civic leader" and a "philanthropist" and we are very sure that he richly deserves this acclaim. To us, however, he was a reliable friend and a staunch defender of the Louisiana Sugar industry and we will most certainly miss him. We join with the entire Louisiana sugar industry to extend our deepest sympathies to his widow, his sons John Jr., Don T. and Clegg and to Mrs. Ward T. Jones and Mrs. H. T. Hilliard, who are his daughters.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

The Old Mule

We bumped into the old mule ealer, Oscar Wilden, the other day nd he had a surprised look on his ace. Inquiry regarding his health licited the news that one of the igger sugar companies had called im the day before to get a price n some sugar mules and he was till trying to recover from the hock of it. "Imagine," he muttered, a sugar planter trying to buy ıules", and he had a far away look ı his eyes.

He was worried, too, because he idn't have any sugar mules and he idn't know where to find any sug- r mules and this, we imagine, is very embarrassing situation for n old mule dealer like our friend scar Wilden to be caught in.

As pity welled up inside us, we lmost told Mr. Wilden where he ɔuld find our "Old Mule", who is bout the only unmotorized beast of urden left in these parts, but our ɔnscience got the best of us. We easoned that our critter, with the rice of sugar at 6.05 and slipping ast, was in trouble enough already.

So we wished Mr. Wilden the best f luck and took our leave.

A mule dealer with no sugar ıules—times have really changed, aven't they?

Hearing Held

The Mill Marketing Allotment Iearing was held as per schedule n Tuesday, February 25th, in the ig Robert E. Lee meeting room of he Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans. ome fifty folk representing the ouisiana sugar industry, and six f our Florida friends, were present when Mr. John Curry, presiding for the Government, called the meeting to order exactly at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock in the morning.

Other Government experts attending the meeting were Messrs Herbert G. Folken, Chief of the Quota and Allotment Branch, his assistant, Donald M. Swartz; Harry M. Frohne, a Government attorney, and last, but by no means least, Mr. Lawrence W. Myers, Director of the Sugar Branch of the USDA.

The gentlemen from Florida were Charles E. Wetherald, President of the U. S. Sugar Corporation along with Harry T. Vaughn, Executive Vice President, Forest P. Tralles, General Counsel, and Otis A. Jones, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the big Florida Corporation, together with Manuell de Quintana, Vice-President, and George Salley, Secretary, of the Okeelanta Sugar Refinery. Mr. Vaughn was also representing the Fellsmere Factory and Refinery at the Hearing. Joe Ferris, of Washington fame, also attended the meeting.

Mill Marketing Allotments hearings for the Domestic Cane Sugar Industry are not what they used to be; a fact that we are sure everyone concerned is more than pleased to admit. It wasn't too many years ago when angry men were popping up all over the room to offer strenuous objections to this or that proposal, and the Florida people and the Louisiana people were about as far apart as the poles.

On the 25th, however, the very able Chairman of Louisiana's Mill

(Continued on page 138)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Two Important Sugar Cane Meetings For March

On March 6 the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists will hold their Annual Meeting. The meeting will take place in the Municipal Auditorium, 880 Verret Street, Houma, Louisiana, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Warren Harang, Chairman of the Agricultural Section of the Society, and Mr. James McNamara, Chairman of the Manufacturing Section of the Society, have a very interesting program arranged. The Agricultural Section will be held in the morning and the Manufacturing Section will be held after lunch.

After the meeting the Society will have a banquet. The banquet will be held at Booty's Southerner in Houma (the old Country Club) and will begin at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Frank L. Barker, Jr., President of the Society, invites and encourages all members to attend.

On Tuesday, March 25, the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, will hold its Annual Spring Meeting at L.S.U. The scientists of the Louisiana State Experiment Station will tell of the work conducted during the past year as well as the work planned for the future.

These researchers work for the interest of the Louisiana sugar industry all during the year and they look forward to having not only the members of the Contact Committee present at the meeting, but as many sugar cane farmers as can possibly get to Baton Rouge on that day.

Sugar cane growers should make their plans now to attend this a important informative meetin Hear the up-to-date informatio from the men who do the researc Ask them questions. Prove to the that the sugar industry is gratef for their work.

Dr. Charles Upp, Director of th Louisiana State Experiment Statio and Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairma of the League's Contact Committe have an interesting program a ranged and they invite all ca farmers to attend.

The schedule for the program w appear in the next issue of *T Sugar Bulletin*. Watch for it. Che to see if every subject on the pr gram is not aimed toward helpi the sugar cane grower produce mo cane per acre or more money p acre.

One thing of interest that will fully covered in this meeting is t new insecticide, endrin, now reco mended by L.S.U. and the U.S.D. for the control of the sugarca borer. Interesting reports will al be given on fertilizers, varieti drainage and deep tillage, sugarca breeding, cost studies on sugarca farms, and disease control includi the stunting disease.

The attendance at these meetin has been very good in the past. lot of credit is due the Coun Agents. They have encourag growers to get together to drive the meetings. They have also tak many farmers along with them. T great service rendered by the Agents in all phases of agricultu

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Florida Harvest Continues Three Months After Freeze

The vast fields of sugar cane in ne Everglades, usually so lush and reen with picturesque plume-like lowers, are brown, withered, and eared by the cold. The icy blasts of ecember, repeated in January and gain in February, have destroyed ll vestige of green in the fields. They look like last year's corn ields," said a visitor from Iowa.

But do not let the dark clouds nat hover over the Everglades cane ields fool you—because they do ave a silver lining. Each day, rews of men and machines go into ne fields and each night trainloads f sugar cane go to the mills for rinding. Despite the fact that the oliage and terminal buds of the ane have been frozen—some since arly December, 1957—the harvest oes on; the hundreds of agricultur- l workers are keeping their jobs nd when pay days arrive, thou- ands of dollars are spent with the utchers, the bakers, and the gaso- ne station operators to maintain high American standard of living the area. This is in contrast to ne other agricultural crops which ere total losses the moment the rst freeze struck, throwing thou- ands of workers out of employment. ugar producers in the Everglades rea have offered work to any and l able bodied men who want work. he offer was made through the . S. Employment Service in Belle lade and Pahokee, where the vege- table crops were completely wiped out by the freezes. Continued cold, dry weather will help preserve the cane in its present state and will prolong the harvest season. As yet, most of the cane shows no great damage, and sucrose yields are almost unbelievably high. Testing goes on continuously in the fields to detect fermentation which first begins in the leaves and tops. So far the unusually cold weather has retarded fermentation.

Nearly three months after the first freeze the Florida harvest is still in full swing and the mills will continue to operate as long as there is cane to grind. Our hat is off to those hardy pioneers of sugar cane breeding who stuck to their jobs, despite adverse criticism, to develop varieties of cane which are resistant to low temperatures and which retain a high percentage of sucrose for a considerable period of time after the cane has been frozen.

Research and Marketing Committee Meet in Puerto Rico

Members of the Sugar Research and Marketing Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture met in San Juan, Puerto Rico, February 24 through 28. The members and their wives enjoyed a grand tour of the Caribbean area. They visited Cuba, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic before going to Puerto Rico. They were the guests of the sugar industry in each country visited.

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often times overlooked by the ublic and is only fitting that some- one should occasionally call attention to their work.

1958 FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGARCANE

(Prepared jointly by M. B. Sturgis and David Byrnside of L. S. U. and Lester Davidson of the U. S. D. A.)

Fertilizer recommendations for sugar cane were prepared jointly by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture Sugar Station, Houma, Louisiana.

To plant cane on light and medium textured soils apply 40 to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre by use of any of the common carriers. On heavy textured soils apply 60 to 80 pounds of nitrogen. Where the green weight of legumes turned under ahead of planting cane is as much as 8 to 10 tons per acre, it is not necessary to fertilize plant cane. In most cases the yields of legumes are not this high. Where poor legume growth has been observed, responses to P_2O_5 and K_2O can be expected.

On stubble cane on the medium textured to heavy alluvial soils of the Mississippi or Red River bottoms, use 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Where known deficiencies of phosphorus and potassium exist, which is usually in the very fine sandy loam and silt types, 25 to 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 40 to 60 pounds of K_2O should be applied in addition to nitrogen. In some cases the plant food may be supplied by the application of 500 pounds o 4-8-12, 5-10-15 or 0-14-14 per acr supplemented with 60 to 100 pound of nitrogen from either solid o liquid materials.

To stubble cane on the mediur to light textured soils of Pleistocen Mississippi Terraces, which area are largely west of the Teche an include the Richland, Olivier an Iberia soils series, apply 80 to 10 pounds of N, 25 to 40 pounds o P_2O_5 and 40 to 60 pounds of K_2O.

Nitrogen may be supplied fror any commonly available solid o liquid material. Where anhydrou ammonia is being used to suppl nitrogen, minerals may be applie either before the ammonia or in th same operation from hoppers mount ed on the sides of the tractor. Th practice of splitting applications o nitrogen to stubble cane on mediur textured soils where as much as 8 or more pounds of nitrogen is ap plied is proving profitable in som cases. Half of the nitrogen can b applied four inches deep in th middles at the last cultivation. An monia and other highly soluble ca riers of nitrogen are especiall adaptable to split applications.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 135)

Marketing Allotment Committee, Mr. W. S. Chadwick, read a prepared recommendation, which was endorsed by Mr. Vaughn for the U. S. Sugar Corporation and Felsmere, and by Mr. Salley for Okeelanta, and the meeting was over.

Before leaving this subject, we think it fitting to pay tribute to Mr. Folken, the Chief, and to the other Government men representing the Sugar Branch of the USDA, for their conduct of the Hearing. They are "old pros" and acted accordingly,

In the final analysis, however, th bulk of the credit for the harmon ous meeting must go to Mr. Chad wick and his Mill Marketing Allot ment Committee. The preliminar work of this Committee brough about the agreement among all th mills that was necessary to avoid controversy at the Hearing. W will print Mr. Chadwick's testimon in the next issue of *The Sugar Bu letin.*

Pricing Period Ends

On Thursday, February 27t 1958, at 2 P.M. central standar time, the 1957-58 Louisiana Pri

(Continued on page 143)

ECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF JOHNSON GRASS AND OTHER WEEDS IN SUGARCANE

Ernest R. Stamper and S. J. P. Chilton, Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The use of chemicals in the con-ol of weeds in sugarcane fields as become standard procedure in ouisiana. Since the effective con-ol of Johnson grass has been the ost pressing weed problem on a rge number of plantations, re-earch has emphasized more effici-nt and cheaper methods of control-ng this pest, and recommendations ress the control of Johnson grass.

Johnson Grass Control

Fallow Plowing: Where fields are fested with Johnson grass there is substitute for fallow plowing to ll the large plants and rhizomes om the preceding stubble crop. his requires six to eight thorough owings and should be done on all nd to be planted to sugarcane here Johnson grass is present. ugarcane should not be planted ehind corn grown the same year.

Plant cane crop: In most areas here Johnson grass occurs a chem-al control program is essential to revent reinfestation of the plant ne by Johnson grass seedlings. he amount of reinfestation depends rimarily on the number of seed in e ground and varies from planta-on to plantation, but usually where rge amounts of Johnson grass oc-r in a stubble crop, considerable umbers of seed are produced, and n be expected to reinfest the suc-eeding plant cane crop.

all Treatment: (For cane planted ugust 1 to October 15).

1. Roll or cultipack top of row nmediately after planting and cov-ring the cane. This is done to have smooth firm surface for the chem-al spray.

2. Apply one lb. acid equivalent of e amine salt of 2, 4-D on a band 3" wide on top of the row.

3. Approximately three weeks la-r, or after a rain, apply 4 to 7 lbs. per acre of sodium TCA (90%) on a band 24" wide. The rate per acre will depend on the number of Johnson grass seedlings which have escaped the first spraying with 2, 4-D.

4. Cultivate the middles and sides of rows as needed.

5. One rogueing is recommended to remove Johnson grass plants coming from rhizomes which have survived the fallow plowing program or from seedlings which have escaped the chemical spray.

6. Dalapon should not be used on plant cane in the fall of the year, regardless of the infestation.

Spring Treatment:

Shaved Plant Cane

1. Apply 4 lbs. sodium TCA (90%) on drill in 24" to 30" band immediately after shaving and offbarring.

2. Apply the same amount of sodium TCA as above plus 1 lb. acid equivalent of the amine salt of 2, 4-D on drill in 24" to 30" band, one month later or immediately after fertilizing.

3. Rogue as necessary to remove Johnson grass plants which have escaped the control program.

Not Shaved Plant Cane

1. Spray with 1 lb. 2, 4-D acid equivalent on 24" to 30" drill as soon as practical, usually in February.

2. Apply 4 lbs. TCA plus 1 lb. Dalapon as directed spray (two nozzles per row) on the grass between offbarring and fertilizing the cane.

Shaved or Not Shaved

1. A late application, after fertilizing, of 2 lbs. Dalapon as a directed spray with two nozzles per row may be desirable if grasses are present.

2. Apply 2 lbs. acid equivalent of the amine salt of 2, 4-D as a blan-

ket spray (the whole area) immediately after layby.

3. A careful rogueing of Johnson grass plants after layby has been found to be of value.

4. If application is made by aeroplane, 1 to 1½ lbs. amine 2, 4-D acid equivalent has been found effective for tievine control in both plant and stubble cane.

Shaved Stubble Cane

The following program is recommended in stubble cane known to be badly infested with Johnson grass, and in all stubble cane from plant cane in a Johnson grass control program.

1. Shave, offbarr, and if possible use a rotary hoe or stubble digger.

2. Apply 11 lbs. of sodium TCA (90%) plus 1 lb. acid equivalent of the amine salt of 2, 4-D in a 24" to 30" wide band on the drill. To be effective this spraying should be made *immediately* after shaving and offbarring and before the Johnson grass rhizomes have sprouted. Three nozzles per row should be used in spraying. The two outside nozzles should be adjusted to cover the sides and the bottom of the bar furrow.

3. If needed, apply 4 to 5 lbs. of sodium Dalapon (85% Dowpon) after the cane is fertilized and when the Johnson grass is 8" to 10" high.

Not Shaved Stubble Cane

1. Spray with 1 lb. acid equivalent amine 2, 4-D before offbarring as soon as practical, usually February.

2. If Johnson grass or Bermuda grass is the main problem, spray with 7 lbs. TCA plus 2 pounds Dalapon per acre on the drill after offbarring and before fertilizing the cane.

3. Apply 2 lbs. acid equivalent of the amine salt of 2, 4-D per acre as a blanket spray immediately after layby on both shaved and not shaved cane.

Spot Treatment

Spot treatment rather than the above program is recommended where less than an average of on stool of Johnson grass is seed head ing every 50 ft. of row and seed lings are known to be relatively few

1. Apply 1 lb. acid equivalent o the amine salt of 2, 4-D per acr on 24" to 30" band on drill, eithe after shaving, or if cane is no shaved, early in the season or whe offbarring is done.

2. Spot spray the Johnson gras plants when they can be seen abov the cane, with one of the four fo lowing solutions:

a. 1 to 1½ lbs. of sodium chlorat plus ½ to ¾ lb. of calcium chlorid per gallon of water.

b. ¾ lb. of 90% sodium TCA pe gallon of water.

c. ¼ lb. of 85% sodium Dalapo per gallon of water.

d. ½ lb. of TCA plus ¼ lb. o Dalapon.

Any of the above solutions will ki Johnson grass plants. It is neces sary that the Johnson grass plant be covered with the spray solutio

Ditchbanks and Headlands Infested With Johnson Grass

1. Spray at the rate of 60 pounds per acre of sodium chlorat plus 300 lbs. of calcium chloride i 400 gallons of water. Spray whe Johnson grass is beginning to flow er.

2. Spot spray with the sam strength solution any plants whic were originally missed or were no killed by the first chemical treat ment.

Chemical Weed Control in Sugarcane Where Johnson Grass is Not a Problem

In areas where Johnson gras seedlings are not a big problem bu other grasses and broadleafed weed occur, the recommendations fo Johnson grass seedling control i plant cane using the TCA, 2, 4-I treatment give good results.

In areas where grass is not problem and broadleafed weeds ar the main problem, follow the sam steps recommended for Johnso grass seedling control using 2, 4-I

lone, and leaving TCA out of the pray solution.

If grasses are a problem late in ne season before layby a directed pray of 2 lbs. of Dalapon sprayed n the grass with two nozzles per ow has been effective in plant and tubble cane. These nozzles should e adjusted to cover the grass and o keep the spray off the sugarcane eaves.

Dalapon

Sodium 2, 2-dichloropropionic acid)

Among several chemicals tried on field scale in the 1955, 1956 and 957 growing seasons, Dalapon tood out as a herbicide for killing ohnson grass in stubble cane. It lso appeared promising in control-ng Bermuda grass.

Experiments made from 1954 nrough 1957, indicated that the ap-lication rate of Dalapon for effec-ve Johnson grass control in stubble ane was 4 to 5 lbs. of the commer-ial product (85% sodium salt).)alapon was toxic to sugarcane in ll tests where over 6 lbs. per acre f the chemical were used on the rill. The tests from 1954 through 957 also indicated that better re-ults were obtained with Dalapon vhen applied following an early pplication of 11 lbs. of TCA, when he stubble cane was shaved and ffbarred. One application of Dala-on at 4 lbs. per acre when applied fter the Johnson grass had sprout-d in the stubble gave good results n killing Johnson grass in most of he tests. The germination of stub-le cane is retarded when Johnson rass is present and this prevents he early suckering of the shoots nd reduces the number of stalks er acre with a corresponding re-uction in yield.

In tests where the stubble cane vas shaved, offbarred and sprayed vith 11 lbs. of TCA plus 1 lb. of ,4-D the cane germinated and uckered well, as the TCA held back he Johnson grass until May or bout the time fertilizer was applied. n some years the TCA treatment has given a very high level of control, while in other years its effectiveness has been reduced by dry weather. If Johnson grass has come in after the TCA treatment, Dalapon at 4 to 5 lbs. per acre should be applied.

A late application of 2 to 2½ lbs. of 85% Dalapon has given good results when applied on plant cane for the control of Bermuda grass, redroot or red bottom grass, as well as other grasses. The center nozzle should be closed or removed from this application and the two outside nozzles adjusted to direct the spray on the grass and not on the tops of the sugarcane.

Wild Lettuce

In recent years the weed known as wild lettuce has been increasing on many sugarcane farms. Research has been started on the control of this weed by the Department of Plant Pathology. While considerably more data are needed, preliminary trials indicate Silvex will give better control than other chemicals tried. If interested in trying this chemical in the control of wild lettuce, 1 lb. or 1 quart per acre of Silvex should be applied when the wild lettuce is 10 to 12 inches high. This amount of Silvex is safe in sugarcane. A repeated application of the same material at the same rate may be needed under some conditions. The material may be purchased under the trade names of Kuron, Propon 4 and possibly others.

Caution in Using Chemical Herbicides

It must be remembered that all herbicides are more or less toxic to plants.

2, 4-D is a particularly dangerous chemical when used carelessly. Many plants such as cotton are very sensitive to 2, 4-D and can be injured by drift from spray solutions used in cane fields. The use of 2, 4-D in cotton growing areas should be restricted to early spring before the cotton is planted or to the fall after

cotton has been harvested.

Sodium chlorate is flammable and is hazardous when used carelessly. It should never be used unless calcium chloride is added as a safener. Smoking or open flames should not be permitted around sodium chlorate, and clothing should be changed after use of this chemical.

TCA will burn the skin when not diluted. Care in handling this chemical is important. Spray equipment should be thoroughly washed after each spray application is made.

Dalapon is a very strong herbicide and excess amounts in sugarcane may cause severe stunting especially on varieties other than C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-101. Great care must be taken in applying only the amounts recommended. Also the time of application is important. Johnson grass should be 8-10 inches high when Dalapon is applied in stubble cane. The Johnson grass should not be in bloom when Dalapon is used. Also, since Dalapo does not control broadleafed weeds 2, 4-D should be used with it.

SUMMARY

Johnson Grass Control in Sugarcane

Plant Cane

Fall treatment

1. Roll or pack the tops of th rows after planting and covering.
2. Apply one pound or one quar of amine 2, 4-D (40% acid 2, 4-D)
3. Apply 4 to 7 pounds of sodiur TCA (90%) after a rain if needec
4. Cultivate the sides of the row and remove Johnson grass plant that have survived the fallow plow ing.

Spring treatment

1. Apply 4 pounds sodium TC on the drill immediately after shav ing and offbarring.
2. Apply 4 pounds sodium TC plus 1 lb. acid equivalent 2, 4-D on month later or immediately afte fertilizing.

GET DEPENDABLE CONTROL WITH

CHIPMAN

WEED & GRASS KILLERS

2, 4-D AMINE: For selective spraying of Johnson grass seedlings; also alligator weed and other susceptible broadleaved weeds in sugarcane. Applied spring and fall.

ATLACIDE: The safer chlorate . . . kills Johnson grass; other weeds and grasses along headlands, in ditches and other non-crop areas. Backed by years of outstanding results. Applied as a spray.

SODIUM TCA: For control of Johnson grass in sugarcane.

Write for Information

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL CO. Box 272 D Pasadena, Texas

3. Remove missed plants and ap-
y a layby spray of 2 lbs. 2, 4-D
anket (the whole area) after lay-
for tievines and broadleaf weeds.

Stubble Cane

1. Shave, offbar, and spray with
lbs. of sodium TCA (90%) plus
lb. acid equivalent 2, 4-D on the
ill.

2. Apply 4 to 5 lbs. of Dalapon
ter the cane is fertilized and the
hnson grass is not over 8 to 10
ches high, if needed.

3. If stubble cane is not shaved,
ray before offbarring with 1 lb.
id equivalent (1 quart) per acre
the 24" to 30" drill, then apply
ter offbarring and before fertiliz-
g either:

7 lbs. TCA plus 2 lbs. Dalapon,
or
4 lbs. Dalapon alone for grass
control.

4. Apply 2 lbs. acid equivalent
4-D blanket (the whole area) af-
r layby for tievine and broadleaf
eeds.

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P FRONT

(Continued from page 138)

g Period completed its twenty
eek course and another Louisiana
ason was ready for the history
oks. At the end of this report we
e printing the official weekly
verage prices of both raw sugar
nd blackstrap molasses.

It will be noted that the pricing
eriod began with a weekly average
r raws of 6.14, advanced to 6.30
r the week ending October 24th,
umped to a low of 6.05 on Novem-
r 21st and that the average for
ie week ending February 27th is
07.

The season's average price of
ws is 6.1287, which is 4.96 cents a
ndred pounds less than the aver-
ge for the 1956-57 season.

The high for the season on black-
rap molasses was the 14 cent quo-
tion for the first week ending
ctober 17th: the low was the 10.80
iotation for the week ending No-
vember 21st, and the last quotation of the season was 13 cents.

The season's average price of blackstrap is 12.6885 and this is 13.05 cents a gallon less than the average for the 1956-57 season.

———o———

Weekly Average Prices

The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1957-58 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 17, 1957
Raws 6.14, Blackstrap 14.00
Week ending October 24, 1957
Raws 6.30, Blackstrap 13.45
Week ending October 31, 1957
Raws 6.22, Blackstrap 12.85
Week ending November 7, 1957
Raws 6.11, Blackstrap 12.06
Week ending November 14, 1957
Raws 6.06, Blackstrap 11.05
Week ending November 21, 1957
Raws 6.05, Blackstrap 10.80
Week ending November 28, 1957
Raws 6.11, Blackstrap 11.37
Week ending December 5, 1957
Raws 6.17, Blackstrap 12.21
Week ending December 12, 1957
Raws 6.16, Blackstrap 12.99
Week ending December 19, 1957
Raws 6.08, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending December 26, 1957
Raws 6.08, Blackstrap 13.01
Week ending January 2, 1958
Raws 6.105, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 9, 1958
Raws 6.09, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 16, 1958
Raws 6:10, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 23, 1958
Raws 6.15, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 30, 1958
Raws 6.14, Blackstrap 12.98
Week ending February 6, 1958
Raws 6.12, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending February 13, 1958
Raws 6.15, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending February 20, 1958
Raws 6.17, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending February 27, 1958
Raws 6.07, Blackstrap 13.00
Average for the 1957-58 Season
Raws 6.1287, Blackstrap 12.6885

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Technologists Elect

The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held its annual meeting in Houma on March 6th and elected Alvin L. Dugas, who certainly needs no introduction to the readers of The Sugar Bulletin, to be the new President of the Society. Mr. Dugas is a pest control consultant now, but for years he served the Louisiana sugar industry as the borer control man on the staff of the Louisiana State Experiment.

Other officers elected at the meeting were Feltus Leake, of Baton Rouge, 1st Vice-President; Warren J. Harang, Jr., of Thibodaux, 2nd Vice-President; and Arthur J. Keller, of Baton Rouge, Secretary-Treasurer.

It gives the writer considerable pleasure to report that Lloyd L. Lauden received the recognition he so richly deserves and was elected to serve as Chairman of the Agricultural Section of the Society. Lloyd is, of course, the very likable, capable and hard working Field Representative of the American Sugar Cane League.

Heading the manufacturing studies of the Society during the coming year will be Mr. Patrick Cancienne, who is Chief Engineer of the Lula Factory, at Belle Rose, and the Chairman at Large for the year is the immediate past president of the American Sugar Cane League, F. A. Graugard, Jr., of St. James, La.

Contact Committee To Meet

The Annual Spring Meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will be held in the Agricultural Extension Auditorium, Knapp Hall, on the campus of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, on Tuesday, March 25th and everyone interested in sugar cane is hereby extended a special invitation to be present.

Dr. Charles Upp, Director of the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Contact Committee, have arranged a program that should be both interesting and instructive. Mr. Duhe, who will preside as Chairman, has announced the following schedule:

Program

Morning

9:30-10:00—Seed Production and Breeding (in general) S. J. P. Chilton

10:00-10:30—Sugarcane Breeding—R. D. Breaux

10:30-10:45—Recess

10:45-11:10—Insect Investigations—W. H. Long and E. A. Concienne

11:10-11:35—Test Fields—T. J. Stafford

11:35-12:00—Sugarcane Varieties—E. C. Simon

12:00- 1:30—Noon Recess

Afternoon

1:30- 2:00—Cost Studies—J. R. Campbell

2:00- 2:30—Fertilizer Studies and Recommendations—David Byrnside and M. B. Sturgis

2:30- 2:50—Sugarcane Weed Control—E. R. Stamper

(Continued on page 155)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

What Can The 1958 Crop Be?

It is a fact that it is always more pleasant to look on the bright side of the picture, so let's consider a few facts to see if this crop can become a good one.

To begin with, those who have dug into plant cane to determine the condition of the seed piece have given, in general, good reports. There have been a few reports that seed pieces on black land do not look good, but many other reports indicate that the eyes are still sound.

It is a fact that the seed pieces of early summer plant are showing some off color, but it is also a fact that many eyes are also sprouting from the small pieces of stubble produced last fall. There are also a number of eyes that did not germinate last fall which are now germinating in the summer planted cane.

With few exceptions, reports indicate that seed pieces of fall planted cane are still good. The seed piece is still fairly white and the eyes are germinating. This is quite noticeable if a field is examined during shaving when the shaver goes too deeply slicing several seed pieces in half longitudinally.

Seed pieces of late fall planted cane and cane planted during the harvest are in very good shape. Because of the rainy season last year, much cane was planted late. Stalks are still white on the inside and the eyes or either sound or germinating.

Reports on the condition of first year stubble are good. It is very generally accepted that first year stubble suffered no appreciable damag but there have been more than a fe early reports that second year stubbl did not look good. Later reports, how ever, have indicated that only the to eyes are damaged and that the lowe eyes are still sound and are germina ing.

It is certainly discouraging fo growers to drive through the field and not see green cane. It is a fa that the crop is late. However, it fairly easy to recall the year 195 when most of the cane in the belt wa killed to the ground on March 22 an 23. That year did not set a record fo profits but 455,000 tons of suga (raw value) was produced. The Stat average yield in 1955 was 24.36 ton of net cane per acre. Late rains an prolonged warm weather during th harvest season caused cane to co tinue growth and therefore sucros was neither early nor high in the 195 cane crop.

Many more farmers are shavin cane this year than have in the pas even in the Teche area, where sha ing is not used as a general practic The probable reason why more sha ing is being done this year is that th cane is not up and therefore the grov ers feel that the shaver is only r moving grass, soil, or dead pieces stubble.

In the writer's opinion, and at th time, there is a good chance for goo stands throughout the belt. Wit good stands of cane, this crop can b a real good one in spite of its la

(Continued on page 155)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Almost overnight the "recession" as become the chief concern of Washington officialdom. Increased nemployment shocked the adminisration into openly admitting that omething is wrong with the counry's economy.

Some top government officials still ay no emergency action is necessary; hat in another month or two things vill be looking much better. However, here is real concern in the White louse lest the appraisal of the situaion be wrong. If the "recession" uns longer—and it might—the counry will suffer economically, and the dministration politically. Anyway, conomists and politicians are busy tudying and conferring on "remeies". Even the Big Boss is so busy e can't find time for golf!

Government inertia has put Republican Members of Congress in an impossible position. They must call for peedy government action to please heir constituents and with the same reath defend the administration's do othing policy.

The labor unions are using a sharp rod pole on Congress in an attempt o get Congressmen to support the FL-CIO "Put America Back to Vork". Over one thousand delegates re busy button-holing Congressmen or a tax cut; higher unemployment ompensation standards; a $1.25 inimum wage extended to those not ow covered.

The Building Trades Union staged full-scale march on Washington ith some twenty-five hundred of its embers participating. Teams of unionists turned the heat on Members of Congress and made it clear that they expected something to be done—quick. They reported back to Union headquarters just where every Congressman stands.

The number one remedy offered by the administration will be the tax relief plan. President Eisenhower is reported to be for a 5% reduction in individual levys across the boards and modest relief for corporations; he is said to have his "simple plan" ready to submit to Congress next month, but some White House advisors think it should be submitted without delay, especially since Democrats are building up pressure for tax relief. Members on both sides of the aisle are convinced that tax concessions are inevitable and are anxious to have the Bill introduced and passed quickly.

Way is also being cleared for an emergency farm program aimed at stopping the down-slide in farm income and purchasing power. Public Works and housing programs also are considered essential aids to our ailing economy, but are given much lower priorities than a tax cut. It is felt that public and private construction cannot generate demands for materials and labor fast enough to do much good. The tax cut would be effective immediately.

Anyway, both Republicans, Democrats, and even the Chief Executive are real busy thinking and talking "recession relief". Perhaps after April 14th, when the Easter vacation ends, they will get busy and do something about it!

TESTIMONY BY W. S. CHADWICK AT THE 1958 MARKETING ALLOTMENTS HEARING FEBRUARY 25, 195

My name is W. S. Chadwick. I am associated with Southdown Sugars, Inc., a processor of sugar cane operating in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. I appear at this hearing on behalf of the following Mainland Cane Sugar processors:

Albania Sugar Coop., Inc.
Alma Plantation, Ltd.
J. Aron & Co., Inc.
Billeaud Sugar Factory
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop.
J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd.
Wm. T. Burton Industries
Caire & Graugnard
Caldwell Sugar Coop., Inc.
Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.
Columbia Sugar Company
Cora-Texas Mfg. Co., Inc.
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co.
Erath Sugar Co., Ltd.
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.
Evangeline Pepper & Food Prod.
Frisco Cane Co., Inc.
Glenwood Coop., Inc.
Gulf States Land & Industries
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.
LaFourche Sugar Company
Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc.
Levert-St. John, Inc.
Loisel Sugar Co., Inc.
Louisiana State Penitentiary
Lula Factory, Inc.
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.
National Sugar Ref. Co.
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.
South Coast Corp.
Southdown Sugars, Inc.
Sterling Sugars, Inc.
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co.
Valentine Sugars, Inc.
Vida Sugars, Inc.
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh.
Young's Industries, Inc.
Louisiana State University

The processors on whose behalf I make this appearance constitute 4 of the 47 Mainland Cane Suga processors, including the Louisiar State University, and all of the 4 Mainland processors operating the State of Louisiana.

Although representing these pro essors in presenting this testimon each of them reserves the right place in the record of this hearir any statement of fact particular applicable to such processor, ar also the right to file brief subs quent to the close of this hearing.

I am Chairman of a special cor mittee of Louisiana processors, pre ently consisting of 10 member originally created prior to the pu lic hearing held with respect to t allotment of the 1953 quota for t Mainland Cane Sugar Area. T recommendations I shall make t day have been approved by the e tire committee and by 44 processo I have named.

In its deliberation prior to th hearing, our committee has appli and analyzed various formulas, bea ing in mind the three factors provid in section 205(a) of the Sugar Act, an effort to achieve results und existing facts which would be fa efficient and equitable. We have a so considered certain special cond tions which merit special treatmer

As in prior years, the expe mental sugar factory of the Louis ana State University should be all ted 100 tons of quota, regardless its history. The reason for su allotment is obvious.

Special treatment should also given in the case of Iberia Sug Coop., Inc. In December, 195 Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc. advised t Department of Agriculture that would be unable to utilize its 19 allotment to the extent of 308 sho tons, raw value. As a result of su advice this indicated deficit, toget er with other deficits, was realloca ed to other allottees in the area u

er an amendment dated December 3, 1957 to Sugar Regulation 814.24, aragraph (a). It was subsequently etermined this advice with respect o such deficit was in error, and hat Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc. did ave sugar with which to utilize its ull 1957 allotment. As a result of his error, this allottee lost 308 tons f 1957 allotment, and the utiliza- ion of this 308 tons by other allot- ees inured to the benefit of such ther allottees. The return of this uantity of allotment in 1958 would void an injustice to this allottee, nd would not cause hardship to he remaining allottees.

Further, such restitution under he circumstances indicated would acilitate in the future the obtain- ng of the release of allotments near he end of an allotment year when a rocessor deficit appeared probable, ut not absolutely certain, and when he precise amount of the deficit annot be determined with accuracy. f such an allottee feels there is easonable certainty of recoupment f the amount of allotment surren- lered in error, he would be more ikely to release the full amount of he estimated deficit and would do o in sufficient time for it to be tilized by other allottees. Other- vise, he will be overly precautious nd conservative for his own pro- ection, and other processors of the rea would lose the benefit of such elease and reallocation.

Therefore, Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc., hould be granted a special allot- nent in 1958 of 308 short tons, raw alue.

With respect to the formula or nethod to be employed in allotting he quota, exclusive of the 408 tons pecially allotted to the Louisiana State University and Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc., we desire to make the ollowing observations.

At prior hearings and in prior llotment orders, there has been omplete unanimity of thought as to he method of measuring two of he three factors specified in section 205(a) of the Sugar Act. The "processings" factor has been measured by each processor's total production from the crop of the preceding year. The "past marketings" factor has been measured by each processor's average annual marketings within his allotment, during the prior years within a reasonable period, which period has been generally accepted as five years.

There have been many conflicting thoughts as to a proper measure of "ability to market", and different methods have been provided in prior allotment orders.

In the 1957 order, based on the recommendation of all processors in the area, processing and past marketings were measured in the manner I have indicated. Ability to market was measured by the sum of each processor's January 1, 1957, effective inventory and his share of the difference between the 1957 quota in effect at the time of the hearing and total January 1, 1957 effective inventories of all processors. The factors were weighted 60% to processings, 20% to past marketings and 20% to ability to market.

After careful consideration, our committee and the processors I represent have concluded to recommend that the 1958 quota be allotted under the same method provided in the 1957 order, with the same weights given the three factors, respectively.

As stated at the 1957 hearing, we have been opposed, as a general practice, to the giving of substantial weight to effective inventories in measuring ability to market. However, after analyzing the pertinent data presently applicable, and bearing in mind that this recommendation in 1958 sets no precedent for future years, we believe the allotment of the quota under the same method as 1957 will provide results which are substantially satisfactory, and would be fair, efficient and

(Continued on next page)

equitable.

We therefore recommend that the 1958 quota be allotted by the following method:

(1) An allotment of 100 short tons, raw value, be established for the Louisiana State University.

(2) An allotment of 308 short tons, raw value, be established for Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc., exclusive of and in addition to the allotment of said allottee under the formula provided in paragraph 3, below.

(3) The remainder of the quota be allotted to all processors other than the Louisiana State University, measuring and weighting each of the three factors specified in section 205(a) of the Sugar Act, based on data in the record, supplemented by final data where not now available, as follows:

(a) The factor processings from proportionate shares should be measured by each processor's production of sugar from 1957-crop sugarcane, in short tons, raw value, exclusive of known quantities of sugar produced from sugarcane to which proportionate shares did not pertain, expressed as a percentage of the total of the measure for all processors, and weighted by 60 percent.

(b) The factor past marketings should be measured by each processor's average annual marketings within his allotment for the years 1953 through 1957, in short tons, raw value, expressed as a percentage of the total for all processors of the measure, and weighted by 20 percent.

(c) The factor ability to market should be measured by the sum of (1) each processor's January 1, 1958, effective inventory and (2) his share of the difference between 587,068 short tons, raw value (the Mainland Cane Sugar Area's quota in effect on February 25, 1958, minus 408 short tons raw value, allotted the Louisiana State Universi and Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.), a total January 1, 1958, effecti inventories of all processors. Ea processor's share of such diffe ence shall be determined by a plying to the area total diffe ence the percentage that his ave age 1953-57 new-crop marketin within the processor's allotmen were of the area average. T sum of (1) and (2) above, short tons, raw value, express as a percentage of the total of t measure of all processors shou be weighted by 20 percent.

(d) The total of the perce tages resulting from (a), (b) a (c), above, for each process should be multiplied by the qu ta, or portion thereof, to be alc ted to determine his allotment short tons, raw value.

The results of the application the method recommended, except affected by the special allotment 308 short tons, raw value, to Iber Sugar Coop., Inc., are reflected the Exhibit entitled "Mainland Ca Sugar Area—1957 Allotment Fo mula Applied to Preliminary Da Applicable To 1958 Allotments which I now offer in evidence ar request be given the proper ma of identification.

We further recommend the incl sion in the allotment order of t provisions contained in prior orde relating to Transfer of Allotmen and Exchange of Sugar Betwee Allottees. These provisions are ca ried in the initial order alloting t 1958 quota.

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MAINLAND CANE SUGAR AREA—1957 ALLOTMENT FORMULA APPLIED TO PRELIMINARY DATA APPLICABLE TO 1958 ALLOTMENTS [1]

Processors	Processings	Marketings	Ability	1958 Allotments	
	% of Total 1957 crop year processings	% of Total 1953-57 ave. mktgs within allotments	% of Total 1/1/58 eff. inv. + adj.[2] 1953-57 ave. new-crop mktgs	% of Total col 1 x .60 col. 2 x .20 col 3 x .20	Short tons Raw value col 4 x 587,376 [3]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
bania Sugar Coop., Inc.	1.062	1.070	1.177	1.087	6,385
ma Plantation, Ltd.	1.422	1.240	1.556	1.412	8,294
Aron & Co., Inc.	2.669	2.173	2.758	2.588	15,201
lleaud Sugar Factory	1.198	1.457	1.517	1.314	7,718
eaux Bridge Sugar Coop.	.958	1.158	1.154	1.037	6,091
M. Burguieres Co., Ltd.	1.237	1.090	1.320	1.224	7,190
m. T. Burton Industries	1.218	1.250	1.085	1.198	7,037
aire & Graugnard	.534	.584	.628	.563	3,307
ldwell Sugar Coop., Inc.	1.880	1.861	1.862	1.873	11,002
atherine Sugar Co., Inc.	1.321	1.504	1.481	1.390	8,165
olumbia Sugar Company	.957	.924	.859	.931	5,468
ora-Texas Mfg. Co., Inc.	.443	.438	.440	.441	2,590
ugas & Leblanc, Ltd.	2.045	1.955	2.169	2.052	12,053
ihe & Bourgeois Sugar Co.	1.518	1.483	1.628	1.533	9,005
ath Sugar Co., Ltd.	.936	1.236	1.405	1.090	6,402
van Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.	3.262	3.443	3.561	3.358	19,724
vangeline Pepper & Food Prod.	.851	.842	.937	.866	5,087
llsmere Sugar Prod. Assoc.	1.234	1.556	.976	1.247	7,325
isco Cane Co., Inc.	.154	.140	.167	.154	905
lenwood Coop., Inc.	2.478	2.500	2.491	2.485	14,596
ulf States Land & Industries	2.962	3.510	2.962	3.072	18,044
elvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	1.302	1.198	1.435	1.308	7,683
eria Sugar Coop., Inc.	2.091	2.361	2.440	2.215	13,010
aFourche Sugar Company	2.673	2.400	2.738	2.631	15,454
arry L. Laws & Co., Inc.	1.444	1.617	1.618	1.513	8,887
evert-St. John, Inc.	1.430	1.583	1.781	1.531	8,993
oisel Sugar Co., Inc.	.583	.921	.976	.729	4,282
ouisiana State Penitentiary	.622	.506	.600	.594	3,489
ula Factory, Inc.	1.995	1.927	2.183	2.019	11,859
eeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	.845	.639	.933	.821	4,822
illiken & Farwell, Inc.	2.186	2.096	2.153	2.161	12,693
ational Sugar Ref. Co.	1.489	2.321	1.557	1.669	9,803
keelanta Sugar Rfy, Inc.	3.421	2.388	2.942	3.119	18,320
. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.	1.477	1.511	1.650	1.518	8,916
oplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	1.238	1.129	1.359	1.240	7,283
. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	2.128	1.996	2.252	2.126	12,488
. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	2.114	2.031	2.275	2.130	12,511
outh Coast Corp.	6.954	6.972	6.534	6.873	40,370
outhdown Sugars, Inc.	7.159	7.003	6.248	6.945	40,793
erling Sugars, Inc.	3.130	3.020	3.384	3.159	18,555
Supple's Sons Pltg. Co.	.690	.750	.719	.708	4,159
nited States Sugar Corp.	19.958	19.243	16.461	19.115	112,277
alentine Sugars, Inc.	1.797	1.704	2.070	1.834	10,773
ida Sugars, Inc.	.649	.742	.835	.705	4,141
. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh.	1.579	1.457	1.649	1.569	9,216
oung's Industries, Inc.	.707	1.071	1.075	.853	5,010
ouisiana State University	*	*	*	*	100*
Total	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	587,476

[1] Derived from data in Tables 1 through 7 "Mainland Cane Sugar Area Data for Allotment of 1958 Quota". [2] 1953-57 average new-crop marketings (246,777 T.) adjusted to equal permitted new-crop marketings in 1958 (350,251 T.) (exclusive of LSU). [3] Quota (with U. S. requirements of 8,800,000 strv) equal to 587,476 T. less 100 T. assumed allotment for LSU. * Excluded from computations.

LOUISIANA SUGAR PRODUCTION, 1957 CROP
(Preliminary)

Raw Sugar, 96°	304,367 tons
Turbinados	40,779 tons
Granulated (Ref.)	36,513 tons
Granulated (Plt.)	5,333 tons
Total	386,994 tons
Total, Raw Value	397,642 tons
Cane Ground for Sugar (Net Tons)	4,975,915 tons

[1] Subject to change after all sugar is sold.
Source: Processor reports to U.S.D.A.

PRODUCTION OF MOLASSES AND SYRUP, LOUISIANA 1957 CROP
(Preliminary)

Cane Syrup	785,571 gallons
1st Molasses	1,200,461 gallons
2nd Molasses	1,352,862 gallons
Blackstrap Molasses Produced	30,149,458 gallons
Blackstrap Molasses, 80° Brix	33,459,540 gallons
Hi-Test Molasses (Invert)	254,470 gallons
Cane ground for Syrup (Gross)	33,528 tons
Cane ground for Hi-Test Molasses (Gross)	18,548 tons

Source: Processor reports to U.S.D.A.

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SODIUM TCA: For control of Johnson grass in sugarcane.

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P FRONT

(Continued from page 147)

:50- 3:15—Ratoon Stunting Disease of Sugarcane—of Sugarcane—R. J. Steib and I. L. Forbes

:15- 4:00—Agricultural Engineering Investigations I. L. Saveson, Z. F. Lund, M. M. Mayeux and W. H. Carter.

———o———

N THE FIELD

(Continued from page 148)

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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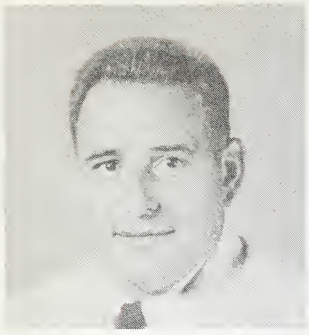

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Views, Opinions and Facts

Those who did not attend the Contact Committee meeting recently held in Baton Rouge missed many interesting and informative reports. The meeting was certainly well attended and comments from those present were very complimentary. It is always pleasing to the men in research to have farmers come in to hear the reports.

Stunting Disease is still reducing cane yields from 4 to 7 or more tons of cane per acre according to a report given at the meeting by Dr. René Steib. Dr. Steib said that growers who have not begun a Stunting Disease control program should certainly give serious consideration to a program this year.

In this connection, it is wise to order heat treating units early. The units are hand made and if many last minute orders are placed someone will be last and late. Messrs. Dennis and Pierre Lanaux of Glendale plantation placed their order for a heating unit about a month ago. Mr. Dennis Domangue of Elm Hall Plantation placed an order for a heating unit while in Baton Rouge attending the Contact Committee meeting. Mr. Ed Burleigh, County Agent in Iberville Parish, indicated that several farmers in the parish are considering going into the program. Last year about 70 heating units were used in the belt. There is need for more.

Mr. D. S. Byrnside, Jr. and Dr. M. B. Sturgis have recently completed a very interesting bulletin entitled "Soil Phosphorus and Its Fractions As Related to Response of Sugar Cane to Fertilizer Phosphorus". Th bulletin can be obtained by writir the authors of the L. S. U. Agricu tural Experiment Station.

Mr. W. H. Carter, Agricultural E gineering Department, L. S. U. to the group of a quarter-drain plow b ing worked on. The industry is ce tainly in need of a tool that will do good job of making and maintainir quarter-drains. Mr. Carter also to the group of the new stubble destro er developed at L. S. U. This tool do a very good job of destroying stubb in one operation. A picture and a d scription of this tool was published i the December 1, 1957 issue of Th Sugar Bulletin. In the writer's opi ion this tool can be used effectively pulverize the center of a seedbed aft a poor job of seedbed preparatic has been done in heavy clay soils. Th J. & L. Engineering Co., Jeanerett La., is presently manufacturing th tool.

The Louisiana sugar industry is need of a mechanical cane plante Labor is never so critical on the pla tation as during the planting oper tion. In this connection it is impo tant to call attention to the work b ing conducted on a mechanical plan er by Mr .Mansel Mayeaux of the A ricultural Engineering Departmer L. S. U. Mr. Mayeaux had a mechar cal planter in the field last year a is presently working on an automat feeding device for the planter. Th industry certainly wishes Mr. Ma eaux rapid success.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Proportionate Share Hearing

Officials of the Sugar Division of he U. S. Department of Agriculture entatively have decided to hold a earing in New Orleans May 20th, n the auditorium at International House. The purpose of the hearing s to receive testimony which will nable the department to allocate to rowers of sugar cane in the main- and cane area the acreages which hey may plant in sugar cane this ear. Details with respect to the earing will be contained in the of- icial notice which will be issued by he Department in the near future.

Changes in Sugar Marketing Regulations

The U. S. Department of Agricul- ure has revised and combined into ne regulation all requirements gov- rning marketing of sugar produced n domestic beet and mainland cane ugar areas and marketing of sugar or local consumption in Hawaii and uerto Rico. Revision, based on Notice of Proposed Rule Making" ublished in Federal Register No- ember 21, 1957, combines into one ugar Regulation 816 the require- ents formerly contained in Sugar egulations 815 and 816. It makes o great change in over-all require- ents but includes numerous hanges in detail, some of which ere suggested by interested per- ons following their interview of ovember 21, 1957 proposal. Re- sed regulation will become effective pon publication in Federal Register heduled for March 25th. After ublication, copies will be available om Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Supreme Court Decisions

On January 31, 1958, an address was delivered on the subject—"Supreme Court Decisions; Why Congress is Justifiably Concerned". The speech was made in Memphis, Tennessee; the audience—The Association of General Contractors, and the Speaker The Honorable Edwin E. Willis, Representative of the Third District of Louisiana.

The Congressman's speech was so logical, so forceful and so true it was printed in full in the February 15th issue of — "Vital Speeches of the Day", a publication dedicated to disseminating—"the best thought of the best minds on current national questions".

Mr. Willis is Chairman of a special committee of the House Judiciary Committee, appointed to study Supreme Court Decisions. Known to his colleagues in the House as a lawyer's lawyer, he and his fellow-committeemen held numerous hearings throughout the United States and listened to hundreds of outstanding citizens express their reaction to a number of comparatively recent decisions handed down by the Supreme Court. He is unusually well qualified to make recommendations for correction of the abuse of authority by our highest tribunal. Unfortunately space does not permit printing the entire speech, even though it is a short one. If you are fortunate in getting

(Continued on page 171)

STAND PROSPECTS FOR THE 1958 SUGARCANE CROP

I. L. Forbes and R. J. Steib

A disease survey was made in late winter, January, February, and March, 1958, to determine the condition of plant and stubble cane in regard to prospective stands in the Spring. The extended cold, wet periods during the winter had raised questions in the minds of many as to whether present-day varieties could withstand such adverse conditions and still come to a stand in March and April.

In planted cane, stalks were dug up and examined carefully. In cane planted from August to mid-September, good stands had been obtained and in most instances the shoots had developed their own roots, and many of those from the earlier planted cane had produced eyes at the base of shoots, making such cane virtually a stubble crop, independent of the old seed piece. However, in later planted cane, either the eyes had not germinated or else the small shoots were still mostly underground when the freezes came and the shoots were still dependent on the old mother cane or seed pieces. In such cases it was important to determine whether or not the seed pieces were still sound and capable of supporting the young shoots when warm spring weather comes.

In stubble cane, the pieces were dug in late winter and examined for the condition of the eyes well beneath the soil surface which had been frozen to an inch or more in most areas of the "Sugar Belt" at one or more times during the winter.

The sugarcane growing section of the State was surveyed by areas in the following order: 1. The West Baton Rouge area; 2. The Northern area; 3. The Western area; 4. The Bayou Lafourche area; 5. The Houma area; 6. The Bayou Teche area; 7. The Lower Mississippi River area. The following observations were recorded:

The West Baton Rouge area Four plantations were surveye Varieties examined were: C. P. 4 101, 43-47, 36-13, 36-105, 48-10 52-68, and N. Co. 310. All can planted in September had come to good stand; being virtually stubbl cane with roots of its own and wit basal shoot buds. There was som red rot and some Phytophthora r in seed pieces but on the whole th seed stalks were sound in mixed an heavy soils as well as in light, sand soils. Prospects for good stands i this area in the Spring were ver good.

The Bunkie-Meeker area: Tw properties were surveyed. Only th varieties C. P. 29-320, 36-13, and 4 103 were examined since others a peared to be in excellent conditio All cane used for seed had bee damaged by borers and there wa considerable rot in such seed piece Otherwise, there were good shoo on sound seed pieces. With C. P. 4 103, planted in mid-October, ver few shoots were up. However, mo buds were good on sound seed piece There appeared to be no imminer danger of poor stands in this are come Spring growing weather.

The Western area: Three plant tions were visited. The followin varieties were examined at one more locations: Co. 290, C. P. 4 101, 44-154, 44-155, 36-13, 36-10 43-47, N. Co. 310. Cane had bee planted from early September late October, in a few instances. Co. 290, on two properties, mo seed pieces examined were rotte However, the shoots were general good. With all other varieties, see pieces as well as fall-produced shoo were generally good. Good Sprin stands were predicted.

The Bayou Lafourche area: Tw plantations were surveyed. Varieti examined were: C. P. 36-105, 4

(Continued on page 169)

STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RATOON STUNTING DISEASE ON YIELDS OF SUGARCANE VARIETIES PRESENTLY GROWN IN LOUISIANA

R. J. Steib, I. L. Forbes and S. J. P. Chilton,
Dept. of Plant Pathology, La. Agr. Exp. Station

Studies to determine the effects of he ratoon stunting disease on the ields of the important commercial ugarcane varieties presently grown n Louisiana were begun in 1953; the ame year the disease was reported in he state by Abbott (1). Before these tudies could be made, it was neces- ary to treat the selected varieties vith a heat treatment in order to ave seed cane free of the ratoon tunting disease. In the fall of 1953, nough cane of the different varieties vas treated with hot-air to insure an mple supply of progeny seed cane in he fall of 1954. Seed cane of the ifferent varieties found to be dis- ased by examination of individual talks for symptoms of the disease vas also planted in the fall of 1953. his would provide seed cane having he disease for the fall of 1954.

Included in the yield trial planted n the fall of 1954 were the two lead- ng commercial varieties, C. P. 36-105 nd C. P. 44-101, and C. P. 36-13, and ecently released varieties, C. P. 47- 93, C. P. 48-103 and N. Co. 310.)ther yield tests which included ad- itional varieties were planted in the all of 1955 and 1956.

The effects of the disease on yields f cane per acre, sugar per ton and ugar per acre of six leading com- nercial varieties were taken in the all of 1955, 56 and 57.

The yield in tons of cane per acre or the diseased and disease-free cane vas calculated after the appropriate rash deductions were made from the ross cane weights obtained from the our replicated plots included in the ests.

In order to determine the effects of he disease on yield of sugar per ton, ive stalk sucrose samples were taken rom each of four replications includ- d in the tests. This meant that four, five-stalk samples were taken from the diseased and four from the dis- ease-free material. The various sam- ples which were taken at harvest time were crushed in a small hand mill. A brix, purity and sucrose determina- tion was made for each sample. The per cent extraction of the small hand mill used was 87; therefore, all su- crose samples had to be multiplied by 87 per cent before making the final sugar per ton calculations. The aver- age sucrose of the four samples taken for each type of cane (diseased and disease-free) was used as the basis for determining the sugar recover- able per ton of cane. The commercially Recoverable Sugar Determination Ta- ble for Louisiana was used to calcu- late the commercially recoverable sugar. The amount of sugar per acre produced was obtained by multiply- ing the net tons of cane per acre by the sugar per ton calculated for the diseased and disease-free cane of each variety.

The results of the yield trials con- ducted since the fall of 1955 are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3. Differences in tons per acre, sugar per ton and sugar per acre are given for the plant cane and 1st stubble crops of six impor- tant commercial varieties. The re- sults of a much larger number of tests are given for the two leading commercial varieties, C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-101.

Table 1 shows the effect of the dis- ease on the yield of cane per acre. The average increase obtained in the plant cane crops when C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-101 were treated was 7.9 tons or 32 per cent and 8.1 tons or 38 per cent respectively. This in- cluded 11 plant cane tests for C. P. 36-105 and 14 tests for C. P. 44-101 over a period of three years. The

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 1

Effects of the ratoon stunting disease on the yield of cane per acre in the plant and 1st stubble crops of a number of sugarcane varieties in 1955, 56, 57.

Year	Type of Cane	No. of Tests	Disease-free	Diseased	Increase per Acre	
					Tons	Per Cent
			Tons Cane per Acre			
	C.P. 36-13					
1955	Plant Cane	1	38.4	37.9	.5	1
1957	Plant Cane	1	37.1	30.0	7.1	24
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	37.8	34.0	3.8	13
1956	1st Stubble	1	32.1	22.6	9.5	42
Av. Plant Cane &	1st Stubble	3	35.0	28.3	6.7	28
	C.P. 36-105					
1955	Plant Cane	5	32.9	25.7	7.2	28
1956	Plant Cane	4	32.3	22.9	9.4	41
1957	Plant Cane	2	34.6	27.5	7.1	26
	Av. 3 Yrs.	11	33.3	25.4	7.9	32
1956	1st Stubble	4	32.3	16.7	15.7	94
1957	1st Stubble	1	33.1	23.3	9.8	42
	Av. 2 Yrs.	5	32.8	20.0	12.8	68
Av. Plant Cane &	1st Stubble	16	33.1	22.7	10.4	50
	C.P. 44-101					
1955	Plant Cane	5	32.9	25.7	7.2	28
1956	Plant Cane	3	27.3	17.3	10.0	58
1957	Plant Cane	6	31.7	24.7	7.0	28
	Av. 3 Yrs.	14	30.6	22.6	8.1	38
1956	1st Stubble	5	32.9	17.1	15.8	92
1957	1st Stubble	1	29.7	18.2	11.5	63
	Av. 2 Yrs.	6	31.3	17.7	13.7	77
Av. Plant Cane &	1st Stubble	20	31.0	20.2	10.9	57

1st stubble yield results for those two varieties over a two year period which included 5 tests for C. P. 36-105 and 6 for C. P. 44-101 showed an even greater increase than in the plant cane. The increase tonnage for the treated C. P. 36-105 was 12.8 tons or 68 per cent, while for C. P. 44-101 the increase was 12.7 tons per acre or 77 per cent. The average gain in tons per acre for the plant and 1st stubble crops was 10.4 tons or 50 per cent for C. P. 36-105 and 10.9 tons or 57 per cent for C. P. 44-101. These results show that the stubble of C. P. 44-101 with the disease, suffers a greater loss in yield of cane per acr than diseased stubble of C. P. 36-10 One of the oldest varieties included i the tests, C. P. 36-13, gave an ave age increase of 3.8 tons of cane pe acre or 13 per cent when the diseas was eliminated in the plant cane cro The same cane gave an increase c 9.5 tons or 42 per cent increase in th 1st stubble. The average increase fc the two crops was 6.7 tons or 28 pe cent.

These yield data indicate that ther would not be any appreciable dro in yield of cane per acre from th plant cane to the stubble if the majc

TABLE 1—Continued

Year	Type of Cane	No. of Tests	Disease-free	Diseased	Increase per Acre Tons	Increase per Acre Per Cent
	C.P. 47-193					
1955	Plant Cane	1	31.2	31.0	.2	1
1957	Plant Cane	1	32.4	27.8	4.8	17
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	31.8	29.4	2.5	9
1956	1st Stubble	1	32.6	23.9	8.7	36
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		3	32.2	26.7	5.6	23
	C.P. 48-103					
1955	Plant Cane	1	28.3	22.1	6.2	28
1957	Plant Cane	1	30.0	25.2	4.8	19
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	29.2	23.7	5.5	24
1956	1st Stubble	1	27.6	17.7	9.9	56
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		3	28.4	20.7	7.7	40
	N.Co. 310					
1955	Plant Cane	1	38.7	43.0	-4.3	-11
1957	Plant Cane	1	37.3	39.4	-2.1	- 6
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	38.0	41.2	-3.2	- 9
1956	1st Stubble	1	37.4	31.5	5.9	19
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		3	37.7	36.4	1.4	5

varieties presently grown in Louisiana were free of the ratoon stunting disease. Of the six included in the tests, only C. P. 36-13 showed a significant drop in yield from the healthy plant cane to healthy stubble. For example, the 6 stubble crops of C. P. 44-101 free of the disease gave an increase in yield over the plant cane crops which were also free of the malady. However, when a comparison was made between the diseased stubble crops and the healthy plant cane crops, the diseased stubble was found to have dropped 12.9 tons per acre or 42 per cent. From these data, it may also be seen that there was a significant drop in tonnage in the stubble crop of all varieties between disease-free plant cane and disease stubble.

The other three varieties included in the tests, namely, C. P. 47-193, C. P. 48-103 and N. Co. 310 were released for commercial use within the last three to four years. Yield results taken for these three varieties included two plant cane and one stubble tests. Although the tests are limited in number, the yield results show that the ratoon stunting disease may cause a serious loss in yield of cane per acre, especially in varieties C. P. 47-193 and C. P. 48-103. In the case of N. Co. 310, there were no significant differences in yields for the average of the plant cane and stubble crops.

Highly significant increases in yield were obtained during comparative yield trials conducted by Schexnayder and Abbott (3) when the ratoon stunting disease was eliminated by a heat treatment from many present and former commercial varieties.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 2

Effect of the ratoon stunting disease on the yield of sugar per ton in the plant and 1st stubble crops of a number of sugarcane varieties in 1955, 56, 57.

Year	Type of cane	No. of Tests	No. Suc Samples	Disease-free	Diseased	Difference/Ton	
				Pounds Sugar per Ton		Pounds	Per Cent
	C.P. 36-13						
1955	Plant Cane	1	4	133.1	158.2	-25.1	-19
1957	Plant Cane	1	4	133.9	139.8	- 5.9	- 4
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	8	133.5	149.0	-15.5	-12
1956	1st Stubble	1	4	146.4	162.4	-16.0	-11
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		3	12	140.0	155.7	-15.8	-12
	C.P. 36-105						
1955	Plant Cane	5	20	151.3	160.6	- 9.3	- 6
1956	Plant Cane	4	16	186.3	184.8	+ 1.5	+ 1
1957	Plant Cane	2	8	151.7	136.5	+15.2	+11
	Av. 3 Yrs.	11	44	163.1	160.6	+ 2.5	+ 2
1956	1st Stubble	4	16	182.9	189.5	- 6.6	- 4
1957	1st Stubble	1	4	158.5	150.7	+ 7.8	+ 5
	Av. 2 Yrs.	5	20	170.7	170.1	+ .6	+ 1
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		16	64	166.9	165.4	+ 1.6	+ 2
	C.P. 44-101						
1955	Plant Cane	5	20	144.6	164.8	-20.2	-14
1956	Plant Cane	3	12	173.3	178.8	- 5.5	- 3
1957	Plant Cane	6	24	130.2	151.3	-21.1	-16
	Av. 3 Yrs.	14	56	149.4	165.0	-15.6	-11
1956	1st Stubble	5	20	175.6	192.1	-16.5	- 9
1957	1st Stubble	1	4	133.2	135.6	- 2.4	- 2
	Av. 2 Yrs.	6	24	154.4	163.9	- 9.5	- 6
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		20	80	151.9	164.5	-12.6	- 9

Results reported were very similar to those given in Table 1. The data also showed that the 1st stubble crop of all of the varieties maintained a high level of production when the disease was not present.

A slight depression in sucrose occurred when the stunting disease was eliminated from a number of varieties included in the tests. These results are shown in Table 2. A loss was noted for all varieties except C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 47-193. The average decrease in sugar per ton for the plant cane and stubble crops was 12 per cent for C. P. 36-13, 9 per cent for C. P. 44-101, 8 per cent for C. P. 48-103 and 7 per cent for N. Co. 310. Schexnayder and Abbott (3) also found that in the average of 6 varieties tested, the yield of sugar per ton was slightly, but not significantly higher from untreated cane as compared with originally healthy plants in the stubble crop. From these results it may be concluded that there will be a slight drop in sucrose when ever cane is treated for control of the disease. It is usual for the sucrose to drop to some extent when

TABLE 2—Continued

Year	Type of Cane	No. of Tests	No. Suc. Samples	Disease-free	Diseased	Difference/Ton Pounds	Per Cent
	C.P. 47-193						
1955	Plant Cane	1	4	137.3	152.5	-15.2	-11
1957	Plant Cane	1	4	161.6	149.0	+12.6	+ 8
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	8	149.5	150.8	- 1.3	- 2
1958	1st Stubble	1	4	194.4	180.6	+13.8	+ 8
Av.	Plant Cane & 1st Stubble	3	12	172.0	165.7	+ 6.3	+ 3
	C.P. 47-103						
1955	Plant Cane	1	4	161.1	177.3	-16.2	-10
1957	Plant Cane	1	4	170.4	175.0	- 4.6	- 3
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	8	165.8	176.2	-10.4	- 7
1956	1st Stubble	1	4	202.1	220.8	-18.7	- 9
Av.	Plant Cane & 1st Stubble	3	12	184.0	198.5	-14.6	- 8
	N.Co. 310						
1955	Plant Cane	1	4	130.2	139.8	- 9.6	- 7
1957	Plant Cane	1	4	134.4	156.4	-22.0	-16
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	8	132.3	148.1	-15.8	-12
1956	1st Stubble	1	4	190.7	194.0	- 3.3	- 2
Av.	Plant Cane & 1st Stubble	3	12	161.5	171.1	- 9.6	- 7

ever yields go up, regardless of whether the increase is due to fertilizers, weed control, etc.

Table 3 gives the results in yield in pounds of sugar per acre between cane with and without the disease. The percentage difference between the disease-free and diseased cane, except for C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 47-93, as expected, is not as great as the yield of cane per acre due to the slight reduction in sugar per ton which occurs when diseased cane is treated. Because of the great increase in yield of cane per acre which results from the elimination of the disease, this reduction in the amount of sugar produced per acre is not considered significant.

The results reported show very clearly that the ratoon stunting disease is playing an important part in reducing the yielding capacity of the varieties presently grown in Louisiana. The yield of cane per acre was restored to a very high level in both the plant cane and stubble crop after elimination of the disease. The yields produced by the disease-free stubble crops were found to be almost as high as the disease-free plant cane crops. The most striking difference in yield was between the stubble crops of cane with and without the disease. These results indicate that the loss in yield which occurs in the stubble crop of varieties presently grown commercially may be due mainly to the ratoon stunting disease. If this is true, it might be possible to grow an extra stubble crop in areas where Johnson grass is not a problem. Growing an extra stubble crop would

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 3

Effect of the ratoon stunting disease on the yield of sugar per acre in the plant and 1st stubble crops of a number of sugarcane varieties in 1955, 56, 57.

Year	Type of Cane	No. of Tests	No. Suc. Samples	Disease-free	Diseased	Increase per Acre Pounds	Increase per Acre Per Cent
				Pounds Sugar per Acre			
	C.P. 36-13						
1955	Plant Cane	1	4	5111	5996	- 885	- 17
1957	Plant Cane	1	4	4968	4194	774	18
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	8	5040	5095	- 56	1
1956	1st Stubble	1	4	4699	3670	1029	28
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		3	12	4870	4383	487	15
	C.P. 36-105						
1955	Plant Cane	5	20	5040	4167	873	21
1956	Plant Cane	4	16	5987	4236	1751	41
1957	Plant Cane	2	8	5272	3746	1526	41
	Av. 3 Yrs.	11	44	5433	4050	1383	34
1956	1st Stubble	4	16	5954	3163	2791	88
1957	1st Stubble	1	4	5247	3512	1735	49
	Av. 2 Yrs.	5	20	5601	3338	2263	69
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		16	64	5517	3694	1823	52
	C.P. 44-101						
1955	Plant Cane	5	20	4761	4219	542	13
1956	Plant Cane	3	12	4725	3065	1660	54
1957	Plant Cane	6	24	4116	3646	470	13
	Av. 3 Yrs.	14	56	4534	3643	891	27
1956	1st Stubble	5	20	5822	3274	2548	78
1957	1st Stubble	1	4	3957	2469	1488	60
	Av. 2 Yrs.	6	24	4890	2872	2018	69
Av. Plant Cane & 1st Stubble		20	80	4712	3258	1455	48

mean a great savings in labor which would certainly be welcomed by farmers who are having difficulty in finding enough labor to plant their crops every year.

The annual varietal census made by Hebert (2) in 1957 with the cooperation of the County Agents of the sugar-producing parishes showed that C. P. 44-101 occupied 53.07 per cent of the acreage, followed by C. P. 36-105 with 14.54 per cent. Ten other varieties were included in the census, but are of minor importance. Those two leading varieties as well as the others included in the yield tests presented in this paper were found to regain most, if not all of their former yielding capacity once free of the disease. Due to the fact that it has been shown that a very high percentage of the commercial plantings of both C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 36-105 are diseased (4), and since the newer varieties are fast becoming diseased it is suggested that either an electric hot-air oven be purchased, or one be rented from a neighbor when it becomes available, or as the last alternative, purchase first year pro

TABLE 3—Continued

Year	Type of Cane	No. of Tests	No. Suc. Samples	Disease-free	Diseased	Increase per Acre Pounds	Per Cent
	C.P. 47-193						
1955	Plant Cane	1	4	4284	4728	- 444	- 10
1957	Plant Cane	1	4	5236	4142	1094	26
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	8	4760	4435	325	8
1956	1st Stubble	1	4	6337	4316	2021	47
Av.	Plant Cane & 1st. Stubble	3	12	5549	4376	1173	28
	C.P. 48-103						
1955	Plant Cane	1	4	4559	3918	641	16
1957	Plant Cane	1	4	5112	4410	702	16
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	8	4836	4164	672	16
1956	1st Stubble	1	4	5578	3908	1670	43
Av.	Plant Cane & 1st Stubble	3	12	5207	4036	1171	30
	N.Co. 310						
1955	Plant Cane	1	4	5039	6011	- 972	-19
1957	Plant Cane	1	4	5027	6162	-1135	-23
	Av. 2 Yrs.	2	8	5033	6087	-1054	-21
1956	1st Stubble	1	4	7132	6111	1021	17
Av.	Plant Cane & 1st Stubble	3	12	6083	6099	-16	- 2

eny plant cane as soon as some be-omes available.

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—o—

PROSPECTS

(Continued from page 162)

01, 43-47, 48-103, N. Co. 310. With . P. 36-105 and 44-101 planted in lack land, there was considerable eed piece rot. Shoots were big nough, however, to result in a and, probably. The same varieties n light sandy land had little seed iece rot. Other varieties were gen-rally good. Prospects were for fair) good stands.

The Houma area: Three plantations were studied. Varieties examined were: C. P. 36-105, 44-101, 48-103, 36-13, N. Co. 310. With C. P. 44-101, 36-105, and 48-103 planted late August and in September, the seed pieces were sound, generally, with good shoots. With C. P. 44-101 planted in October, however, there was considerable rot of seed pieces. The same was true of C. P. 36-13 planted in mid-September. With C. P. 36-105, planted in mid-September, seed pieces and shoots were good. N. Co. 310 planted in late October in sandy soil and in black land was sound generally, with good buds. Prospects are for fair to good stands in most instances.

The Bayou Teche area: Three properties were surveyed. Varieties examined were: C. P. 36-105, 44-101, 36-13, 47-193. Land ranged

(Continued on next page)

from light sandy to heavy-mixed. Planting dates ranged from early September to late October, in one instance. Most seed pieces and shoots were good. Prospects seemed bright for a fair to good stand as soon as the weather warms up.

The Lower Mississippi River area: One large plantation was surveyed on March 17. Varieties studied were: C. P. 43-47, 44-101, 48-103, 47-193, N. Co. 310. The owners pointed out poor stands in August plant cane in the varieties C. P. 43-47 and 44-101. There was less damage in C. P. 47-193 and 48-103 summer planted. Not only were seed pieces rotted generally in summer planted C. P. 43-47 and 44-101, but shoots and roots that had developed last fall were badly rotted in about 50 per cent of the cases. This cane will be plowed out and second stubble will be kept as quota acreage. N. Co. 310 summer-planted seemed to be good enough to make a stand. Fall planted cane showed satisfactory stands.

A word of caution is sounded again about late planting of heat-treated cane for control of the stunting disease. At a number of places some cane, of different varieties, was found to have been planted in October or November. The seed pieces of heat-treated cane rot in the soil during the winter. Consequently, it is imperative that heat-treated cane be planted early enough to produce shoots with independent root systems in order that the plants survive the winter and produce a satisfactory stand in the Spring. Planting heat-treated cane after October 1 is dangerous and the practice is not recommended.

A limited examination of stubble cane at a number of locations showed the stubble pieces to be sound generally, with good buds, indicating good stands from ratoon cane.

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N WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 161)

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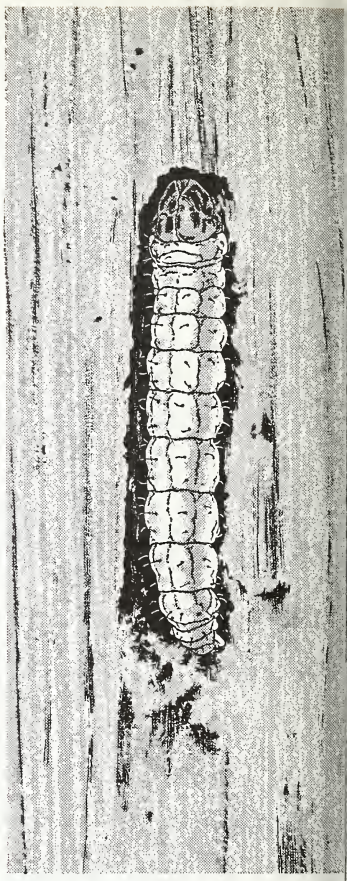

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THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Exchange Elects

F. Evans Farwell, who operates xtensive sugar properties in West Baton Rouge, Assumption and St. ames Parishes, was elected to a econd term as the President of the ouisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., vhen the Exchange held its annual neeting in New Orleans on March 6th. Mr. Farwell is President of he firm of Milliken & Farwell, Inc., vith headquarters in the Whitney Building, New Orleans.

Other officers re-elected were F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La., st Vice-President; E. A. Burgieres, New Orleans, 2nd Vice-President; rving Legendre, Thibodaux, La., rd Vice President; Samuel H. Livudais, Jr., New Orleans, Secretary; nd Louis P. LeBourgeois, New Orleans, Treasurer.

The writer is, of course, very appy to report that he was again hosen by the Board of Directors to e the Executive Secretary of the Exchange.

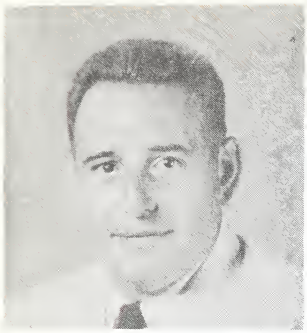
Re-elected to two year terms on he Board of Directors of the Sugar Exchange were: T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., E. A. Burgieres, F. Evans Farwell, Robert Fraser, Edmond J. Farland, Louis P. LeBourgeois, Samel H. Livaudais, Jr., Edgar Murray nd G. M. Talmage, New Orleans, nd Harold F. Saufley, New York, harles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La., nd Bronier Thibaut, Napoleonville, a.

Elected for the first time to the oard of Directors of the Sugar Exange were Sedgwick Howard, of ew Orleans, who is the General Manager of the Reserve Division of the National Sugar Refining Co., and Thomas H. Allen, former Deputy Director of the Sugar Division, who now is the Executive Vice-President of Sterling Sugars, Inc.

The thirteen gentlemen elected to the Board of Directors of the Exchange at the Annual Meeting will serve this year with thirteen other members of the Board whose terms expire next year. They are P. L. Billeaud, of Broussard, W. S. Chadwick, of New Orleans, C. S. Churchill, of Donaldsonville, E. D. Gelzer, Charles F. Gibbins, and Leon Godchaux II, of New Orleans, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., of St. James, Irving Legendre, of Thibodaux, John B. Levert and Chas. A. Levy, of New Orleans, J. J. Munson, of Houma, and E. A. Rainold, Jr., of New Orleans.

In his year-end report to the members of the Exchange, Mr. Farwell said, "I am sure that everyone connected with the Louisiana sugar industry joins with me in extending thanks to the members of our Raw Sugar Quotation Committee and our Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee for their outstanding work. . . . It is with pride that I remind you that the quotations of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange were again accepted without question by the Sugar Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and by the thousands of people directly interested in the over fifty-one millions of dollars governed by the quotations issued by our organization."

(Continued on page 178)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

A Later Look At The Crop

The few warm, dry days in early April have done much to improve the appearance of the crop. Cultivation was being done at a very rapid rate. Grass and weed were being destroyed. Warm days and nights caused both plant and stubble cane to make a showing on the row. Many farmers had completed barring-off all stubble and plant cane. A few plantations had begun fertilizing. Then came the April 9th rainfall.

Even though the April 9th rainfall further delayed cultivation, this rain will have a beneficial effect upon the crop. Many farmers had off-barred cane when fields were too wet. Middles were in a very cloddy condition, especially where off-barring was done in wet heavy soil fields. This rain helped break up these clods. The row had become extremely hard as a result of rapid drying out caused by the north winds, the low relative humidity, and the action of the warm sun on water saturated soil. This rain softened the row and should allow some of the weak young cane shoots to come through.

Stands in first year stubble are generally good and are continuing to improve. Stands in second year stubble are still slow but are continuing to improve. Indications are in general that second year stubble will be satisfactory.

Stands in summer plant cane are, in general, not impressive, and with very little improvement shown in the last two weeks, many in th industry are becoming concerne over gappy stands in summer plan cane.

Farmers who removed soil fro the top of the row on plant can in early February appear to hav better stands than those who di not remove soil. This practice coul not have done any harm this yea since there was no growth to b cut back by shaving at that tim This is purely observation and no based on experimental evidence.

In general, fall planted cane up to a satisfactory stand. The ex ception is on poorly drained heav soils. This is especially noticeab in the middle of poorly drain field It is easy to see where water staye in the field too long by the lack o a stand in the low elevations.

The late planted cane or that can which was planted during the ha vest season is now showing up to very good stand.

Although the writer is not a optimistic about stands as was ind cated in his column of a month ag there is still time for much improv ment.

Dry weather for two weeks no would allow a great part of the cro to be fertilized. This would mater ally help the color of the cane a well as the over-all condition of th crops. Warm weather from now o out should induce suckering and th would certainly make the fields loo better.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

We have always heard that every ıan is replaceable no matter how mportant he may be. Edwin E. Villis, representing the Third Dis- rict of Louisiana is, however, the xception to this rule. Ed, a veter- n of many battles in Congress in ehalf of the Louisiana sugar indus- ry is again leading a fight to pre- ent postponement of benefit pay- ıents to sugar cane growers. The und for growers' payments was cut ive million dollars by the House ommittee on Appropriations. When ıe Bill, H. R. 11767, making appro- riations for the Department of Ag- iculture for the fiscal year ending une 30, 1959, was before the House f Representatives on April 1, 1958, Ir. Willis was selected as spokes- ıan for cane and beet Congress- ıen, whose constituents are vitally ıterested in sugar production. Dis- ıssion of the subject which ap- eared on page 5363 of the Congres- ional Record of Tuesday, April 1, 958, was as follows:

"Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I ıke this time to address myself for minutes to that portion of the bill ı page 18 dealing with the Sugar ct program. The committee recom- ends that the Sugar Act budget e reduced from $76 million to $71 illion. Now, in order to under- and the significance of that reduc- on of $5 million, we should consid- the basic provisions of the act self, and after doing that I would ke to direct a question to the chair- an of the subcommittee. The Sug- Act, as those closely connected ith it know, involves, of course, reage control and compliance with other conditions. In other words, those farmers who comply with the act and the rules and regulations of the Department receive certain sugar-payment benefits. In effect, therefore, the Sugar Act constitutes a contract between the Federal Government and the sugarcane and beet sugar farmers who comply with the act and the regulations.

Let me make this point perfectly clear, that the Sugar Act program is not only self-sustaining but it actually produces more money than the cost of its administration. This is true because the program includes a processing tax of $10 per ton. The consumption estimate of sugar in the United States for this year, 1958, is 8,800,000 tons. Therefore, a tax of $10 per ton will mean that the program itself brings in or will bring in this year $88 million. The budget estimate submitted to the committee was $76 million as against a return through the processing tax of $88 million or a net income to the Treasury of $12 million.

Because of early maturity of sugarcane in Puerto Rico, the Department of Agriculture can get by with postponing the payment of sugar benefits in any 1 year to the next succeeding fiscal year. For example, the sugarcane harvesting is going on right now in Puerto Rico. The harvest will go on until about May. Therefore the Department of Agriculture can well afford not to pay for the current crop until the funds for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, become available. But

(Continued on page 182)

INJURY TO SUGARCANE BY THE SUGARCANE BORER IN LOUISIANA DURING 1957

By W. H. Long and E. J. Concienne, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Ralph Mathes, W. J. McCormick, L. J. Charpentier and S. D. Hensley, USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Entomology Research Branch.

The annual borer injury survey, conducted cooperatively by entomologists of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA Sugar Experiment Station, was made during November, 1957. Examinations were made on ten plantations or groups of plantations distributed over the Louisiana Sugar Belt. One-hundred stalks of cane were examined in each of six fields on each of the ten plantations to determine the percentage of joints showing external signs of injury by the sugarcane borer. An attempt was always made to select six fields which would be at least roughly representative of conditions on each plantation. The same ten plantations have been included in this survey since 1935.

The average number of joints bored on each plantation in 1957 is presented in Table 1. The overall average of 22 percent of joints bored represents an increase of roughly 50 percent in the amount of borer injury suffered during 1957 as compared with that for 1956, and is about average for the five years previous to 1957. On the basis of present knowledge under Louisiana conditions we would say that 22 percent of joints bored probably represents an actual loss of about 16 percent of the state's sugar crop last year. In spite of this considerable loss, the total amount of ryania and cryolite sold in Louisiana during 1957 could not have treated more than 52,700 acres of sugarcane, assuming four insecticide applications at the rate of 12 pounds per acre per application. This represents about 21 percent of the total sugarcane acreage harvested in Louisiana last year, and does not indicate a very high degree of acceptance by the growers of the previously recommended insecticides, ryania and cryolite, for borer control. Ryania was the best insecticide available for many years. Now we have something much better.

We believe that by using endrin granules as recommended against the sugarcane borer, growers will be able to plainly see the good results of their investments in insecticidal control and we are confident that the total acreage of sugarcane treated for borer control will in the future reflect a much higher degree of grower acceptance of recommended insecticides.

TABLE 1.

Summary of results of sugarcane borer injury survey November, 1957.

Plantation	Parish	% of Joints Bored
Alma	Pointe Coupee	30
Catherine	West Baton Rouge	12
Billeaud	Lafayette	32
Erath	St. Martin	22
Orange Grove	Iberia	14
Oaklawn	St. Mary	32
Elm Hall	Assumption	8
Reserve	Ascension	28
Raceland	Lafourche	24
Southdown	Terrebonne	16
	Average	22

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 175)

The full text of Mr. Farwell's speech is printed in this issue beginning on page 180.

Committee Chairmen Report

The heads of the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee and the Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee were asked to report on the season's work. Both Mr. Sedgwick Howard and Mr. Bascom Doyle expressed satisfaction with the season's activities. The following paragraphs are from Mr.

ORERS SURVIVING THE WINTER AND PROSPECTS FOR THE 1958 INFESTATION IN LOUISIANA

By W. J. McCormick and Leon J. Carpentier, Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and E. J. Concienne, W. T. Spink, and W. H. Long, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The annual cooperative survey by e USDA Sugarcane Insect Labor- ory at Houma and the Louisiana gricultural Experiment Station at aton Rouge to determine the num- r of sugarcane borers surviving e winter was conducted between ebruary 18 and March 4. The sur- ving population was sufficiently eavy and widespread to be capable causing a destructive infestation.

Examinations were made in the ne trash of harvested fields on n plantations distributed over the gar-producing area of the State. x representative fields on each of ve plantations and ten on each of e remaining five were examined. our random samples of 10 feet of w were examined in each field. he numbers of live borers per re on each plantation this year nd also in 1957 are given in the llowing table:

	1958	1957
Billeaud	436	272
Orange Grove	424	454
Erath	399	617
Catherine	393	164
Oaklawn	393	601
Raceland	327	454
Reserve	272	726
Alma	242	382
Elm Hall	182	454
Southdown	109	73
Average	318	420

Although most examinations were ade in cane trash of fields har- sted last fall, some were made in young shoots from summer-planted cane. Four fields of such cane were similarly surveyed in the Houma area. The average number of borers per acre was 863 as compared with a yearly average of 1395 for the period 1944-57. The wet, cold winter undoubtedly killed many of this year's overwintering borers. Nevertheless, the number surviving is heavy enough to be serious. Growers should be on the watch for developing infestations during the growing season and be prepared to employ the recommended control methods.[1]

[1] Sugar Bulletin 36 (10): 129-30.

oward's report to the meeting.

"First, I would like to thank the other six members of the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee for their faithful attendance to our weekly meetings and their splendid cooperation during the 1957-58 pricing season. I think that special recognition should be given to Mr. James Graugnard, who was present at eleven meetings, although he had to drive in all the way from St. James."

"The Quotation Committee experienced very little difficulty in determining the daily and weekly spot quotations. The situation differed this season from last in that the freight differential between New York and New Orleans on Cuban raw sugar varied only from a low of 2¢ to a high of 4¢. This made our job much easier."

"Out of eighty-nine daily spot quotations made during the season, seventy-seven were based on the New York spot less the freight differential; ten were based on local sales; two were based on local offerings, and no quotations were based on sales of Louisiana raw sugar. One local offshore sale was not used because of a complication which developed in determining whether the sugar sold was actually in a spot position."

(Continued on page 182)

PRESIDENT FARWELL REPORTS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC

(Wednesday, March 26, 1958)

Members of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and our distinguished guests.

Today I complete the year's term as your President. It was a distinct privilege to head this organization, and it is my hope that the conduct of its affairs during the past twelve months has met with your approval.

It is not my intention to take up much of your valuable time with a detailed report of the happenings of the past year. All of us have, of course, shared in the trials and tribulations that were a part of the 1957 crop. The season was one during which the elements appeared to be out of tune, not only in our Louisiana sugar district, but almost everywhere that men planted seed—and tilled the soil — and waited — and hoped for a good harvest.

The experts tell us that the adverse weather conditions during our harvesting season reduced the sugar production almost 80,000 tons. The 1957 crop sugar production was, in fact, 35,000 tons less than the 1956 crop despite the fact that 30,000 more acres were used to produce it. The crop actually amounted to 397,642 tons of sugar, raw value, and it is estimated that a "normal" production based on the 13% increase in acreage allowed our industry in 1957 would have resulted in a production of about 480,000 tons of sugar, raw value.

While in this dismal vein, I feel called upon to report for the record that the $6.1287 per cwt season's average price of raw sugar issued by the Exchange for the season just completed was approximately 5 cents a hundred pounds less than the $6.1783 price for the 1956-57 crop, and that the 12.6885 cents a gallon blackstrap molasses average price was approximately 13 cents a gallon below the 25.7443 average price of the 1956-57 season.

We hear it said that our suga cane growers are almost gettin 90% of parity, which leads me t wonder if the so-called new style o new formula parity is as accurat as it should be.

I am afraid, however, that th real "forgotten man" in our indus try is the sugar mill. In 1947 ther were 59 mills operating in Louisi ana. Today there are 48, and it i possible that some of these may no be operating in the not too distan future. Low sugar prices have elim inated most of these mills and, unde present conditions, sugar prices d not economically justify the expan sion of present mills nor the erec tion of new mills. If this tren continues, eventually there will no be enough mills to process the can from our normal acreage. This wil be especially true when practicall all of our cane will be free fro stunting disease. It is a dangerou situation that we face in connectio with our mills.

The main function of our organi zation is, of course, to quote price To do this job we enlist the service of public spirited men, most o whom attended twenty weekly meet ings throughout the pricing perio They were called on to name th price of raw sugar and blackstra molasses on ninety-four differen occasions from October 11, 195 when the pricing period bega through February 27, 1958, whe the pricing period ended. I am sur that everyone connected with th Louisiana sugar industry joins wit me in extending thanks to the mem bers of our Raw Sugar Quotatio Committee and our Blackstrap Mo lasses Quotation Committee for thei outstanding work.

The Raw Sugar Quotation Com mittee operated this season unde

OFFICIAL PRICES 1957-58 SEASON

The following letter was mailed to all Louisiana sugar mills on March 3, 1958 by the Louisiana State A.S.C. office.

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, ıc., New Orleans, Louisiana, quotes ıe following as the official average ·ices of the following grades of ıgar and molasses sold on this ex- ıange during the weeks ending as ıdicated:

Week ending October 17, 1957
Raws 6.14, Blackstrap 14.00
Week ending October 24, 1957
Raws 6.30, Blackstrap 13.45
Week ending October 31, 1957
Raws 6.22, Blackstrap 12.85
Week ending November 7, 1957
Raws 6.11, Blackstrap 12.06
Week ending November 14, 1957
Raws 6.06, Blackstrap 11.05
Week ending November 21, 1957
Raws 6.05, Blackstrap 10.80
Week ending November 28, 1957
Raws 6.11, Blackstrap 11.37
Week ending December 5, 1957
Raws 6.17, Blackstrap 12.21
Week ending December 12, 1957
Raws 6.16, Blackstrap 12.99
Week ending December 19, 1957
Raws 6.08, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending December 26, 1957
Raws 6.08, Blackstrap 13.01
Week ending January 2, 1958
Raws 6.105, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 9, 1958
Raws 6.09, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 16, 1958
Raws 6:10, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 23, 1958
Raws 6.15, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending January 30, 1958
Raws 6.14, Blackstrap 12.98
Week ending February 6, 1958
Raws 6.12, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending February 13, 1958
Raws 6.15, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending February 20, 1958
Raws 6.17, Blackstrap 13.00
Week ending February 27, 1958
Raws 6.07, Blackstrap 13.00

The season's average price of raw sugar is 6.1287 cents per pound.

The season's average price of blackstrap molasses is 12.6885 cents per gallon and the molasses bonus is 23.4097 cents per *actual net ton* of sugar cane.

The prices of standard sugar cane for mills located in the three freight areas are as follows:

(a) 6.473 dollars per standard ton for mills except those located in the areas defined in (b) and (c) below.

(b) 6.394 dollars per standard ton for mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

(c) 6.341 dollars per standard ton for mills located north and west of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

ıe new rules adopted by your oard of Directors prior to the start the 1957-58 pricing period. These ıles gave the Committee the au- ıority to adjust the f.o.b. New Or- ans quotation, if necessary, to con- ·m with the actual value of sug- in this market. I am happy to be ıle to report that the new rules ıabled the Committee to fulfill its ıligations to the thousands of sug- ·cane farmers, and the buyers, and e sellers of Louisiana raws, all of hom are directly affected by its decisions, in a much more equitable manner than was possible under the rigid rules used prior to the 1957-58 pricing season.

Sedgwick Howard is the Chairman of the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee and his co-workers are R. M. Cockburn, James Graugnard, Louis P. LeBourgeois, John B. Levert, Chas. A. Levy, and Earl B. Wilson. I understand that these gentlemen will probably have a recommendation or two to suggest in

(Continued on next page)

the interest of clarification, but that they all were basically pleased with the new rules.

Heading our Blackstrap Molasses Committee as Chairman is Bascom Doyle, and with him are Charles F. Gibbins, Leon Godchaux II, John Manard, Sidney J. Menard, and Herbert C. Vaccaro. This Committee, using the flexible rules adopted two years ago, operated smoothly.

It is with pride that I remind you that the quotations of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange were again accepted without question by the Sugar Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and by the thousands of people directly interested in the over fifty-one millions of dollars governed by the quotations issued by our Exchange.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 179)

The Chairman of the Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee, Mr. Bascom Doyle, made the following report.

"As Chairman of the Exchange Blackstrap Molasses Pricing Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to give you the Committee's assurance of what we feel was our best effort in arriving at official prices for this important byproduct of the sugar industry. During the pricing period all weekly meetings were well attended and when special meetings were necessary to consider unusual conditions, all members of the Committee gladly gave their time. However, active participation of Committee members would have meant nothing had we not had what seems to me full cooperation of buyers and sellers reporting sales to the Committee. When questions came up, the Committee was given full details of such sales and had all the facts before it."

"During the past pricing season, special efforts were made to have pricing information readily available at all times through th Exchange. The comments on th action indicate that a forwar step had been taken."

"The Blackstrap Molasses Pri ing Committee assures you tha each member of the Committe gave careful consideration to eac day's pricing of molasses and i so doing gave equal and fa treatment to producers, seller and buyers of Louisiana Blacl strap Molasses."

"The Committee feels that th rules under which it operated du ing the past two years were suff ciently flexible to allow for ha dling situations as they came u Yet we are also sure that all se ments of the industry have bee given proper protection. We d not suggest any changes."

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 177)

that is not true with domestic be and sugarcane.

And so the committee, in the la couple of years, has been deferrir payment, which up to now has bee a bookkeeping affair, but we hav now caught up with the facts of lif That is the significance of the la sentence at the top of page 28 the report where it says:

> Also, a portion of the increa is required to make payments c a small part of the 1957 cr which could not be made fro funds available for 1958.

That meant that last year th committee took into consideratio that the current crop now beir harvested in Puerto Rico would paid under the fiscal 1959 budg beginning July 1 of this year. B if you are going to repeat these d ferrals of payment, you will g caught up with, and there will no money to pay domestic farmer In fact that is exactly what h happened. You cannot continue d ferrals. Right now, what will ha pen under this $5 million reductio I am afraid, is that the payments the domestic beet and cane farme

ill be in jeopardy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the ntleman from Louisiana (Mr. Wil-) has expired:.

(Mr. WILLIS asked and was giv- permission to proceed for 2 min- es additional.)

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I n quite sure that the committee as taken those factors into con- deration. Nevertheless the figures have just related come from the epartment of Agriculture. The De- rtment is quite disturbed about petition of the deferral, which has ught up with us right now. I am ondering what the disposition of e chairman as to that problem is. et me tell the chairman that we ncerely appreciate the work of his mmittee. These payments must made, and I know the committee tends to make them, but what are e going to do now? We have come to the saturation point of de- rral.

Mr. WHITTEN. Lt comes back gain to whether or not the esti- ates the gentleman has quoted are curate. We have learned from ex- rience that the Department cannot ways estimate domestic consump- on and other factors. Taking our vn figures, we feel that what we ve in the bill is ample as far as e can see. This bill will go to the her body, and in the meantime if e figures get more accurate we ill take them into consideration in nference. The committee recog- zes that this obligation must be et, and has every intention of ally meeting it. We did it based our own experience that the nds are adequate.

Mr. WILLIS. I appreciate the ntleman's remarks, and rely on s help to work this problem out conference."

Because Mr. Willis and his col- gues in the House are following is matter to a successful conclu- on, Louisiana sugar cane growers n rest assured that their condi- nal payments will be made on nedule.

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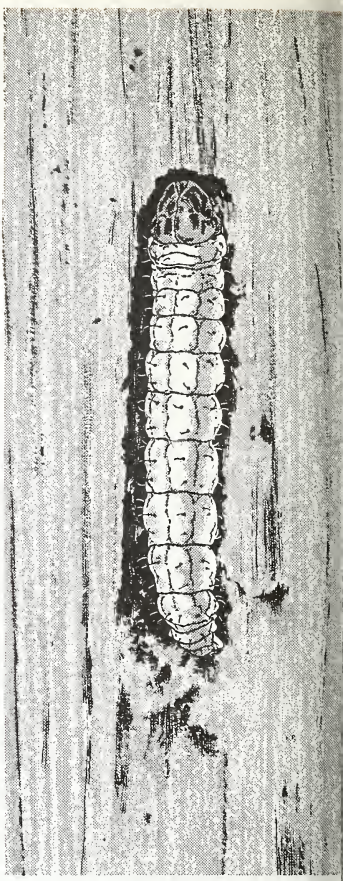

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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THE
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

One Year Ago

One year ago, on the first of May, ve were winging our way to the Hawaiian Islands to begin a trip hat topped any experience we have ad before or since.

In Hawaii we saw fields being lanted, fields being cultivated, ields being harvested, and cane be- ng milled—all on the same day on he same plantation. The place was beehive of activity, and the Ewa 'lantation was certainly a model of fficiency with its mechanical cane lanters, its big harvesting rakes, its hirty ton cane trucks, its mud bath, ts television controlled can carrier, ts completely automatic centrifugal nachines, its repair shop bigger han most commercial repair shops, nd its power plant with enough nergy to light a small city.

We remember the rows of nice ouses for the field and factory vorkers and the company hospital nd the ball fields and the play- rounds and the many other ap- ointments that, along with an ideal limate, make Hawaii a place for eally better living.

Today the Hawaiian sugar indus- ry is nailed down tight and has een since February 1st. The Inter- ational Longshoremen's and Ware- ousemen's Union headed by Harry 3ridges, took over on that date and ll activity ceased. The strike of ield and factory workers has lasted hree months and, at this writing, othing is heard about a settlement. 3y the first of May last year Ha- vaii had produced about 290,000 ons of sugar. The total production his year is less than 24,000 tons.

The Sugar Division has already reallocated 100,000 tons of Hawaiia's 1958 U. S. quota to other areas (see page 194) and has also announced a 15,000 ton deficit in the quota for *local consumption.* With millions of tons of cane standing in its fields, Hawaii has no sugar to eat! This, to put it mildly, is an amazing development.

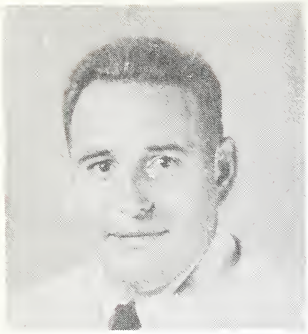
Freight Rates

"It is a long road that has no turning" seems to us to be an especially appropriate reference to railroads, so we begin this report about freight rates with this familiar quotation.

For years the Freight Rate Committee of the American Sugar Cane League has been telling the railroads that they were pricing themselves out of the sugar hauling business in Louisiana—but to no avail. The railroads continued to apply to the Louisiana Public Service Commission for increased rates, the League blocked them at the State level and the roads appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where, eventually, most of the increases were granted. As a result, trucks and barges have received more and more of the business of hauling cane and sugar and last season only about 40% of the raw sugar produced in Louisiana moved by rail.

It is a pleasure now to be able to report that the persistent efforts of the League seem to have finally borne fruit. The Texas & Pacific Railway Co. has already made substantial reductions in its charges to haul raw sugar to New Orleans. The reductions range from 30 to 49%.

(Continued on page 194)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Expanded Cane Breeding Program

Although there are many ways to increase per acre yields of cane in the Louisiana sugar industry, there is no better way to do this than by the development of superior yielding varieties of cane. This, however, is much easier said than done; and in fact, it is a long hard job. In spite of this, progress has been made.

The varieties in the field today are better than those that preceeded them. Though stands in the field today are far from perfect, imagine what stands would have been like with some of the old varieties following the past winter.

It is a fact that the greatest opportunity for further advancement in cane production lies in the field of cane breeding. What is being done in this direction should be of interest to all cane growers. Expanded breeding programs have been undertaken by both L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. in recent years. More seedlings of better quality have been planted by both stations in recent years. A sugar cane seedling is a cane plant that has come from true sugar cane seed. A true seed of sugar cane is the size of a tiny ant, and each seed produces a separate and distinct variety. Unfortunately, most seedlings produce varieties which have no commercial value. The big job is finding the good one out of the many thousand seedlings planted each year.

Both U.S.D.A. and L.S.U. hav increased the number of seedling set to the field this year. Dr. E. V Abbott of the U.S.D.A. indicate that 185 thousand seedlings woul be planted at Houma this year.

Dr. S. J. P. Chilton of L.S.U plans to build two more photoperio houses this year. These houses ar used to induce flowering in cane at Baton Rouge.

Plans are under way now fo additional facilities at the Cana Point, Fla., U.S.D.A. cane breedin station. More glasshouse or plastic house space is needed to further in crease seed production there. Plan are also being considered for add tional greenhouse or plastic hous space at the Houma station. Thi facility will be necessary to accom modate the ever-increasing numbe of seedling produced by the expand ed breeding program. True see of sugar cane are germinated in th green house and the young seedling are kept there for a short perio before being transplanted to th open field.

The Agricultural Sub-Committe of the Senate Appropriations Com mittee recommended $75,000 add tional funds for sugar cane variet research at the request of Senato Allen Ellender. It is understood tha the bill has passed the Senate with out change. If the House approve the bill, this money will be use

(Continued on page 194)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Two popular and efficient members of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture recently received well deserved promotions. Herbert G. Folken, who for the past nine years has been Chief of the Quota and Allotment Branch, has been made Chief of the Program Analysis Branch, a position formerly held by Tom O. Murphy, now Deputy Director of the Sugar Division.

Mr. Folken's new assignment is to carry out program analysis for assigned commodities. One of his many new responsibilities will be the publication of Sugar Reports.

Mr. Donald M. Schwartz has been made Chief of the Quota and Allotment Branch. Since coming to the Sugar Division from the Farm Credit Administration in 1952, Mr. Schwartz has served continuously in quota and allotment work. He is an Agricultural Economist and a Sugar Marketing Specialist. Mr. Schwartz was graduated from Ohio State University with a B.S. degree in Agricultural Economics, and later obtained his Masters Degree at Ohio State.

All of their many friends throughout the mainland cane area wish Herb and Don the best of luck.

In the last issue of the Bulletin we wrote about one exception to the rule that every man is replaceable, no matter how important he may be. In this issue we would like to add another name to the list of irreplaceable men. Louisiana and its great sugar industry simply could not get along without Allen J. Ellender, Senior U. S. Senator from that state.

Senator Ellender just recently accomplished the almost impossible when he succeeded in getting the Senate sub-committee on Appropriations to increase the amount of money available for the varietal sugar cane research and to earmark $75,000.00 to be spent in that work at the Houma, Louisiana and Canal Point, Florida Agricultural Experimental Stations. While the amount of money involved is almost infinitesimal in this age of multi-billion dollar budgets, nevertheless it may mean the difference between the life or death to many Louisiana sugar cane growers. The money will be spent, if the House and Senate conferees agree, to develop a new variety of sugar cane which will resist low temperatures, and if frozen, as thousands of acres of sugar cane were last year, it would retain a high sucrose content for a considerable period of time.

In the same Appropriations Bill, Senator Ellender followed through in the Senate what our other "irreplaceable" man, Representative Ed Willis started in the House. Senator Ellender prevailed upon his Appropriation Committee to restore the five million dollar cut from the Agriculture Department's Appropriations Bill for conditional payments to sugar cane and sugar beet farmers.

Anyone who knows the complexi-

(Continued on page 194)

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE INC. ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES 1957-58 PRICING PERIOD

Date	N.Y.	Freight	N.O.	B'strap.
Oct.11	6.15	.03	6.12*	nominal
12	No Market			
13	Sunday			
14	6.15	.03	6.12	14.00*
15	6.15	.03	6.12	14.00
16	6.20	.03	6.17	14.00
17	6.20	.03	6.17	14.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.14			Blackstrap 14.00	
Oct.18	6.30	.03	6.27	14.25*
19	No Market			
20	Sunday			
21	6.30	.03	6.27	14.00
22	6.35	.03	6.32	13.00*
23	6.35	.03	6.32	13.00
24	6.35	.04	6.31	13.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.30			Blackstrap 13.45	
Oct.25	6.35	.04	6.31	13.00*
26	No Market			
27	Sunday			
28	6.30	.04	6.26	13.00
29	6.25	.04	6.21	13.00*
30	6.20	.04	6.16	12.75
31	6.20	.04	6.16	12.50*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.22			Blackstrap 12.85	
Nov. 1	6.17	.04	6.13	12.25
2	No Market			
3	Sunday			
4	6.17	.04	6.13	12.25
5	No Market			
6	6.15	.04	6.11	12.25
7	6.10	.04	6.06	11.50*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.11			Blackstrap 12.06	
Nov. 8	6.10	.04	6.06	11.25*
9	No Market			
10	Sunday			
11	No Market			
12	6.10	.04	6.06	11.00*
13	6.10	.04	6.06	11.00*
14	6.10	.04	6.06	10.96*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.06			Blackstrap 11.05	
Nov.15	6.10	.04	6.06	11.00*
16	No Market			
17	Sunday			
18	6.10	.04	6.06	10.50*
19	6.10	.04	6.06	10.50*
20	6.05	.04	6.01	11.00*
21	6.10	.04	6.06	11.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.05			Blackstrap 10.80	

Date	N.Y.	Freight	N.O.	B'strap
Nov.22	6.10	.04	6.06	11.14*
23	No Market			
24	Sunday			
25	6.10	.04	6.06	11.25
26	6.20	.04	6.16	11.50*
27	6.20	.04	6.16	11.58*
28	No Market			
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.11			Blackstrap 11.3	
Nov.29	6.20	.04	6.16	11.865
30	No Market			
Dec. 1	Sunday			
2	6.20	.04	6.16	12.006
3	6.20	.04	6.16	12.187
4	6.20	.03	6.17	12.40*
5	6.25	.03	6.22*	12.607
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.17			Blackstrap 12.2	
Dec. 6	6.25	.03	6.22	12.958*
7	No Market			
8	Sunday			
9	6.25	.03	6.22	13.00
10	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00
11	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
12	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.16			Blackstrap 12.9	
Dec.13	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
14	No Market			
15	Sunday			
16	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
17	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00
18	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00
19	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.08			Blackstrap 13.0	
Dec.20	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00
21	No Market			
22	Sunday			
23	6.10	.02	6.08	13.02*
24	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00*
25	No Market			
26	6.10	.02	6.08	13.04*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.08			Blackstrap 13.0	
Dec.27	6.15	.02	6.13*	13.00
28	No Market			
29	Sunday			
30	6.15	.02	6.13	13.00
31	6.12	.02	6.07*	13.00
Jan. 1	No Market			
2	6.12	.03	6.09	13.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.105			Blackstrap 13.0	

te	N.Y.	Freight	N.O.	B'strap.	Date	N.Y.	Freight	N.O.	B'strap.
un. 3	6.12	.03	6.09	13.00*	Jan.31	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00*
4	No Market				Feb. 1	No Market			
5	Sunday				2	Sunday			
6	6.12	.03	6.09	13.00*	3	6.15	.03	6.12*	13.00
7	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00	4	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
8	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00	5	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
9	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00*	6	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00*
eekly Avg. Raws	6.09		Blackstrap	13.00	Weekly Avg. Raws	6.12		Blackstrap	13.00
un.10	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00	Feb. 7	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
11	No Market				8	No Market			
12	Sunday				9	Sunday			
13	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00	10	6.18	.03	6.15	13.00
14	6.15	.03	6.12*	13.00	11	6.18	.03	6.15	13.00
15	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00*	12	No Market			
16	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00	13	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00
eekly Avg. Raws	6.10		Blackstrap	13.00	Weekly Avg. Raws	6.15		Blackstrap	13.00
un.17	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00	Feb.14	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00*
18	No Market				15	No Market			
19	Sunday				16	Sunday			
20	6.15	.03	6.12*	13.00	17	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00
21	6.20	.02	6.17*	13.00	18	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00
22	6.20	.02	6.18	13.00	19	6.19	.03	6.19*	13.00
23	6.20	.02	6.18	13.00*	20	6.19	.03	6.16	13.00
eekly Avg. Raws	6.15		Blackstrap	13.00	Weekly Avg. Raws	6.17		Blackstrap	13.00
un.24	6.20	.02	6.17**	13.00*	Feb.21	6.15	.03	6.12*	13.00
25	No Market				22	No Market			
26	Sunday				23	Sunday			
27	6.20	.02	6.17**	12.91*	24	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
28	6.15	.02	6.12*	13.00*	25	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00*
29	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00*	26	6.05	.03	6.03*	13.00
30	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00	27	6.02	.03	5.99	13.00
eekly Avg. Raws	6.14		Blackstrap	12.98	Weekly Avg. Raws	6.07		Blackstrap	13.00

Local Sales
*Local Offers

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICE — RAW SUGAR 6.1287¢ PER POUND

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICE — BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES 12.6885¢ PER GALLON

SEASON'S AVERAGE FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL 3.106¢ PER HUNDRED POUNDS

A WINNER

Mitchell P. Brien, Houma, La.
Produced an average of 39.15 tons of cane per acre on 134.7 acres in 1956

A WINNER

Lynn J. Schexnayder, New Roads, La.
Produced an average of 38.6 tons of cane per acre on 190.7 acres in 1956

DEFICITS FOR PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII PRORATED TO OTHER AREA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced April 23rd the proration of deficits in the sugar quotas of 200,000 tons for Puerto Rico and 100,000 tons for Hawaii to the mainland areas and Cuba.

The prorations and adjusted quotas for these areas are as follows:

Area:	Proration	Adjusted Quota
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Domestic Beet Sugar	125,924	2,035,112
Mainland Cane Sugar	38,749	626,225
Cuba	135,327	3,077,442

These prorations are being mad because it appears that neithe Puerto Rico nor Hawaii will be ab to fill its quota. Sugar productio in Puerto Rico has been affected b drought and the strike situation i Hawaii is limiting harvesting, pro essing and marketing of this year crop.

Announcement of the actions a this time, while Cuba's harvest still in progress, will enable Cuba t make appropriate adjustments in it production.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 188)

during the next fiscal year beginning July 1, at the Houma and Canal Point, Fla. stations to continue the expansion of the cane breeding work started last year with money provided by the League.

It is hoped that the expanded breeding program will yield a variety that is earlier maturing and contains more sugar per ton than C. P. 48-103 and is higher in yield and more cold resistant than N. Co. 310.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 187)

Both the Missouri-Pacific and Southern Pacific have applied to the Texas-Louisiana Freight Bureau for reductions ranging from 29 to 44%. The Missouri-Pacific reductions will also apply to Reserve and Gramercy.

It is expected that the Southern-Pacific will also make reductions on raw sugar moving to other Louisiana refineries.

Acreage Allotments

The Mainland Cane Area acreage allotment hearing will be held in New Orleans on May 20th and all cane growers are, of course, invited to attend. The place this year will again be the auditorium of the International House, 607 Gravier St., in New Orleans, and the activitie will start at about ten o'clock in th morning.

The Proportionate Share Commi tee of the American Sugar Car League, headed by Mr. W. C. Chad wick and composed of sixteen grov ers, has been holding meetings t determine the recommendations tha the Industry should make this yea regarding 1959 cane acreage (pr portionate shares) when the repr sentative of the Sugar Division the USDA convene the meeting o May 20th, and we will, of cours print their findings at the earlie possible date.

The official USDA announcemer of the Hearing should be availab for publication in the May 15t issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Mules

A couple of issues ago we printe a report about an old mule deale who was embarrassed because h didn't have any mules. Today w have a letter from Mr. Claude Songy, Jr., County Agent of Asce sion Parish, saying that he ha found a mule dealer in Donaldso ville who has some sugar mules an knows where he can get more.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 189)

ties and involved procedures in co nection with governmental appropr

ions can understand and fully appreciate Senator Ellender's tireless forts in this behalf.

The U. S. Department of Agriculre will hold a public hearing on lorida sugar cane rates for the eriod July 1, 1958 through June 30, 959, and on prices for the 1958 op, at Clewiston, Florida on May 1958. The presiding officers will e Tom O. Murphy and A. A. Greenood.

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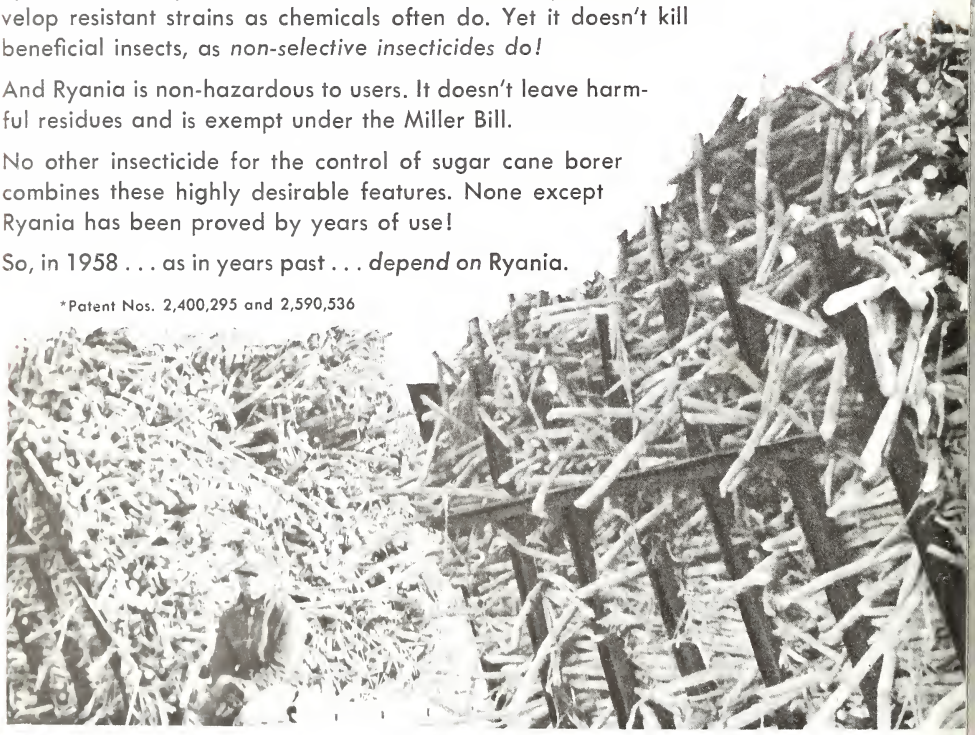
*Patent Nos. 2,400,295 and 2,590,536



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THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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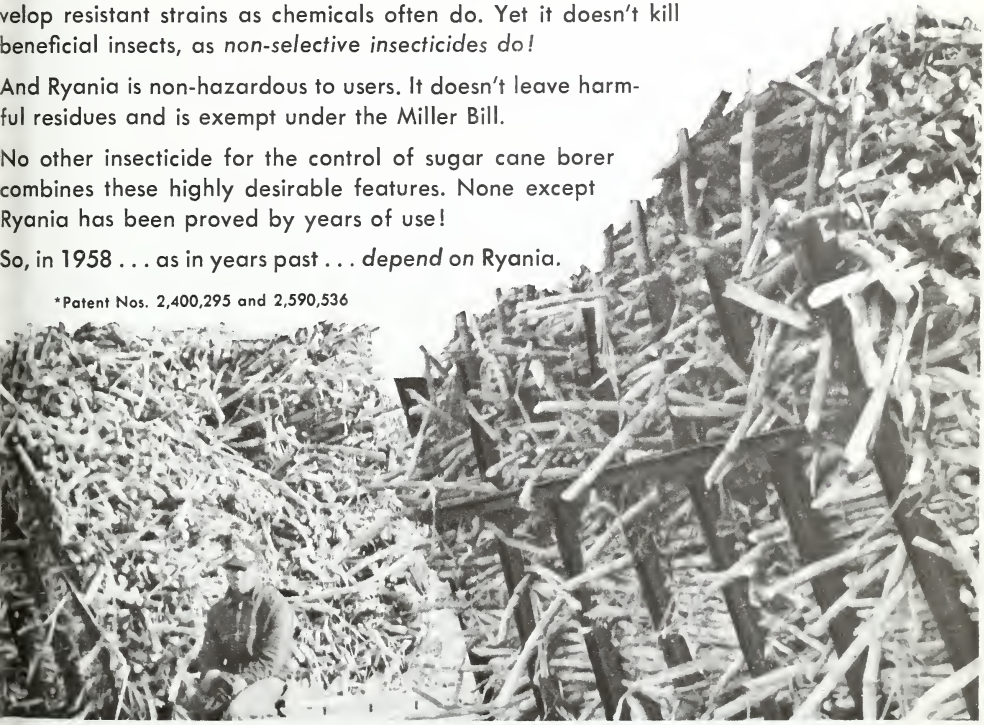

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Deficits

On page 203 of this issue we are printing two official USDA press releases concerning deficits. One has to do with the 15,000 ton *local consumption* Hawaiian deficit mentioned in our last report, and the other is a brand new reallocation of 50,000 additional tons from Puerto Rico and another 100,000 tons of the Hawaiian quota. These latest reallocations bring the total thus far for Puerto Rico to 250,000 tons and the total for Hawaii, not including the 15,000 tons for local consumption, to 200,000 tons.

We take the liberty here of quoting from the very fine *Sugar Review* issued each week by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. "The Department", the *Review* says, "seems to be proceeding with measured discretion in its quota reallocations or revisions. It does not seem to be anticipating, at one stroke, the full magnitude of the *possible* losses in Hawaii. Instead, the Department is adjusting at successive intervals to the fact that the continuation of the strike entails a probable production loss of 150,000 tons per month."

"After workers rejected managements 10¢ plus 5¢ wage increase by a 95% vote, San Francisco newspapers carried a story saying that both workers and management believe they can hold out for another eight months. Do they really? Would not a further prolonged strike mean grievous losses to both parties? The time is past when no work entails no very heavy losses to production and gross sugar income."

To date, the sugar marketing quota for Louisiana and Florida has been increased 55,117 tons by reallocations of quota which Hawaii and Puerto Rico cannot use. The Domestic Beet quota has been increased 179,018 tons and Cuba's quota has been increased 215,765 tons.

The Puerto Rican trouble is the result of a severe drought plus a shortage of field labor and very limited mechanization. Hawaii's trouble is the ILWU.

Wax From Sugar Cane

The following USDA press release dated April 24th should be of interest to our readers.

"A low-cost process for extracting wax from sugarcane, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture researchers, may help the sugar cane industry tap an added source of income, the Department says.

The process has been developed so far only on a small scale. Large-scale studies are needed before it will be ready for commercial use.

This method for obtaining sugarcane wax is a modification of another technique developed recently by USDA's Agricultural Research Service at New Orleans, La., for extracting oil from cottonseed and other oilseeds. It is the only method yet devised that seems practical for use in the small and medium sized sugar mills in this country. Another process for wax extraction has long been in use in Cuba, but it is adaptable only to large mills

(Continued on page 203)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Heat-Treated Seed Cane

Mr. Rodney Banta, sugar cane farmer, Jeanerette, La., is considering a plan to grow First Progeny Multiple Heat-Treated Seed for cane growers in his area. Mr. Banta now has about 25 acres of cane that has been treated. If his plans go through, he will re-treat this year whatever part of the 25 acres necessary to plant 80 acres of direct treated cane. In 1959 he will have available for growers 80 acres of First Progeny Multiple Heat-Treated Seed.

Before giving this plan much consideration, Mr. Banta visited Mr. P. J. deGravelles, County Agent, St. Mary Parish, to get his opinion or the venture. Mr. deGravelles thought the plan could render a very valuable service to growers who for some reason or other did not own, or did not plan to buy a Heat - Treating Unit. Mr. deGravelles and Mr. Banta then discussed the matter with Dr. R. J. Steib and Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, of L.S.U., and with Mr. Gilbert Durbin, and the writer. At this conference Mr. Banta requested that the L.S.U. Experiment Station, the U.S.D.A. Experiment Station, The American Sugar Cane League, and the County Agent give him certain services that could help him make this seed as good as he could possibly make it.

Mr. Banta's proposal has been reviewed by the Stunting Disease Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. This Committee is composed of Mr. Elliott Jones, Chairman, Dr. E. V. Abbott, Dr. Charles Schexnayder, Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, Dr. R. J. Steib, Dr. Norman Efferson, Mr. Louis Arceneaux, Mr. Denver Loupe, and the writer.

It is important to point out that every member of this Committee including the former Chairman, Mr. A. H. Feske, Jr. has given a lot of time toward the control of Stunting Disease. This Committee, which includes Dr. Abbott who first recognized Stunting Disease in Louisiana and also Dr. Chilton, Dr. Steib, and Dr. Schexnayder who did most of the research on the disease, as well as designing and developing the heat-treating units, unanimously agreed that the proposal could render a very valuable service to growers.

The Committee agreed that it would (1) check Mr. Banta's units to see that they will operate properly, (2) with Mr. deGravelle's help, make periodic checks of his field during planting, cultivation, and harvesting and (3) make disease surveys.

The American Sugar Cane League is already on record as recommending that growers make every attempt possible to get heat-treated seed for their farms. Research has proven that heat-treated seed can increase yields 4 to 7 tons of cane per acre.

Since the American Sugar Cane League, the L.S.U. Experiment Station, the L.S.U. Extension Service,

(Continued on page 205)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

A new potential sugar crop for the Imperial Valley of California has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the California Agricultural Experiment Station. It is an early maturing variety sorgo adopted for production under irrigation and will produce two crops a year. The new sorgo has been named Brawley and seed will be available at California Imperial Valley Field Station at El Centro for commercial production in 1958.

Brawley is one of the first varieties to be developed under a breeding program initiated in 1946 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The goal was development of new high-yielding varieties that would have resistance to lodging, and possess a high sucrose content and juice of high purity, desirable in sugar production. The new variety has the highest sucrose content of any developed so far in the breeding program. Its sucrose averaged 17.4%. In tonnage it yields approximately 50 tons of stalks per acre. In resistance to lodging the new variety Brawley rated very favorably. With its potential of two crops per year sorgo might replace sugar beets in the Imperial Valley if a suitable processing technique can be established.

U. S. Department of Agriculture's scientists of the Northern Utilization Research Laboratory at Peoria, Illinois in cooperation with scientists from the College of Forestry of New York University at Syracuse have recently completed experiments which demonstrated the possibility of making durable corrugated shipping boxes from sugar cane bagasse.

About 12,000 bottle and can containers were manufactured for laboratory testing and for trial shipments by rail and truck. In laboratory compression tests it was found that 75 percent of the bagasse boards were equal or superior to comparable commercial boards. In a set of revolving drum tests, where boxes packed with filled cans were tumbled to determine how long they would stand up, 50 percent of the bagasse boxes proved equal to or better than commercial cases.

Development of bagasse boxboard on a technically feasible basis represents another important step in the evolution of cane pulp as a raw material for paper making. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture officials new refinements developed at the Peoria laboratory in the screen separation of cane fiber and pith have removed a major obstacle to economical and effective pulping of bagasse. High-quality bagasse fiber for pulping can now be produced at a reasonable cost.

Miss Sara A. Reilly, Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture was honored by the Division on April 29, 1958, when she was given an Outstanding Per-

(Continued on page 205)

EFICIT IN HAWAIIAN QUOTA OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IS PRORATED

On April 28th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a ,000 ton deficit in Hawaii's quota r local consumption of sugar. ach of three areas—Domestic Beet, ainland Cane, and Cuba—has been orated 5,000 tons of this deficit. This action is necessary to assure gar supplies for consumers in awaii. Because of a strike of sugar workers there, sugarcane has not been harvested since Feb. 1 and sugar processors do not now have sugar available for marketing.

Authorization by the Sugar Division of the Department is required before any sugar may be shipped to Hawaii from the continental United States or Cuba.

EFICITS IN SUGAR QUOTAS FOR PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII PRORATED TO OTHER AREAS

On May 9th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced additional sugar quota deficits of 50,-)0 tons for Puerto Rico and 100,-)0 tons for Hawaii and the proition of these deficits to the mainnd areas and Cuba.

The deficits, including those anunced April 23, 1958 (press rease USDA 1124-58) now total 0,000 tons for Puerto Rico and 0,000 tons for Hawaii.

The additional deficits of 150,000 ns have been prorated to the ainland areas and Cuba. The protions and adjusted quotas for ese areas are as follows:

Area	Proration (short tons, raw value)	Adjusted Quota
Domestic Beet Sugar	53,194	2,088,306
Mainland Cane Sugar	16,368	642,593
Cuba	80,438	3,157,880

In announcing this action, USDA pointed out that the strike of sugar workers continues to decrease the potential 1958 supply of Hawaiian sugar and that Puerto Rican sugar production through April was significantly less than for the same period a year earlier when total production for the year was 990,000 tons.

P FRONT

(Continued from page 200)

The United States annually imrts more than 20 million pounds vegetable waxes worth about $10 illion. The hard wax obtainable om sugarcane is similar to carnuba wax, which constitutes about ree fourths of our vegetable wax iports. Sugarcane wax is hard, strous, and has a high melting int. It is suitable for many uses, cluding the manufacture of carn paper, floor waxes, shoe polhes, printing inks, and many other oducts.

The new wax-extraction process nsists of slurrying (mixing) the heavy impure residue of the cane juice with hot heptane, then extracting the wax by a combination filtration, evaporation, and stripping operation."

Sugar - Charcoal Steaks

With the cost of living soaring to new heights every day, we have long since been reduced to the hamburger class and are, therefore, not in a position to personally vouch for the goodness of the charcoal broiled steaks covered by the following cooking instructions. However, we know a few folks who have managed to save enough out of the food budget to make a down payment on

(Continued on page 205)

HEARING SET MAY 20 IN NEW ORLEANS ON 1959 MAINLAND SUGARCANE ACREA(

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on May 6th that an informal public hearing will be held May 20, 1958, to receive information and recommendations with respect to establishing farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for the 1959 sugarcane crop in the Mainland Sugarcane Area (Louisiana and Florida). The hearing will begin at 10 A.M. (CST) in the International House, 607 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

The marketing of sugarcane for the production of sugar within proportionate shares is one of the conditions to be met by producers in qualifying for Sugar Act payments. In view of the present supply situation and potential production in the mainland area, it is anticipated that limitation on sugarcane acreage for the 1959 crop will be continued.

Views and recommendations of interested persons are desired at the hearing on all matters concerning the establishment of proportionate shares, including the total acreage to be allotted in view of recent increases in yields. Views are particularly desired on the following points:

1. Should proportionate shares for all old-producing farms be established from 1958-crop shares (including any adjustments) or by formula based on 1955-57 planted acreages? In attaining the desired total acreage under either basis, should a uniform adjustment factor be applied to all farms or to farms over a specified size?

2. Are the current procedures for establishing shares for new-producing farms and reconstituted farms satisfactory or should new shares for selected farms be larger than five acres, with a possible State acreage limitation to govern the total available for allocation?

3. Should the provision authorizing equitable adjustments in shar be continued?

4. Are the provisions in the cu rent determination with respect appeals and the protection of sha tenants and sharecroppers adequat

5. Are the provisions of the cu rent determination concerning t exclusion from proportionate shar of any acreages of sugarcane ma keted (or processed) for the pr duction of sugar for livestock fe or for the production of livesto feed, as authorized by Section 3 (b) of the Sugar Act, adequate assure the use of such sugar f these purposes?

6. Should a special provision included for handling experimen seedling cane grown by the Depa ment of Agriculture and Louisia State University Experimental S tions?

Briefs may be presented at t hearing (in original and three co ies), or mailed to the Director the Sugar Division, CSS-USD Washington 25, D. C. so as to received not later than June 1958.

Background Information

Restrictions on proportionate shar have been in effect beginning wi the 1954 crop. During the peri 1954-56, a total reduction of appro imately 27 percent was made fr the 1953 acreage level. The acrea level for both the 1957 and 19 crop was about 14 percent high than for the 1956 crop.

The accompanying table sho planted acreages, total sugar p duction, and production of sugar p planted acre for each of the cr years 1950-57.

It is expected that the 1958 pla ed acreage (acreage harvested f sugar and seed plus bona fide aba doned acreage) will be about 29 000 acres.

The effective carryover of sug on Jan. 1, 1958, was 242,000 to

op ar	Planted Acres (1,000 acres)	Sugar Production (Short tons raw value) (1,000 tons)	Tons Sugar per Planted Acre
50	336	560	1.667
51	341	417	1.223
52	338	605	1.790
53	345	630	1.826
54	306	610	1.993
55	285	572	2.007
56	253	561	2.217
57 (est.)	290	531	1.831

suming that the average yield of gar per planted acre for the 1958 op will be in line with the trend yields for the period 1950-57 xcluding the freeze years of 1951 d 1957) this year's production uld be about 660,000 tons. With e present 1958 quota of 631,000 ns, the effective inventory on Jan- ry 1, 1959, would be about 270,- 0 tons.

—o—

P FRONT

(Continued from page 203)

e of these large "at least 4 inches ick" sirloin steaks, and they tell that they eat mighty tasty.

Just in case some of our more fluential readers happen to know here they can lay their hands on "at least 4 inches thick sirloin eak," here is how to cook it.

SUGAR - CHARCOAL BROILED STEAK

Large Sirloin Steak (at least 4 inches thick)

5 pounds of sugar

One hour before broiling lay steak on bed of approximately one-half of five pounds of sugar (2½ pounds) and spread remaining half of sugar (2½ pounds) evenly over top of steak so that steak will be completely coated. At intervals, press sugar on steak so that as juices from steak moisten sugar, sugar will adhere to steak. Steak may be turned in process of preparation. Prepare charcoal fire. Place sugar-coated steak on grill approximately 6 inches from red hot glowing coals. Broil ten minutes. Turn steak (prior to turning, place any remaining sugar on uncooked side of steak). Broil on other side 10 minutes. Raise grill 6 inches (12 inches above coals). Turn steak and broil additional 20 minutes on each side (total cooking time 60 minutes). Remove from grill.

Note: Sugar will catch afire and burn when placed over hot coals, leaving black outside crust on steak when done. Steak will be well done near outer surface and medium near center.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 202)

formance Rating, a Certificate of Merit and a cash award of $250.00. The Certificate of Merit read—"For outstanding work performance in all major aspects of her job and for exceptional devotion to duty." The Division has made only four such awards since 1954.

During her years of service in the Sugar Division, Miss Reilly has endeared herself to a host of friends. Her pleasant manner and quiet competence has created good will and contributed significantly to the overall sugar program efficiency.

In her capacity as Administrative Assistant to the Director, Larry Myers, Miss Reilly receives numerous telephone and personal inquiries from high government officials, Members of Congress and foreign embassies, and the multitude of persons associated with the sugar industry, on matters relating to the conduct of programs of the Sugar Division. To all, she is courteous, pleasant and diplomatic. She has all of the details of the sugar program at her finger tips and her Irish wit enables her to give a prompt, effective answer to queries.

It is always a pleasure to talk to Sara!

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 201)

and the United States Department of Agriculture are not in the certification business and since these agencies would not like to make

(Continued on page 207)

A WINNER

Joseph G. Beaud, of New Roads, La.
Produced an average of 39.2 tons of cane per acre on 219.5 acres in 1956

THE FIELD

(Continued from page 205)

blic that one grower has heat-eated seed which is better than uld be obtained elsewhere, the mmittee will not guarantee the ality of the seed after it is pro-ced. The Committee will, how-er, assist Mr. Banta in every way can to assure the production of od quality seed.

It is important to note that Mr. nta proposes to offer First Pro-ny seed. It is equally important note that he proposes to use seed at has already been treated and treat this seed before planting e eighty acres.

The writer hopes that Mr. Banta ll decide to go through with his ans. It is also hoped that a few owers in other areas will consider e feasibility of producing heat-eated seed for other growers.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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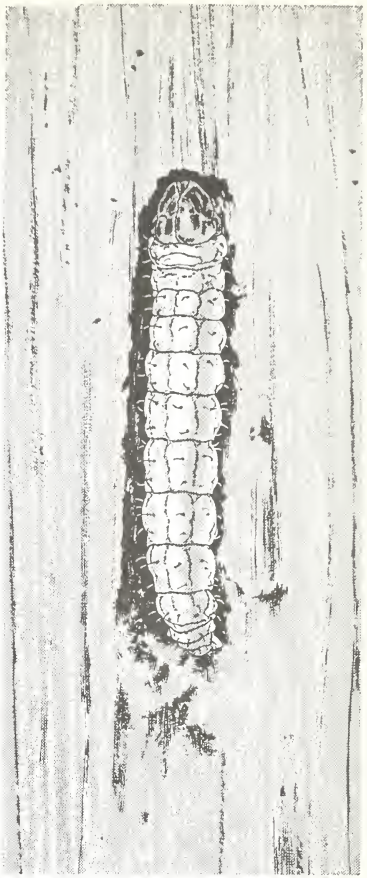

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Acreage Allotments

Why we always say so we'll never know, because it always happens, but, anyway, here we go again to report that a Government hearing was held as per schedule. This one was the acreage allotment hearing which was supposed to be held in the auditorium of the International House in New Orleans on May 20th, and was. Presiding for the Government was Mr. Tom O. Murphy, recently appointed Deputy Director of the Sugar Division, and the chief Government witness was Mr. W. M. Alewine who certainly needs no introduction to the members of the Louisiana and Florida sugar industries. The chief industry witness was Mr. W. S. Chadwick, who, if a picture appearing in a local newspaper is to be taken at face value, has changed quite a bit in appearance since we last saw him. In this picture he is wearing glasses and seems to have lost quite a bit of hair, a condition that no doubt can be accounted for by the fact that he is the Chairman of the Proportionate Shares and the Marketing Allotment Committees of the American Sugar Cane League. Mr. Chadwick read the testimony that begins on page 215 of this issue.

Mr. Alewine was the only Government witness. He began the meeting by reading the Government's thoughts on the questions contained in the official release of the hearing that we printed in the May 15th issue of The Sugar Bulletin. He was followed by Mr. Chadwick who, in turn, was followed by Mr. H. T. Vaughn, Executive Vice-President of the United States Sugar Corporation; by Mr. Manuell de Quintana, Vice-President of the Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc.; by Mr. Claude Wiley, representing the independent growers shipping to the Okeelanta mill; by Mr. James Graugnard, representing the Louisiana Farm Bureau, and by Mr. Josiah Ferris, who this time was speaking as the representative of the Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association of Fellsmere, Florida. Messrs. Vaughn, de Quintana, Wiley, Graugnard and Ferris all endorsed, without reservations, the recommendation presented by Mr. Chadwick. It was a very friendly meeting.

The folks from the Government promised to go back to Washington and study the situation and announce their decision regarding the 1959 crop acreage in time for summer and fall planting. When you read Mr. Chadwick's testimony it will be noted that he requested a ten per cent increase in the 1959 acreage.

An Ill Wind

In Shakespeare's play Henry IV a big bruiser by the name of Falstaff says, "What wind blew you hither, Pistol?" And, quick as a flash, Pistol comes back with "not the ill wind which blows no man to good", which was a little different twist to the observation that when one of us gets into a jam somebody else usually profits by it.

Like, for instance, all the money the doctor picks up when we are sick or the repairman makes when the car breaks down, or the extra quota sugar that the beet people, the Cubans and the domestic cane people have picked up this year because of the short crop in Puerto Rico and the four-month-old Hawaiian strike.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Technologists Meeting June 10 In Thibodaux

The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists is going all out this year to increase membership in the organization. A Boosters Club program has been formed for the 1958-1959 membership campaign. A member can join the Club and have his name on the Roll of Active Supporters by sponsoring one or more membership applications. Members of the Society will be out talking to growers and processors in an attempt to encourage them to join the organization.

Technologists usually meet twice a year; once in the early spring and once in the summer. The summer meeting will be held this year on Tuesday, June 10, at 9:00 A.M. in the American Legion Home at Thibodaux, La. All members are invited and they have been asked to take a new member to the meeting.

All growers, processors, and anyone affiliated with sugar are eligible for membership. Commercial companies doing business with the sugar industry, are also eligible. In fact, companies which do a large business with the sugar industry should feel left out if they are not members of The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists. An all out attempt should be made to have commercial companies doing business in sugar become supporting members. Representatives of these companies should join the Society and come to the meetings to learn more about the sugar business as well as the people they do business with.

In a letter addressed to the membership, Mr. A. L. Dugas, President of the Society states, "The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists is certainly an excellent organization and because its membership embraces all phases of sugar production, constituting a cross section of the entire industry, it is an outstanding organization for prompting fellowship, cooperation, exchange of ideas and educational opportunities."

Mr. Dugas also states that the June 10 meeting will be streamlined, with fewer papers, a social hour for visiting and exchanging ideas with fellow members, lunching together, and then plenty of time to get back before dark. The meeting he says, will be over by 1:00 P. M. and the luncheon is scheduled to follow immediately.

The reports will include subjects in both agriculture and manufacturing. The growing and processing of sugar cane is so closely tied together that grower members as well as manufacturing members enjoy all the papers given.

Come out; meet with your friends: and join The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists.

Due to the hard luck of our friends, the Mainland Cane sugar marketing quota has been increased, as of now, to 672,186 tons of sugar, raw value, and the experts seem to think there is more to come. The beet sugar quota has been increased by 272,296 tons

(Continued on page 22)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Secretary of Agriculture Benson and his Sugar Division made important history recently. On May 23rd, for the third time in a month the Secretary reallocated domestic sugar deficits from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The Domestic Beet, Mainland Cane area and Cuba were the important beneficiaries of this action. The Domestic Beet quota is now 2,184,484 tons, Mainland Cane 672,186 tons and Cuba 3,266,164 tons.

In his announcement of the reallocations the Secretary pointed out that the strike of sugar workers continues to decrease the potential supply of Hawaiian sugar for 1958, and that the rate of recovery of sugar from sugar cane in Puerto Rico has declined with production through May 17th totaling approximately 784,000 tons.

By his adroit manipulation, Secretary Benson changed paper raw sugar quotas into actual deliverable quotas. It is interesting to note that Cuba, which complained so bitterly when the Sugar Act was revised a couple of years ago, under the mistaken impression that Cuba's quota would be smaller, now enjoys a preferred place in the American sugar market to the extent of 3,266,164 short tons, an increase of 324,049 tons since the beginning of the current quota year, January 1, 1958.

Unless the Hawaiian strike is settled very soon, and at the moment there is no indication that such will be the case, it is reasonable to assume that there may be additional deficits to be reallocated from that area. Observations made by responsible suga authorities indicate that the Ha waiian deficit increases by approxi mately 120,000 tons for each 30 day the strike continues.

With the heavy seasonal deman for sugar in the United States jus around the corner, it is quite likel that the overall quota itself will hav to be increased in order to provid adequate supplies of raw sugar fo the gulf and eastern seaboard refin ers. Some of the larger refiners ar watching very closely, with jaundice eyes, the total amount of raw suga available to them and the growing do mestic beet share in the America Sugar Market. The current beet quo ta of 2,184,484 tons reflects an in crease of 272,296 tons since the be ginning of the year. In 1957 bee sugar deliveries totaled 2,066,07 tons. The refiners are not kindly dis posed toward further increase in bee sugar quotas because of the compe tition they fear they will have t meet in various sections of the Unite States where beet sugar might b available to consumers at a price con siderably under what the refiner consider fair.

Certain refiners say their suppl and marketing problems are serious ly aggravated by the new method o reallocating deficits which was em bodied in the Sugar Act year befor last. Unless beet and mainland can producers are on the alert the refin ers may try to change that part of th law when it comes up for extensio next year.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM S. CHADWICK AT THE 1959 PROPORTIONATE SHARE HEARING

My name is William S. Chadwick. reside at New Orleans, Louisiana. am associated with Southdown Sugars, Inc., a grower and processor of sugar cane operating in the State of Louisiana, in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. I appear at his informal public hearing on behalf of the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., a nonprofit corporation of the State of Louisiana, created for the purpose of protecting and promoting the welfare of the Louisiana sugar cane producers and processors. This organization is composed of sugar cane producers who produce more than 95% of the sugar cane grown in Louisiana for the production of sugar and of all of the Louisiana processors of sugar cane into sugar.

I am Chairman of a special committee of the American Sugar Cane League composed of thirteen (13) Louisiana producers. This committee was appointed prior to the informal public hearing held on June 4, 1953, with respect to the 1954 Proportionate Share Determination, and has been reappointed each year thereafter.

Our committee has given thorough consideration to the establishment of proportionate shares for the 1959 crop in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area.

The first and most significant question to be determined in this proceding is the total number of acres to be allotted. As I have stated at prior hearings, acreage in sugar cane means revenue to the producers, and the Mainland producers, with few exceptions, are completely dependent on such revenue.

The Department must bear in mind that as a result of restrictive proportionate shares the area's 345,000 planted acres of sugar cane in 1953 became 253,000 acres in 1956. With no increase in the price of sugar, our producers were able to survive only because of an almost unprecedented series of years with highly favorable growing and harvesting conditions, accompanied by increases in yield per acre. In 1957 our planted acres were increased to approximately 290,000, which still was 55,000 acres under 1953. However, as a result of very adverse weather conditions in 1957, our yield per acre was less than in 1954, 1955 or 1956.

We believe no one can disagree with the general statement that sugar cane producers should be permitted to produce the largest quantity of sugar cane economically possible, bearing in mind the limits of quota restrictions on the marketing of sugar. Since some of our Committee members are also processors and since the American Sugar Cane League of which our Committee forms a part also represents all of the Louisiana processors, the Committee has been ever mindful that the processors of an area connot be expected to carry inventories of sugar which are unreasonably large and burdensome. In the deliberations of our Committee and in the conclusions it has reached, we have used these principles as a general yardstick, and have considered all facts and factors which have any relationship to these principles, each of which I shall briefly mention.

The burdensome inventory picture in the area existing in recent years has been materially and significantly changed, as of January 1, 1958, by a series of circumstances, both of a favorable and an unfavorable nature. I refer particularly to the purchase of excess quota sugar by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the increase in consumption estimates which have been reflected in the area's quota, the reallocation of substantial deficits from other

(Continued on next page)

areas, and the adverse weather conditions of 1957 which severely reduced the production of sugar per acre and total production from our 1957 crop.

It is the thoroughly considered and unanimous recommendation of our Committee, speaking in its representative capacity, that the acreage to be allotted for the 1959 crop be 110% of the 1958 proportionate shares. Existing facts and facts which can be predicted with reasonable certainty clearly indicate an increase of 10% in proportionate shares for the 1959 crop is required, and anything less will result in a serious injustice to the sugar cane producers of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area.

We have prepared, and I offer herewith, an exhibit entitled, "Actual Physical Inventories and Effective Inventories of Sugar, Mainland Cane Sugar Area, January 1, 1953-1958, Inclusive." I ask that this exhibit be given the proper mark of identification. (see end of article)

It will be noted, the area's physical inventory on January 1, 1958 was 158,950 tons, which is lower that the physical inventory figure for any January 1, during the current period of restrictive proportionate shares. Physical inventories of sugar are highly significant for it is the sugar which must be actually stored, and if the quantities are excessive, create a burden on the processors in terms of storage facilities and costs. In this connection we should point out in recent years storage facilities in the area have been increased. Therefore, although our actual inventory on January 1 of this year was the smallest in recent years, the enlargement of storage facilities has made it possible to carry more sugar than formerly.

The Exhibit I have offered also indicates that the area's effective inventory as of January 1, 1958 was approximately 244,000 tons. This is the smallest effective inventory figure since January 1, 1953, whic was the last January 1 prior to th current period of restrictive pr portionate shares, and which yea marked the beginning of marketin allotments during the current perio of restrictions. The January 1, 195 effective inventory figure was a proximately 42,000 tons less tha the effective inventory figure January 1, 1954.

It must be borne in mind tha the January 1, 1958 excess of effe tive inventory over January 1, 195 physical inventory, which exce was approximately 85,000 tons, wa not sugar in warehouses, but re resented sugar in unprocessed sug cane.

It is next necessary to estimat what the area's inventory pictu will be on January 1, 1959. In th connection, we make reference to statement released by the Depar ment in connection with its form notice of this hearing. The fin paragraph of the statement read

> "The effective carryover of su ar on January 1, 1958, was 242 000 tons. Assuming that the ave age yield of sugar per plante acre for the 1958 crop will be line with the trend of yields f the period 1950-57 (excluding t freeze years of 1951 and 195 this year's production would about 660,000 tons. With the pre ent 1958 quota of 631,000 tons, t effective inventory on January 1959, would be about 270,0 tons."

Facts existing at this time ind cate the predictions made by t Department are based on incorre assumptions as we shall clear show.

Exceptionally severe and adver weather conditions since the la summer and fall of 1957 not on affected the 1957 crop, but ha reduced the prospective productio from the 1958 crop below th which otherwise might be conter plated. Rains in the late summ and early fall prevented a full plan

ing for 1958. Additional and almost continuous rainfall plus severe freezes during the fall and winter adversely affected that cane which was planted. A substantial acreage of plant cane has been destroyed and much of that which remains is below normal in both stand and growth.

To substantiate the facts I have recited with respect to a shortage of 1958 plant cane, I desire to present the results of a survey which our Committee made of Louisiana producers whose farms are scattered throughout the Louisiana producing area and represent 27% of the 1958 proportionate shares in the State of Louisiana. The producers included in the survey planned to plant 29,489 acres of cane in the fall of 1957 for the 1958 crop, but actually planted only 27,176 acres. Further, 965 acres of the cane planted in the fall of 1957 has been plowed up since January 1, 1958, and 268 additional acres will be plowed up because of poor stand. Therefore, the results of the survey of this representative and sizeable sample indicate the acreage of 1958 plant cane in the State of Louisiana will be 12% less than it would have been in the absence of adverse weather conditions. I desire to add that the individual written responses to our survey are available to representatives of the Department, if requested.

The shortage of plant cane and the inferior quality of the cane planted will inevitably have the following effect on the 1958 crop:

(1) Cane harvested for sugar will consist of a higher than normal percentage of stubble cane which is relatively lower yielding than plant cane and also will consist of damaged plant cane which will have a lower than normal yield.

(2) Because of deficiencies in plantings in the fall of 1957, a larger than normal quantity of cane must be planted in the fall of 1958, even before taking into consideration an acreage increase. Consequently the quantity to be processed into sugar will be reduced.

Also, the inferior plant cane which is retained can be expected to produce poor quality stubble for the 1959 crop.

In view of the shortage of and damage to the 1958 plant cane, it is improper to predict production from the 1958 crop on the basis of any trend which may appear by reference to production in recent years, after excluding the so-called "freeze years of 1951 and 1957". In the first place, we doubt the wisdom of predicting a specific crop solely on the basis of trends, even if there were no intervening years of abnormally bad weather and crop conditions. But more significant, here we have intervening abnormalities, and the effect of abnormalities can under no circumstances be either considered or ignored on any uniform basis. There must be considered the total effect of the particular abnormalities.

In 1951 it is true we experienced freeze damage which affected the 1951 crop. However, the 1951 weather conditions did not affect the quantity or quality of plant cane for the 1952 crop. In 1957 we experienced excessive rains during the planting season and freezes and almost continuous rains during harvest. Prolonged wet and cold weather continued far into 1958. These combined conditions, as I have indicated, affected not only the 1957 crop, but very definitely have affected the quantity and quality of plant cane for the 1958 crop. Therefore, the fact that the yield of sugar in 1952 exceeded the yield in 1950, has no significance or probative value whatever in determining whether the yield in 1958 will exceed the yield in 1956.

It should be noted the 1958 acreage is approximately equal to 1955 acreage. The 1955 crop produced 572,000 tons of sugar, and the yield of sugar per acre in 1955 is the second highest in the area's history.

(Continued on next page)

It is the opinion of the Committee, supported by the facts I have recited, that weather conditions adversely affecting the 1958 crop have at least offset and cancelled out the increase in yield predicted by the Department, and that it is unreasonable to predict or estimate a yield per acre higher than in 1955.

The quota for the Mainland Cane Area now totals approximately 661,000 tons. The strike in Hawaii is not yet over. The Puerto Rican deficit for the full year may well exceed the 250,000 tons reallocated thus far. The consumption estimate will probably again be increased before year end.

Even if the quota is not increased above 661,000 tons, and if our crop estimate is reasonable, and existing facts indicate it to be completely so, then a reduction in effective inventory on January 1, 1959, as compared with January 1, 1958 must follow. In fact, it appears reasonable to predict that by January 1, 1959, a continuation of restrictive controls will not be justified on the basis of inventories of sugar, but only on the basis of predictions and estimates of the future.

Projecting our thinking into 1959, prognostication becomes obviously more difficult. It is safe to assume that Puerto Rico's production difficulties will not be cured over night. It is also possible there may be production difficulties in Hawaii as a result of neglect to the cane fields while the 1958 strike was in progress. Nevertheless, our Committee assumes a smaller quota for 1959 than in 1958; however we do not see any justification for predicting a drastic reduction. The 10% increase in proportionate shares recommended for 1959 is approximately only one-half the increase necessary to restore the area's 1953 acreage. It would appear that over the two-year period, 1958-1959, even assuming favorable conditions in the latter part of 1958 and in 1959, actual inventories and effective inventories as of January 1, 1960 will not be increased over the January 1, 195 level.

At the commencement of ou Committee's deliberations there wa strong sentiment evident among th members that an increase in exces of 10% in 1959 was justified unde existing conditions. The 10% in crease, rather than a larger one was finally determined and is rec ommended because of the defici encies in the current crop and th problem thus created in terms o plantings in the fall of 1958 for th 1959 crop. We desire to strongl impress upon the Department tha the 10% increase advocated is firm request and is not made wit the hope of receiving somethin less.

I shall now present our recom mendations with respect to th method of establishing the 1959 pro portionate shares and the provision of the 1959 Determination.

We first recommend a rearrange ment of the provisions carried i subparagraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) o the 1958 Determination. The sub stance of subparagraph (a)(3) o the 1958 Determination should ap pear first. Under this subparagrap proportionate shares are establishe for the vast majority of farms i the area, and logically should pre cede the provisions relating to re constituted farms.

Subparagraph (a)(1) of the 195 Determination provided special han dling for farms reconstituted i 1957 on the basis of 1957 measure sugar cane acreage. We recommen that the substance of this subpara graph be eliminated in the 195 Determination, and that no simila paragraph be included for farms re constituted in 1958 on the basis o 1958 measured acreage. This prov sion was included as the result of request made by this Committe and its elimination is now suggeste for the reason it is the Committee understanding that practical usag and application has indicated no ne cessity for it. However, if our un derstanding is not correct, we hav

o objection to the inclusion, in ubstance, of this subparagraph in he 1959 Determination.

We recommend that the substance f subparagraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) e contained in three paragraphs, to ead substantially as follows:

(1) The 1959 proportionate share for any farm for which a 1958 proportionate share was established pursuant to §855.5 shall be the larger of 10 acres or 110% of such 1958 proportionate share, including any reallocation of unused acreage in 1958.

(2) Where a farm as constituted for the 1958 crop program is subdivided for the 1959 crop program, the 1959 crop proportionate share as determined in subparagraph (1) above shall be distributed to the subdivisions in proportion to the crop land suitable for the production of sugar cane in each subdivision; except that, should the County Committee decide that the proportionate shares so determined are inequitable or should all parties concerned in the subdivision file written request with the County Committee, the proportionate share may, with the consent of the County Committee, be distributed on the basis of either (a) the acreage of sugar cane grown within the proportionate share on each subdivision during the crop years 1956, 1957 and 1958 or (b) the existing acreage of sugar cane on each subdivision.

(3) In the case of any combination of farms (or subdivisions) into one farm for the 1959 crop, the 1959 proportionate share of the combined farm shall be the sum of the 1959 proportionate shares of each part.

I desire to explain the purpose nd intent of the language contained the three paragraphs I have just ggested. The language is not inended to make any change in subance in the provision of the 1958 etermination which provided for reconstituted farms and combination of farms, other than the elimination of the substance of subparagraph (a)(1). Our Committee feels the suggested language makes no change in the substance and does simplify the language used.

The first subparagraph of the suggested provisions provides a 10% proportionate share increase for farms smaller than 25 acres, to the same extent as larger farms, and our Committee so recommends. There is provided a minimum proportionate share of 10 acres for any farm for which a 1958 proportionate share was established.

There is eliminated special handling for farms in Avoyelles, St. Landry and Rapides Parishes. It will be noted that under subparagraph (1) suggested by me, the 1959 proportionate share would be established on the basis of 110% of the 1958 proportionate share, including any reallocation of acreage in 1958. If this provision is adopted and 1959 proportionate shares are based on 1958 proportionate shares after any reallocation, there would no longer be any need for special handling of proportionate shares in the three parish area I have mentioned.

Next, the Committee recommends that the proportionate share for any new farm, that is, a farm with no proportionate share in 1958, be five acres, as has been provided in prior determinations.

Subparagraphs (a)(8) and (a)(9) of the 1958 Determination provide, respectively, for notification of proportionate shares and notification of excess sugar cane acreage. In neither subparagraph is a date specified for such notice. Our Committee recommends that a date be established in each instance, and that such date be the earliest possible date consistent with practical procedure in the County Office.

We further recommend that a special provision be included in the

(Continued on next page)

1959 Determination authorizing adjustments in proportionate shares for the handling of experimental seedling plant cane grown by the Department of Agriculture and/or the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. It is particularly recommended that the Determination authorize and direct the appropriate County Committee to increase the proportionate share, established under other provisions of the 1959 Determination, for a farm on which such seedling plant cane is grown to the extent of the acreage of such cane. In this connection, the Committee also recommends that the increase in proportionate share acreage so made not be included in the history of the farm for the purpose of establishing proportionate shares in subsequent years.

In its press release relating to this hearing of date May 6, 1958, the Department particularly requested the views and recommendations of interested persons on six points. Most of these points or questions have been covered in the recommendations I have made. However, I shall specifically refer to each point as follows:

(1) Proportionate shares for 1959 for all old-producing farms should be established from 1958 crop shares, including any adjustments and reallocations, with a minimum proportionate share of 10 acres for any farm with a 1958 proportionate share. A uniform adjustment factor of 110% should be applied to all such farms. At prior hearings we have recommended that the Determinations contain a provision fixing the base of a farm on which the acreage in the prior year was less than 80% of the proportionate share at the larger of five acres or 125% of such prior years acreage. Such provision was not included in the 1958 Determination because of the limited applicability of the provision. Our Committee specifically recommends that such provision not be included in the 1959 Determina tion.

(2) The proportionate share fo any new farm, having no propor tionate share in 1958, should be fiv acres.

(3) The provision in the 195 Determination authorizing equitabl adjustments in shares, which ac cording to our Committee's under standing is subparagraph (a)(7) should be continued.

(4) The provisions in the 195 Determination with respect to ap peals and the protection of shar tenants and share croppers appea adequate.

(5) The provisions of the 195 Determination concerning the exclu sion from proportionate shares o any acreage of sugar cane market ed (or processed) for the produc tion of sugar for livestock feed, o for the production of livestock feed appear adequate to assure the us of such sugar for these purposes.

(6) A special provision, substan tially as I have previously recom mended, should be included for han dling experimental seedling plan cane grown by the Department o Agriculture and the Louisiana Ag ricultural Experiment Station.

Generally, we also recommend, ex cept as otherwise indicated in m testimony, that the 1959 Determina tion be similar to the 1958 Deter mination, in all of its provisions.

Actual Physical Inventories and Effectiv Inventories of Sugar, Mainland Cane Sugar Area, January 1, 1953-1958 Inclusive

	Inventories, (Short Tons, Raw Value)	
January 1	Physical	Effective
1953	58,520	169,701
1954	178,425	286,045
1955	298,695	394,978
1956	384,947	464,991
1957	259,200	346,589
1958	158,950	244,094

USDA ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN DOMESTIC SUGAR QUOTA

Official Release

On May 19th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that the estimate of domestic sugar requirements (total quotas) was being increased from 8.8 million tons to 8.9 million tons.

This action was taken in view of the changing seasonal production-consumption balance, current market conditions and distribution to date.

The full statement of the bases and considerations for this action relating to the increase in requirements follows:

"The harvesting of sugacane in the Caribbean will soon be completed, and the period of heavy sugar consumption is approaching. The duty-paid price for raw sugar at New York has increased since mid-March from 6.00 to 6.30 cents per pound on May 13.

Total distribution of quota sugar in 1957 was approximately 8,735,000 short tons, raw value. Distribution of quota sugar through May 10 of this year exceeded distribution during the comparable period of 1957 by approximately 150,000 tons.

"In view of these facts the total of sugar quotas is increased 100,000 tons to 8,900,000 short tons, raw value."

The new quotas and quantities that may be brought in for direct consumption are shown in the accompanying table:

1958 SUGAR QUOTA AND "D. C. LIMITS"

Area and Country	Proration of Hawaiian and Puerto Rican Deficits	New Quotas Adjusted for Proration of Deficits	Change from Previous Quotas	New Direct-Consumption Limit Within Quota
		Short Ton, Raw Value		
Domestic beet sugar	199,397	2,130,967	42,661	no limit
Mainland cane sugar	61,356	655,719	13,126	no limit
Hawaii	(213,005)	865,000 [1]	(513) [1]	30,348
Puerto Rico	(262,191)	865,000 [1]	870 [1]	131,540
Virgin Islands		15,371	178	0
Republic of the Philippines		980,000	0	59,920
Cuba	214,443	3,186,148	28,268	375,000
Peru		55,588	0	9,426
Dominican Republic		56,707	4,950	8,404
Mexico		39,309	5,100	15,264
Nicaragua		11,157	573	10,066
Haiti		5,969	208	5,969
Netherlands		3,383	70	3,383
China		3,327	60	3,327
Panama		3,327	60	3,327
Costa Rica		1,123	0	1,123
Canada		631	0	631
United Kingdom		516	0	516
Belgium		182	0	182
British Guiana		84	0	84
Hong Kong		3	0	3
All other countries		0	0	0

[1] Despite declaration of deficits the full quotas of 1,078,005 short tons, raw value, for Hawaii and 1,127,191 short tons, raw value, for Puerto Rico are available to these areas.

DEFICITS IN SUGAR QUOTAS FOR HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO PRORATED TO OTHER AREA

On May 23rd the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced additional sugar quota deficits of 100,000 tons for Hawaii and 50,000 tons for Puerto Rico and the prorations of these deficits to the mainland areas and Cuba.

These deficits, together with those previously announced (USDA press releases 1124-58, 1284-58, 1385-58) now total 313,005 tons for Hawaii and 312,191 tons for Puerto Rico.

The additional deficits of 150,000 tons have been prorated to the mainland areas and Cuba. The prorations and adjusted quotas for these areas are as follows:

Area:	Proration (short tons, raw valu	Adjuste Quota
Domestic Beet Sugar	53,517	2,184,4
Mainland Cane Sugar	16,467	672,1
Cuba	80,016	3,266,1

In announcing this action, USD pointed out that the strike of sug workers continues to decrease the p tential 1958 supply of Hawaiian su ar, and that the rate of recovery sugar from sugarcane in Puerto Ri has declined with production throug May 17 totaling approximately 784 000 tons.

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Produced an average of 39.54 tons of cane per acre on 148.96 acres in 1956

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 213)

since the first of the year, and Cuba has picked up an additional 324,049 tons of quota sugar for the U. S. market.

"Ill blows the wind that profits nobody." This must be a great consolation to the Puerto Ricans and the Hawaiians who are, in the vernacular "losing their shirts."

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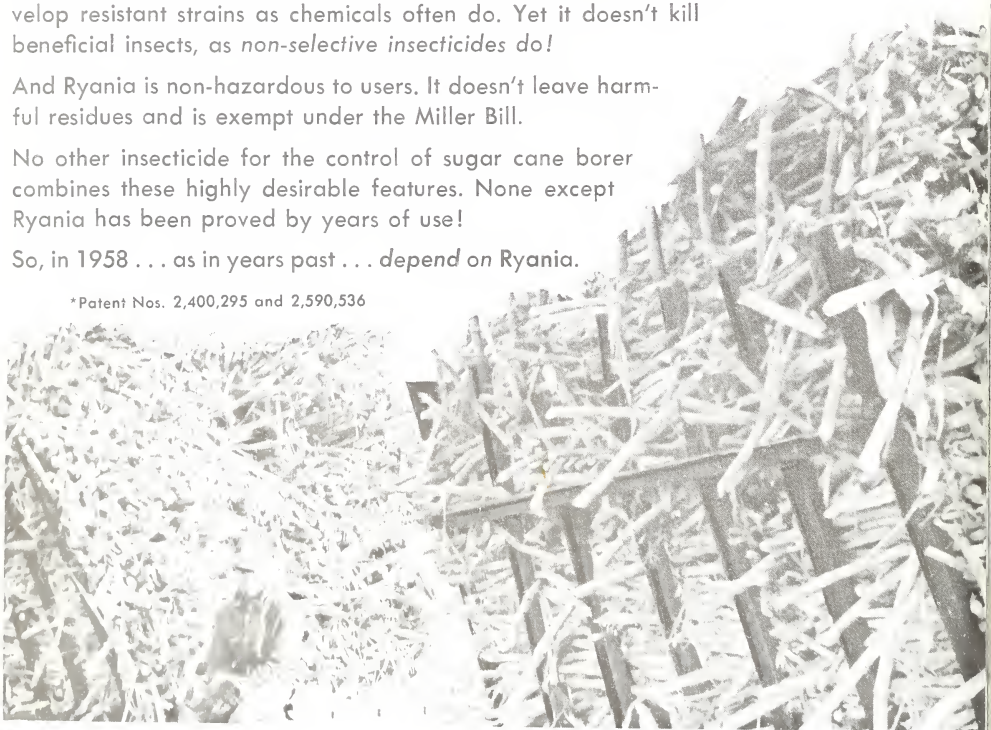

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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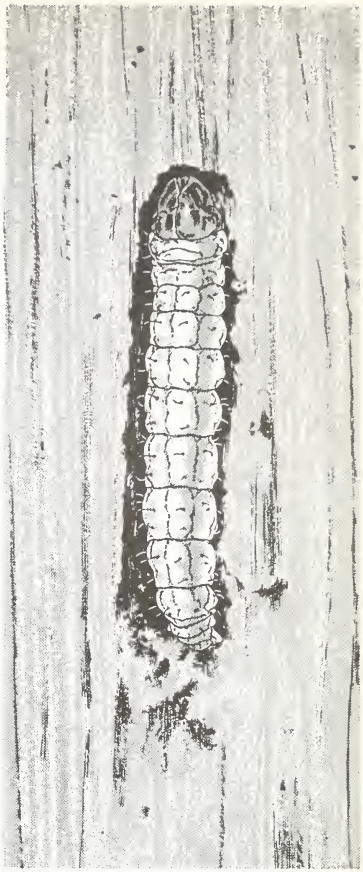

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

The Old Mule

It has been a long time since we have had anything to say about our famous, or to some people infamous, market character, the Old Mule, and this neglect has brought comment from a number of sources. In answer to the solicitous "how's the Old Mule" inquiries we have been receiving lately, we hasten to report that our old friend is doing about as well as could be expected under the circumstances, the circumstances being a load of eight million nine hundred thousand (8,900,000) tons of sugar, raw value, which is a little on the heavy side.

The price of raw sugar in New York today (June 11th) is $6.25 cents a hundred pounds which is thirty cents a hundred less than raws were selling for in New York on June 11, 1957. At this time last year, it will be recalled, the people in Washington were trying desperately to curb the price of sugar. By increasing the overall quota to 9,300,000 tons they finally managed to stop the Old Mule, on July 5th at the 6.60 mark. It is interesting to note that the final 1957 consumption of sugar amounted to only 8,734,000 tons, raw value.

We sincerely hope that none of these so called "international incidents" raise their ugly heads to panic the Old Mule driver again this year. Before he gets too excited, however, we would like to point out for the record that, according to the formula written by Congress into the Sugar Act, the price of raw sugar today should be at least $6.89 cents a hundred pounds delivered New York.

Settle Hawaiian Strike

The long and costly strike of the Hawaiian sugar workers had finall come to an end. After one hundre and twenty six (126) days, the strik was settled during final negotiatior over the weekend of June 7th and ou guess is that everybody lost. New dispatches from Honolulu state tha the cost to industry and labor for th over four months of idleness wa in excess of sixty-six millions of do lars ($66,000,000). Details of the f nal settlement are lacking at thi writing.

Some idea of what the strike mean to Hawaii is contained in a repor issued by the Bank of Hawaii las month. The estimated losses, to Ma 1st, the report stated included nearl $9,600,000 in wages and about $4 000,000 in taxes. In addition the Ban listed the following:

1. Declines in retail trade on th principal sugar growing islands rang ing from 10 per cent at food store to as high as 70 per cent at som specialty shops and appliance store
2. Loss of jobs by more than 50 non-sugar workers indirecly affecte by the strike.
3. A decline in the income o workers in garages, filling station restaurants and other service activ ties because of reduced hours.
4. Outlook for sugar companie changed from a profit to a loss pos tion for 1958. (Their aggregate pro fit was approximately $5,000,000 i 1957).
5. Gradually increasing damag to growing sugar cane through lac of care and irrigation.
6. Loss of sugar buying customer who are forced to look elsewhere fo sugar.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Houma Contact Committee Meeting

Thursday, June 26, 1958

Every year about this time the cientists of the U.S.D.A. Houma Sugar Station meet with members f the League to discuss the work f the past year, to give out recommendations and to tell of the planned vork of the coming year.

The meeting will be held this year n Thursday, June 26, at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station, beginning at 9:30 in he morning. Dr. E. V. Abbott, Suprintendent of the Sugar Station, and Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the League's Contact Committee, invite ll growers, processors, and members f their organization to attend. A chedule of the program is included o show the interesting and important subjects to be discussed at the neeting.

Morning Session

Entomology: Insecticidal Control of Sugar Cane Borer by S. D. Hensley, Control of Borer with Parasites by Leon Charpentier, Insect Diseases by Ralph Mathes.

Variety Report: Outfield Variety Results by Rouby Matherne and T. J. Stafford, Discussion of Release of New Variety.

Breeding Report: Breeding Work at Canal Point 1957 Season by Preston Dunckelman.

Seedling Report: Seedling Program at the Houma Station by E. V. Abbott. Methods of Planting and Selection by Leo Hebert, Discussion of Sugar Cane Research by H. M. Tysdal.

Noon Recess

Lunch at Station Grounds (under Oak Trees) with refreshments.

Afternoon Session

Engineering Report: Discussion of Engineering Work by R. M. Ramp.

Physiology Report: Use of preharvest defoliants and Growth Regulating substances, Cold Tolerance and other physiological studies by Robert Coleman.

Fertilizer Report: Cane Fertilizer Test by Lester Davidson.

Agronomy Report: Date and Depth of Planting, and Legume Rotation Experiments by Leo Hebert.

Pathology Report: Heat Treatment for Stunting Disease Control, and Methods of Identifying Stunting Disease by Charles Schexnayder.

Milling Report: Milling and Processing Studies on a New Variety by L. F. Martin (Southern Regional Laboratory).

Attend the meeting to learn more about the crop. Hear what the scientists have proved about certain practices. Listen to the statements about certain varieties. Many replicated tests carefully planned and carefully weighed over a number of years at many places make the recommendations correct.

(Continued on page 235)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Speeches by two stalwart, outstanding champions of domestic sugar producers were the highlights of the past two weeks.

Frank A. Kemp, who is President of The Great Western Sugar Company, the nation's largest producer of beet sugar, spoke at the tenth anniversary dinner of the Sugar Club of New York, on May 28th at the Hotel Plaza. Guests included Nicholas Arroyo, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, Fernando Berckemeyer, Peruvian Ambassador to the United States, Federico Llaverias, Counsel General of the Dominican Republic, Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, Representative Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and Lawrence Myers, Director of the Federal Sugar program in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Kemp vigorously supported the operation of the quota system, which has been in effect since the middle of the 1930's when the depression "had made a shambles of the hopes, aspirations, and credit of the industry."

"It is my firm conviction," he said, "that everyone concerned with the commodity is in better position because of the sugar program than he would be without it. A then-and-now comparison of the industry and its customers—whether they be housewives or food manufacturers—reveals the benefits that have been received from it. If there is a better way than the United States sugar system, its occasional critics ough to point it out."

Ernest W. Greene, President o the Sugar Association, Inc., an Chairman of the boards of its sub sidiaries, Sugar Research Founda tion, Inc., and Sugar Informatio Inc., who until his retirement in 195 was Vice President and Washingto representative of the Hawaiian Sug ar Planters' Association, appeare before the U. S. Senate Committee o Agriculture, June 4th.

Mr. Greene was Chairman of th Task Group on Sugar under the Pres ident's Appointed Bi-Paritisan Com mission on Increased Industrial Us of Agricultural Products. He ap peared before the committee to urg the enactment of legislation whic would make effective an adequat provision for efforts to develop ne industrial uses of the products o sugar cane and sugar beets.

He told the committee that "Th research which is now proposed, an which I most earnestly recommen is in a new field, the surface of whic up to this time has only bee scratched, but which has been ex plored sufficiently to indicate tha it may provide the long-term and th profitable solution of the farm sur plus problem. Even though sugar i not a surplus crop the additional pro duction which may be needed to sup ply increased industrial use woul reduce the pressure of other crop which are presently in surplus sup ply."

LOSSES IN TRANSFERRING ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

(Reprint of an article by Mansel Mayeux, Associate Agriculture Engineer, and T. W. Casselman, former graduate student, Louisiana State University, appearing in Spring 1958, Volume 1, No. 3 of "Louisiana Agriculture," a publication of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Louisiana State University.)

Louisiana farmers waste to the atmosphere more than 710 tons of ammonia every year. Under current market conditions, this represents a loss of over $80,000 per year. For years the industry has estimated this loss from practically nothing to as high as 15 per cent of the ammonia transferred. Now for the first time, this guess work is no longer necessary. Research at the Agricultural Experiment Station indicates that the average loss is about 3.5 per cent. Equipment is now available which is practical and will materially reduce this loss.

Ammonia can be transferred in a closed system or in a semi-closed system. The closed system uses a vapor pump or a liquid pump. There is no loss in this transfer operation. This system is used extensively at bulk plants where nurse tanks are filled.

Transferring to Applicator Tanks

The semi-closed system is most commonly used to transfer from nurse tanks to applicator tanks. This system may use an ammonia powered vapor pump or the bleeding method. The ammonia powered vapor pump is an ingenious device which uses a small portion of the vapor energy to drive the pump. In effect, this device is simply a compressed gas engine and vapor pump, mounted back to back, connected only by a common connecting rod.

The "bleeding method" accomplishes the transfer by reducing the vapor pressure on the tank to be filled. This reduction in pressure is achieved by allowing the vapor in the tank to escape to the atmosphere. The ammonia liquid then flows from the container of higher pressure to the one with the lower pressure through a liquid line.

How much ammonia is lost when filling applicator tanks by bleeding? What is the optimum pressure differential for bleeding? How much ammonia is lost when the ammonia powered pump is used? At what rates is ammonia transferred by these two methods? These are the questions which farmers are constantly asking.

Research on Transfer Methods

An absolute answer to all these questions is rather difficult to obtain. The answers would vary for different climatic conditions. A procedure was set up which would yield practical information, realizing that it would not be accurate for all conditions. Losses were measured by the use of platform scales. The nurse tank was represented by a 500-gallon container and the applicator tank by a 120-gallon tank. Fittings used were those commonly found on farmer-owned installations.

Figure 1 answers most of the questions. It is evident that the loss of ammonia and the rate of transfer in the case of bleeding is dependent upon the differential pressure between the two vessels. The rate of transfer increases rapidly up to a pressure difference of about 15 pounds per square inch, then begins to level off. The losses, on the other hand, increase at a moderate rate to about 15 psi before they begin to increase rapidly. It appears that the best operating range would be in the neighborhood of 12 to 15 psi differential.

At 15 psi pressure difference the total transfer by the bleeding method is 13 gallons per minute and the loss is 3.55 per cent. To transfer 500 gallons by this process would result in a loss of 88.75 pounds or 17.75 gallons and would require 38¼ minutes. Speeding up the rate of transfer would increase the loss. Reducing the

(Continued on next page)

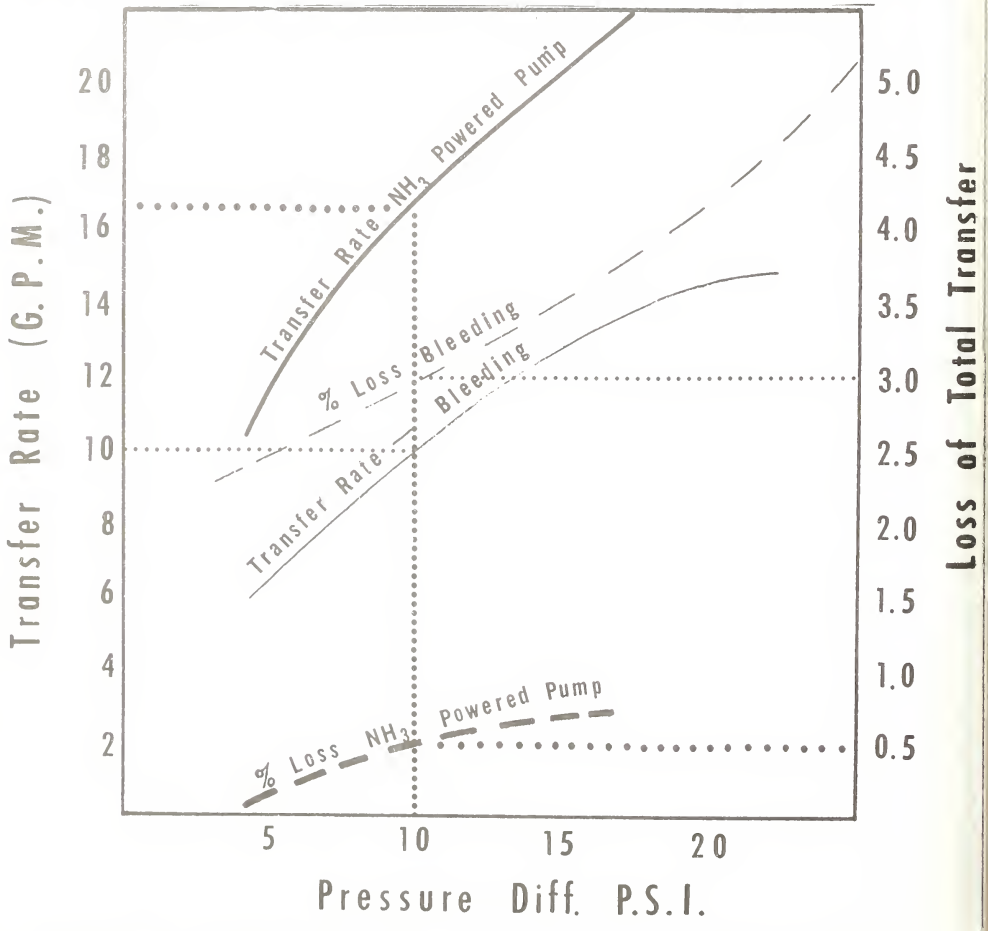
pressure differential would lower both the rate of transfer and the loss

The Ammonia Powered Pump

It is interesting to compare the operation of the ammonia powered vapor pump to the bleeding method. At the same pressure differential of 15 psi the vapor pump would transfer 20.51 gallons per minute with a loss of 0.7 per cent. To transfer 500 gallons would require 24½ minutes and result in a loss of 10.5 pounds or 2 gallons of ammonia. If the pump is slowed down to 13 GPM the loss is reduced to 0.25 per cent, or a loss of 1¼ gallons of ammonia for 500 gallons transferred.

The bleeding method requires no investment in equipment but it i relatively slow. There is always dang er that the amount of ammonia fume bled to the atmosphere can cause in jury to people, crops and livestock.

The ammonia powered vapor pum requires an investment of about $15(It speeds up the rate of transfer an reduces the amount of ammonia dis pelled to the atmosphere. When am monia sells for $120 a ton the reduc tion in loss should pay for the pum after transferring 44 tons. Whethe or not the savings in time and pro ducts justifies the investment ca best be determined by each individua It merits the consideration of anyon who uses as much as 8 tons of am monia a year.

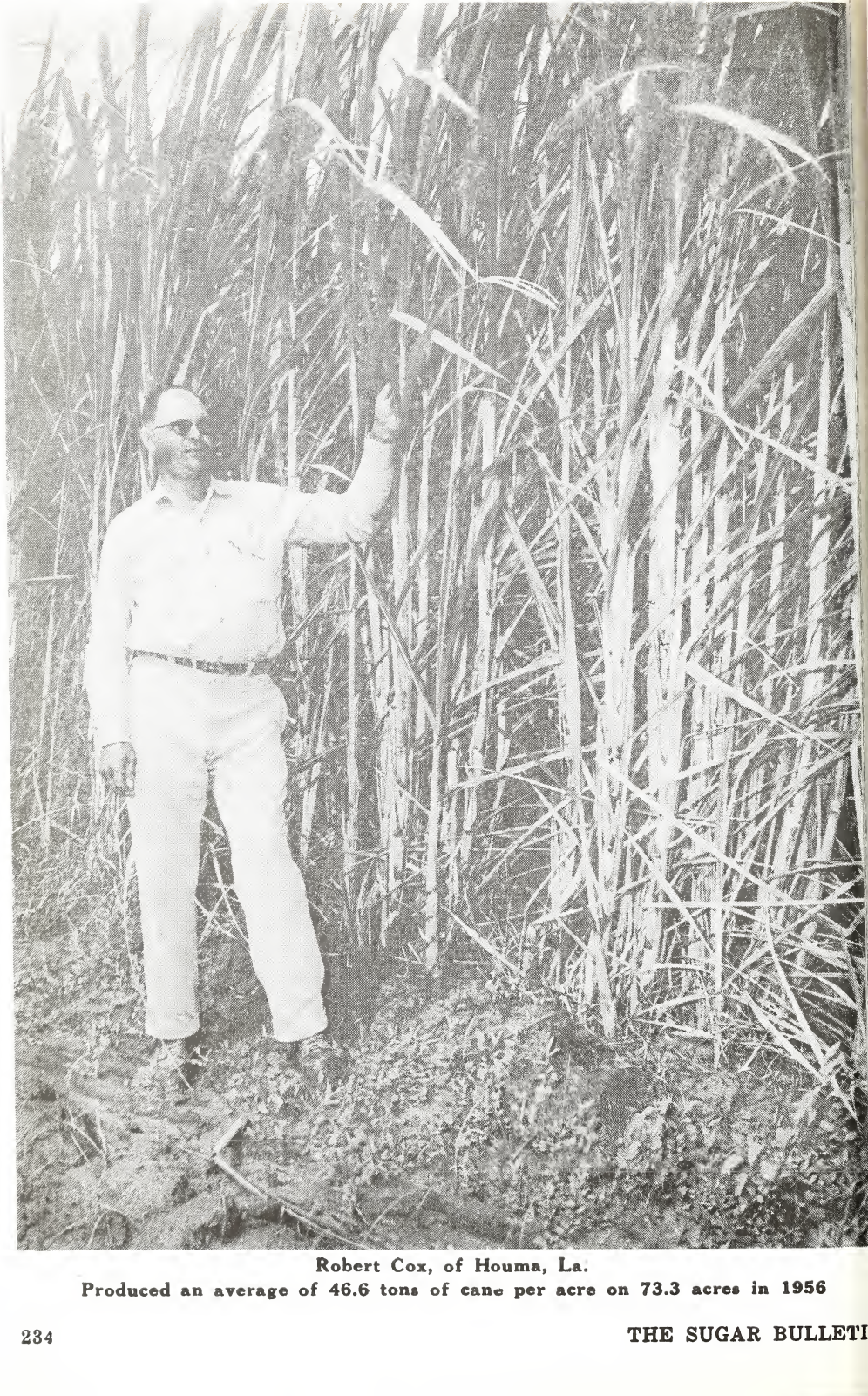


To compare both methods, follow dotted line. At 10 P.S.I. the NH_3 powered pump transfers 16.4 G.P.M. with a loss of 0.5%. Bleeding method transfers 10 G.P.M. with a loss of 3.0%.

A WINNER

L. G. Crocket, of Labarre, La.
Produced an average of 33.6 tons of cane per acre on 80 acres in 1956

A WINNER



Robert Cox, of Houma, La.
Produced an average of 46.6 tons of cane per acre on 73.3 acres in 1956

N THE FIELD

(Continued from page 229)

Come to the meeting to hear and o learn more about Stunting Disease, ertilization, borer control, and the xpanding sugar cane breeding pro- ram. This meeting is a wonderful lace for growers and overseers to et first hand information on how o make more cane per acre. This is he place to ask questions of the men oing the research work. Put them n the spot; they will like it. There s nothing more encouraging to a re- earch worker than to have others how an interest in the work and to sk questions about the work.

In addition to the very capable staff f the Houma Station, Dr. H. M. Tys- al, Chief, Tobacco and Sugar Crops esearch Branch, Beltsville, Mary- nd; Dr. I. E. Stokes, Acting Head, ugar Cane and Sweet Sorghum ection, Beltsville, Md.; Mr. Bascom elcher, Superintendent, Canal Point, lorida Cane Breeding Station; and Ir. Preston Dunckelman, S u g a r ane Breeder at Canal Point will be n hand to address the meeting. hese men are making a long trip o see you. Come out to see them.

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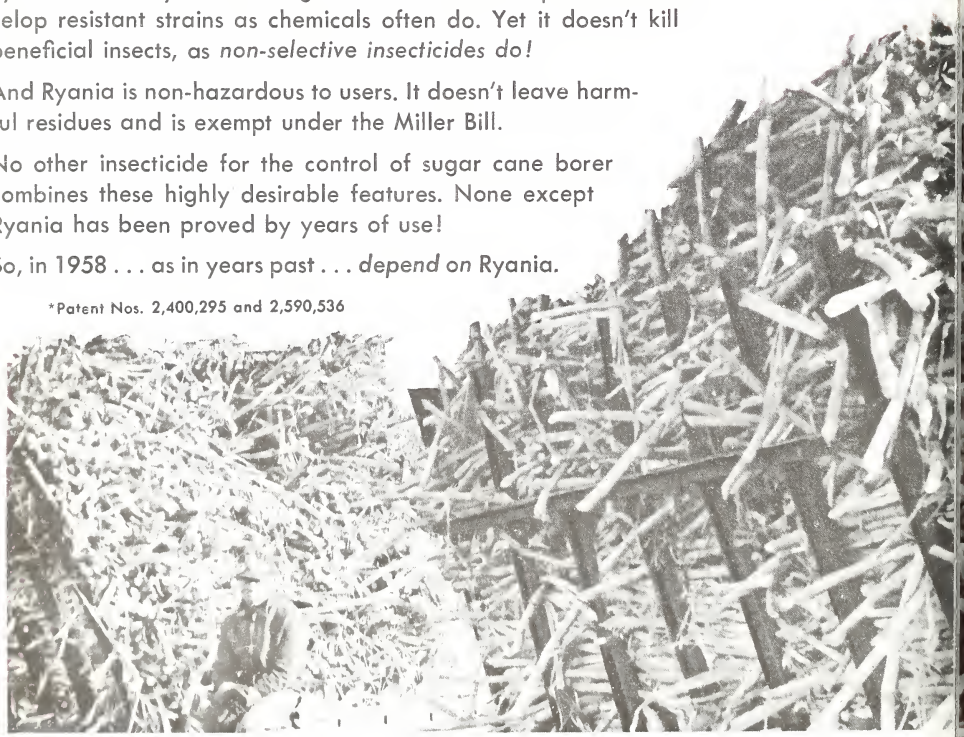

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

A Look At The Crop Now

The 1958 cane crop which had a ıtifully poor start is now shaping ɒ to a fairly good one. There is much ıore optimism in the air now than as expressed only a month ago. In ıct a number of growers have indiıted that their crop will be better. owever, the general feeling now is ıat good growing conditions from ɔw on will determine the size of this ɔp.

Stands of plant cane in all areas ave materially improved. Most vaeties have suckered well. Suckering ı C.P. 44-101 was slower than usual ıis year, but as usual, the variety as come through. N. Co. 310 and .P. 36-13 were slow in growth to egin with but both are catching up ıst. In general, C.P. 36-105 is good ı stand and the variety has suckered ery well. C.P. 44-155 appears better ıis year in both stand and in suckring than it has in several years. oth stands and the amount of suckring are very good in the high-sugar, ırly maturing variety C.P. 48-103. rowers should give this variety reater consideration. C.P. 47-193 as slow to sucker but the variety oks good at this time.

Stands in 1st year stubble cane are enerally good throughout the belt. tands in C.P. 44-10, N.Co. 310, C.P. 3-103, C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 47-193 re very good. Stands as well as rowth in fields used for seed last year are certainly not the best but considering winter weather conditions, what else could be expected?

Second year stubble cane finally came through although there was much pessimism to begin with regarding this crop. There was enough good second year stubble on most farms to fill the need of the usual amount used as well as enough to offset the small amount of plant cane plowed out.

Growers should check fields of N.Co. 310 for mosaic disease. Mosaic infected plants should be rouged out to prevent further spread of the disease. Roguing is not too difficult to do and the job will be worthwhile. N. Co 310 is a good variety with high yielding ability and efforts should be made to keep it clean of mosaic.

It is, of course, too early for any accurate predictions concerning the final outcome of the 1958-59 crop. It must be remembered that at this time last year the prospects were exceptionally favorable but the actual sugar production was far below expectations.

Although growth measurments taken thus far this year indicate the crop right now is two or three weeks behind last year's growth measurements there is still time for plenty of growth before harvest. With proper rainfall this crop has an excellent chance of outyielding the 1957 crop.

SUGARCANE BREEDING AT CANAL POINT, FLORIDA, DURING 195

By P. H. Dunckelman, Agronomist, C. O. Grassl, Botanist, and B. A. Belcher, Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In spite of the worst winter experienced at Canal Point since the establishment of the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, the sugarcane breeding season during 1957 proved to be one of the most successful in the 40-year history of the station. A large number of requested crosses was made during the season, and an estimated total of 700,071 viable seed was produced from 314 bi-parental crosses. The full utilization of the temporary and very limited indoor development, crossing, and maturing facilities made possible the production of this large number of seed during such a bad year, and pointed out the need for more adequate facilities for indoor breeding operations at Canal Point.

The night of December 1, with a low of 42°F., marked the beginning of an extended period of low day and night temperatures, frequent high winds, and excessive rainfall. Inclement weather conditions continued, with very little respite, throughout the crossing season. The lowest temperatures recorded at the front of the breeding station, facing Lake Okeechobee on the northwest, were as follows: December 12, 1957, 34°F.; January 9, 1958, 35°F.; February 5, 1958, 32°F. Low temperatures near the rear of the station and away from the Lake on the aforementioned dates were 27°F., 29°F., and 26°F., respectively, according to records of the United States Sugar Corporation. Cold damage to terminal buds in canes growing in the back of the station was noted on December 15, 1957. Frozen tops and dead lateral buds were observed to a wide extent after the freeze on February 5, 1958. Normal rainfall at Canal Point for the month of December based a 33-year average (1923-1956) is 1.40 inches and for January 1.62 inches. Durin December 1957 the rainfall was 5.7 inches, and during January 1958, 8 83 inches. The 1957 sugarcane breec ing season, with all its adverse weatl er conditions, will likely become ar other historic standard for futur adverse weather comparisons at th Canal Point Station.

In retrospect, as a result of th bad winters of 1950 and 1952, it wa agreed upon by the Sugarcane Breec ing Committee (composed of repre sentatives of the American Suga Cane League, the Louisiana Agricu tural Experiment Station, and th United States Department of Agr culture) that considerable emphasi should be placed on the developmer of new techniques in order that see production at Canal Point need nc be completely dependent on weathe conditions. The work of Brett (1) i South Africa, and Paliatseas et a in Louisiana (2) pointed out ver concretely the advantages of greer house work in areas where night tem peratures are relatively low durin the flowering season. Since 1953, a reported previously by the author (3), indoor crossing has been suc cessfully employed at Canal Poin With the development of improve methods of rooting and manipulatin flowering canes, the trend is now a most wholly toward indoor crossin under controlled temperature an moisture conditions. The pilot plan work and techniques for conversio to indoor breeding at this statio have been largely worked out; con version depends only on the com pletion of adequate facilities.

The specific crossing objective during 1957 were closely comparabl with the objectives of the past te years. As many so-called "elite clones as possible were crossed i

arying combinations. Very recent elections, possessing desirable characteristics, were also utilized as widely as possible, and clones representative of blood lines from various breeding stations throughout the world were brought into the crosses to combine widely different complements of desirable genes. The clones designated with the prefix "U. S." were recently selected at Canal Point from special crosses made in Hawaii by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture. These varieties are interesting as parent canes because of their large diameter, great vigor, leaf-shedding ability, and other desirable features. The principal types of crosses attempted were as follows:

1. Special repeat crosses of which large progenies were desired.
2. Crosses involving high-sugar* females and high-sugar males.
3. Crosses involving high-sugar females and vigorous or disease-resistant males.
4. Crosses involving desirable females and high-sugar males.
5. Miscellaneous exploratory crosses.

During the 1957 breeding season, approximately 3,400 selected cane plants with floral initials were airlayered for indoor crossing. Airlayering was with polyethylene film and sphagnum moss or with stovepipe and a soil mixture of sand and organic muck plus enough German peat to provide sufficient water-holding capacity. During the season, approximately one-half of the 3,400 rooted canes were lost before they were ready to use because of wind or cold injury. Approximately 400 large-can cultures of selected breeding canes yielded 65 female tassels for crosses, and about 50 male tassels. Due to lack of inside facilities to store the can-cultured canes, many flowering stalks with inflorescences in various stages of development were lost because of exposure to adverse weather conditions. The standard Hawaiian solution (150 p.p.m. of H_2SO_3 and 85 p.p.m. of H_3PO_4) was used to pre-

TABLE 1.
Sugarcane seed production at Canal Point during the 1957 season: treatment of females in crosses.

Treatment of females	Estimated Total Seed Production	Number of Crosses Test Germinated	Estimated Number Seed Per Cross	Number Female Tassels Involved	Estimated Number Seed Per Tassel
ield location	6,022	4	1,505	39	154
irlayered canes in water	437,706	188	2,328	686	638
tovepipe soil marcots	217,860	87	2,504	259	841
anes growing in galvanized cans	18,115	27	671	65	278
ut canes in weak acid solution	20,368	8	2,546	56	364
otals or Averages	700,071	314	2,229	1,105	633

TABLE 2.
Sugarcane seed production at Canal Point during the 1957 season: location of crosses.

Location	Estimated Total Seed Production	Number of Crosses Test Germinated	Estimated Number Seed Per Cross	Number Female Tassels Involved	Estimated Number Seed Per Tassel
ield location	6,022	4	1,505	39	154
reenhouse	282,653	124	2,279	437	647
ubicles of photoperiod building	236,462	149	1,587	473	500
olyethylene enclosure	174,934	37	4,728	156	1,121
otals or Averages	700,071	314	2,229	1,105	633

serve cut flowering stalks of certain female (i.e., male-sterile) varieties as well as cut flowering stalks used as males in many of the crosses.

The techniques used in the treatment of male and female canes relative to rooting, preservation, and manipulation in the crossing procedures have been described in an earlier paper (3). The estimated number of viable seed per tassel produced in the application of each technique is given in Table 1, according to techniques used in crossing. Each technique has its advantages and disadvantages, but a diversified approach during a normal year provides an overall advantage. As shown in Table 1, an estimated total of 700,071 viable seed was produced by all techniques.

From our experience with rootin techniques at Canal Point, it is likel that the growing of canes in cans c pots and stovepipe marcotting ma well prove to be the best methods fc handling males because soil-roote plants become independent as soo as roots are formed and may b moved inside at any stage of develop ment of the inflorescence. It has bee observed in some varieties that th emergence of the inflorescence is o ten inhibited or stopped completel when subjected to greenhouse cor ditions. When improved indoor facil ties for manipulation and develop ment of cane flowers are complete at Canal Point, it is believed that th problem of emergence will be over come to a great extent.

TABLE 3.
Special repeat crosses for Louisiana of which large progenies were desired.

Cross No.	Parentage	Estimated Number Seed Produced	Distribution*
87	C.P. 29-320 x C.P. 38-34	7,598	B H
8	C.P. 34-120 x C.P. 38-34	4,548	B H F
122	C.P. 36-105 x C.P. 38-34	912	B H
48	C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 38-34	10,956	B H
38	C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 53-17	15,268	B H
76	C.P. 44-155 x C.P. 43-64	12,086	B H
47	C.P. 44-155 x C.P. 48-126	8,644	B H
7	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 38-34	432	B H
15	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 38-34	7,000	B H F
6	C.P. 52-1 x C.P. 38-34	1,616	B H
192	F. 36-819 x C.P. 48-126	2,256	B H
	Total	71,316	

* Key to Distribution (Applicable to Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).

B = Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton, Rouge, La.
H = U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma Louisiana.
F = U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida, and Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Grade, Florida.
M = U.S.D.A. Sugar Crops Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi.

Air layering cane plants with polythlene film and sphagnum moss is proving superior to other methods of rooting female canes. The ease of

TABLE 4.

Crosses for Louisiana involving high-sugar females and high-sugar males.

Cross No.	Parentage	Estimated Number Seed Produced	Distribution
21	Cl. 41-142 x C.P. 46-115	3,300	B H
1	Cl. 41-143 x C.P. 46-115	4,784	B H M
196	C.P. 33-229 x C.P. 47-182	174	B H
178	C.P. 33-229 x C.P. 55-15	82	B H
20	C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 46-115	10,336	B H
83	C.P. 45-73 x C.P. 43-64	3,016	B H
95	C.P. 45-73 x C.P. 52-15	1,260	B H
250	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 33-229	68	B H
75	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 43-64	5,016	B H
2	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 46-115	544	B H
134	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 47-182	3,920	B H
74	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 50-37	1,196	B H
96	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 52-15	4,466	B H
182	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 55-15	3,304	B H
62	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 50-37	840	H
186	C.P. 51-21 x C.P. 47-182	750	B H
10	C.P. 52-1 x C.P. 46-115	2,096	B H
64	C.P. 52-15 x C.P. 43-64	17,340	B H
78	C.P. 52-15 x C.P. 50-37	6,966	B H
199	C.P. 52-114 x C.P. 47-182	648	B H F
49 and 65	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 43-64	8,568	B H
133	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 47-182	4,110	B H
50	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 50-37	9,744	B H
86	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 52-15	2,160	B H
	Total	94,688	

making the airlayers, the low cost of the labor and materials involved per unit, the time saved, and the release from staking and frequent watering are great advantages over handling the cumbersome soil marcots. These airlayered stalks which are to be maintained in water have the disadvantage that they cannot be removed from the field prior to full emergence of the inflorescence. If airlayered prior to floral initiation and transplanted to buckets of soil very soon after initiation, successful removal can be accomplished without loss of the inflorescence. After elongation of the embryonic inflorescence, any shock to which the plant is subjected usually results in abortion of the inflorescence.

As may be seen in Table 1, stovepipe soil marcots, used as females, set 841 seed per tassel, according to estimates for the 1957 series. Airlayered canes in water set an estimated 638 seed per tassel. A temperature of approximately 68°-78°F. was maintained during the period between pollination and fertilization in the enclosures where the crosses were made. The advantage shown in Table 1 of stovepipe marcots over airlayered canes in water is not considered significant as the very best looking stalks of a plot were picked for the stovepipe marcots and the remainder, generally smaller in diameter, were airlayered. Also, the stovepipe marcots were in many cases protected during emergence of the inflorescence while the airlayers were exposed to outside conditions.

The low number of seed produced per tassel from canes growing in galvanized cans was doubtless due to the adverse weather conditions experienced this season. It was not possible to move these indoors as was done with many of the stovepipe marcots. This substantiates the urgent need for more facilities to protect canes growing in cans and stovepipe marcots. The experience obtained with canes in cans and stovepipe marcots this season indicates a slight advantage in the use of stovepipe marcots over cans for the development of male-fertile stalks. The cans contain more stalks but all of these do not necessarily flower at the same time and must be watered for a full year, whereas the stovepipe marcots are made with the best stalks available and they are easier to handle.

The number of seed produced per tassel from cut stalks pollinated and matured in weak acid solution is substantial but very likely not representative of this technique since plants of only three male-sterile varieties were used successfully.

Four locations were utilized for making crosses of the 1957 series. Information on the number of crosses made at each location, number of female tassels involved, estimated total seed production, estimated number of seed per cross, and estimated number of seed per tassel is presented in Table 2. It is significant to note that the estimated 154 seed per tassel produced from the field location crosses was very low when compared with 500 seed set per tassel from the most inefficient indoor crosses. The four field crosses represented in the table were made prior to the onset of cold weather on December 1, 1957. Only three other outside crosses were attempted during the entire season and these were lost as a result of strong winds and cold injury. It is particularly significant to note that crosses performed inside a large polyethylene shed set an extremely high number of seed per tassel, 1,121 as compared with 647 per tassel under greenhouse conditions, and 500 per tassel in the crossing cubicles of the photoperiod building (an improvised crossing area allowing only the entry of weak, diffused, indirect light). From limited data obtained with the one hygrothermograph available during the 1957 season, the authors are led to believe that a more desirable hygrothermal balance prevailed at the time of pollination and immediately thereafter in the polyethylene-enclosed structure. In the tall greenhouse the humidity dropped to a low level soon

fter the hour of pollination. This apid drop in humidity did not occur in the polyethelene shelter after pollination.

TABLE 5.

Crosses for Louisiana involving high-sugar females and vigorous or disease-resistant males.

ross No.	Parentage	Estimated Number Seed Produced	Distribution
37	Cl. 41-142 x C.P. 53-5	10,800	B H
17	Cl. 47-143 x Co. 285	4,704	B H
13	Cl. 47-143 x C.P. 52-11	4,218	B H F M
34	Cl. 47-143 x C.P. 53-5	5,808	B H M
4	Cl. 47-143 x C.P. 53-17	2,376	B H F
114	Cl. 47-143 x C.P. 55-13	2,716	B H
309	C.P. 33-229 x C.P. 43-74	20	B
148	C.P. 43-64 x Co. 617	456	H
57	C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 44-101	6,240	B H
41	C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 52-70	3,672	B H
31	C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 53-5	5,376	B H
113	C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 55-13	4,480	B H
137	C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 55-38	1,120	B H
206	C.P. 45-73 x Co. 617	40	B H
127	C.P. 45-73 x C.P. 38-34	2,560	B H
53	C.P. 45-73 x C.P. 53-5	1,500	H
16	C.P. 48-103 x Co. 285	8,200	B H
126	C.P. 48-103 x Co. 617	960	B H
19	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 30-24	1,296	B H
102	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 43-74	2,592	B H
51	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 44-101	5,859	B H
14	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 52-11	144	B H
29	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 52-70	11,214	B H
5 and 43	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 53-17	6,050	B H
212	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 53-19	2,678	B H F M
208 and 220	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 55-13	456	B H
150	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 55-38	5,520	B H
138	C.P. 48-103 x L. 54-4	10,004	B H
40 and 15	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 30-24	9,262	B H F
79	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 44-101	1,290	B H
87	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 49-34	296	B H
28	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 52-70	5,014	B H
26	C.P. 52-1 x C.P. 30-24	1,496	B H
35	C.P. 52-1 x C.P. 52-64	6,480	B H
9	C.P. 52-1 x C.P. 53-17	880	B H
170	C.P. 52-114 x C.P. 33-372	1,232	B H
100	C.P. 52-114 x C.P. 55-38	2,378	B H
168	C.P. 52-114 x L. 55-17	1,480	B H
125	C.P. 53-18 x Co. 617	1,752	B H
90 and 162	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 33-372	4,510	B H
44	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 38-34	7,182	B H F M
54	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 44-101	6,180	B H
42	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 52-64	4,160	B H
67	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 52-70	7,000	B H F
280	C.P. 53-18 x C.P. 53-19	528	B
200	C.P. 53-18 x L. 54-4	1,972	B H
	Total	174,151	

Certain crosses made in recent years for use in Louisiana have merited special consideration because of progeny performance. According t Abbott et al. (4), in the early stage of evaluating a cross the criteria ar

TABLE 6.

Crosses for Louisiana involving desirable females and high-sugar males.

Cross No.	Parentage	Estimated Number Seed Produced	Distributior
3	C.P. 29-116 x C.P. 46-115	20,504	B H F M
197	C.P. 33-224 x C.P. 47-182	3,168	B H
103	C.P. 33-224 x C.P. 50-37	1,848	B H
279	C.P. 34-120 x C.P. 55-15	720	B
252	C.P. 36-105 x C.P. 33-229	40	B
66	C.P. 36-105 x C.P. 43-64	1,350	B
55	C.P. 36-105 x C.P. 50-37	774	B
98	C.P. 36-105 x C.P. 52-15	1,820	B H
222	C.P. 36-105 x C.P. 55-15	4,086	B H
18	C.P. 38-34 x C.P. 46-115	2,340	B H
256	C.P. 38-34 x C.P. 47-182	656	H
99	C.P. 44-101 x C.P. 52-15	6,120	B H
166	C.P. 44-155 x C.P. 47-182	300	B
77	C.P. 44-155 x C.P. 50-37	4,106	B H
85	C.P. 44-155 x C.P. 52-15	2,848	B H
124	C.P. 47-49 x C.P. 50-37	516	B H
152	C.P. 47-49 x C.P. 55-15	1,700	B H
258	C.P. 47-193 x C.P. 33-229	208	B
136 and 185	C.P. 47-193 x C.P. 47-182	4,784	B H
101	C.P. 47-193 x C.P. 52-15	1,404	B H
247	C.P. 47-193 x C.P. 55-15	1,792	H
135	C.P. 48-117 x C.P. 47-182	8,190	B H
63 and 129	C.P. 48-117 x C.P. 50-37	6,668	B H
249	C.P. 48-126 x C.P. 33-229	30	B H
164	C.P. 48-126 x C.P. 47-182	1,280	H
61	C.P. 48-126 x C.P. 50-37	3,882	B H
224	C.P. 48-126 x C.P. 51-21	20	H
160	C.P. 48-126 x C.P. 52-15	1,320	H
82	C.P. 48-126 x C.P. 52-114	1,184	B H
123	C.P. 49-34 x C.P. 50-37	394	B H
132 and 188	C.P. 52-43 x C.P. 47-182	4,568	B
225	C.P. 52-43 x C.P. 50-37	98	B H
179	C.P. 52-43 x C.P. 55-15	360	B
12	C.P. 52-68 x C.P. 46-115	648	B H
184	C.P. 53-1 x C.P. 47-182	10,710	B H
277	C.P. 53-1 x C.P. 55-15	416	B
189	C.P. 53-19 x C.P. 47-182	700	B H
105 and 227	C.P. 55-7 x C.P. 50-37	2,470	B H
198	C.P. 55-9 x C.P. 47-182	200	B H
154	C.P. 55-40 x C.P. 55-15	3,672	B H
183	F. 36-819 x C.P. 47-182	460	B H
218	F. 36-819 x C.P. 51-21	102	B H
104	N.Co. 310 x C.P. 50-37	378	B H
228	U.S.53-16-4 x C.P. 55-15	5,814	B H
230	U.S.53-20-15 x C.P. 50-37	546	B H
	Total	115,194	

principally disease resistance (to the extent it can be determined at that stage), acceptable plant habit, vigor, and sucrose content. Recommendations for repitition are based primarily on the percentage of individuals selected from complete progenies and on the quality of these selections in the early stages of testing. Table 3 shows that an estimated total of 71,316 viable seed was produced at Canal Point during the 1957 season from eleven special repeat crosses requested for Louisiana.

Data from crosses involving high-sugar females and high-sugar males

TABLE 7.
Crosses made primarily for Florida and the sirup area.

Cross No.	Parentage	Estimated Number Seed Produced	Distribution
209	Atlas x C.P. 51-21	340	F M
158	Atlas x C.P. 52-16	552	F M
262	Atlas x U.S. 53-1-1	816	F M
93	Cl. 41-70 x C.P. 33-224	6,000	F
120	Cl. 41-142 x U.S. 54-24-7	1,284	F
248	Cl. 47-83 x C.P. 55-15	120	F
217	Cl. 47-143 x C.P. 53-19	240	F
116	Cl. 47-143 x U.S. 53-12-1	1,900	F M
117	C.P. 1 x U.S. 53-12-1	1,100	F
216	C.P. 31-511 x C.P. 53-19	4,428	F M
305	C.P. 31-511 x C.P. 55-13	378	F M
212	C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 53-19	1,742	F M
60	C.P. 48-103 x Jason	1,088	F
81	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 52-114	128	F
52	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 53-5	1,300	F
151	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 55-38	420	F
215	C.P. 52-114 x C.P. 53-19	140	F
153	C.P. 52-114 x C.P. 55-15	504	F
115	C.P. 52-114 x U.S. 53-12-1	1,188	F M
169	C.P. 52-114 x U. S.53-12-1	1,080	F M
118	C.P. 52-114 x U.S. 54-24-7	4,800	F M
59	C.P. 53-18 x Jason	5,832	F M
317	C.P. 55-15 x C.P. 53-76	480	F
163	C.P. 55-40 x U.S. 53-11-3	1,012	F M
71	C.P. 57-112 x C.P. 57-123	5,440	F
141	C.P. 57-112 x L. 54-4	1,950	F
195	Q. 50 x C.P. 47-182	484	F
221	Q. 50 x C.P. 55-13	34	F
316	Q. 50 x C.P. 55-13	1,400	F
68	Q. 58 x Jason	7,626	F M
69	Q. 58 x C.P. 57-123	4,800	F M
289	U.S.53-8-3 x C.P. 52-114	16	F M
112	U.S.53-9-3 x C.P. 55-13	176	F M
180	U.S.53-9-3 x C.P. 55-15	96	F
110	U.S.53-16-1 x C.P. 55-13	476	F M
190	U.S.53-16-4 x C.P. 47-182	480	F M
254	U.S.53-16-4 x P.O.J. 3016	24	F
22	U.S.53-16-5 x C.P. 46-115	72	F
270	U.S.53-20-7 x C.P. 33-229	48	F
	Total	59,994	

are summarized in Table 4. Nearly all of the parent varieties in the various combinations shown were selected primarily because of their early high-sugar content under growing conditions in Louisiana. With two or three exceptions, the 12 females and 7 males involved in the 24 combinations have a sucrose content of better than 110 per cent of C.P. 44-101, which occupies over 50 per cent of the acreage devoted to sugarcane in Louisiana. C.P. 43-64 is about 125 per cent of C.P. 44-101 in sucrose content. C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 53-18 produce approximately 20 per cent more sugar per ton of cane in Louisiana than C.P. 44-101. It is reasonable to assume that by combining desirable early-maturing, high-sugar types, acceptable varieties of sugarcane will eventually be obtained with a sufficiently high sucrose content to enabl the Louisiana Sugar Industry to star grinding as early as October 1. Fron this category of crosses an estimate 94,688 viable seed were produced.

Data on crosses made primarily fo Louisiana, involving high-sugar fe males and vigorous or disease-resis tant males, are presented in Table 5 Ten early high-sugar females were crossed with 18 selected males in a series of 48 combinations during the course of the season. The early high sugar of the female parent was comp lemented in most instances by vigor disease resistance, cold resistance barrel size, or other desirable charac ters of the male parent. It is esti mated that 174,151 viable seed were produced from this particular series of crosses.

Forty-five crosses were made fo

TABLE 8.
Crosses made for the sirup area.

Cross No.	Parentage	Estimated Number Seed Produced	Distribution
201	Atlas x C.P. 43-74	144	M
226	Atlas x C.P. 50-37	2,016	M
307	Cl. 47-83 x C.P. 43-74	84	M
25	Cl. 47-143 x C.P. 30-24	1,456	M
119	Cl. 47-143 x U.S. 54-24-7	800	M
243	C.P. 1 x U.S. 54-24-7	644	M
23	C.P. 29-116 x C.P. 30-24	2,240	M
92	C.P. 29-116 x C.P. 43-74	1,224	M
143	C.P. 31-511 x C.P. 38-12	432	M
202	C.P. 31-511 x C.P. 43-74	26	M
245	C.P. 31-511 x C.P. 55-15	4,030	M
238	C.P. 43-64 x U.S. 53-12-1	24	M
239	C.P. 43-74 x U.S. 53-12-1	140	M
235	C.P. 47-193 x U.S. 54-27-4	384	M
88	C.P. 52-114 x C.P. 49-34	384	M
237	C.P. 55-38 x U.S. 53-12-1	56	M
210	P.O.J. 2875 x C.P. 55-13	264	M
312	Q. 50 x C.P. 43-74	20	M
146	U.S.53-11-2 x C.P. 38-12	128	M
156	U.S.53-11-2 x L. 54-4	320	M
109	U.S.53-16-1 x C.P. 55-13	672	M
231	U.S.53-16-4 x C.P. 50-37	100	M
70	U.S.53-16-5 x C.P. 57-123	1,656	M
288	U.S.53-20-15 x C.P. 52-114	24	M
	Total	17,268	

Louisiana in which certain desirable females were crossed with high-sugar males recommended as parent varieties by the Sugarcane Breeding Committee (Table 6). Eighteen of these combinations involve females which have been grown commercially in Louisiana. Other females in this series were used because of desirable features or because they have produced good seedling populations in the past. An estimated 115,194 seed were produced from these combinations.

Table 7 summarizes the crosses made primarily for Florida and the sirup area. Thirty-nine crosses involving 22 females and 22 males produced an estimated total of 59,994 viable seed. Crossing work aimed at producing new commercial canes for the Florida area is generally carried out in the latter part of the breeding season. This is the time when large diameter, late maturing, and sparse flowering canes necessary for the production of suitable non-flowering varieties may flower. The crosses made this season for this area and to a lesser extent for the sirup area are not entirely representative as many of the canes selected for this work were the ones which received the major damage from the adverse weather conditions. By referring to Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, it may be seen that seed from certain crosses made primarily for Louisiana were also distributed to Florida and to the sirup area.

Twenty-four crosses were made specifically for the sirup area of southern United States during the 1957 breeding season at Canal Point. Where possible, canes of high Brix and low purity were used in the sirup crosses. As shown in Table 8, an estimated total of 17,268 viable seed was produced from these crosses.

Table 9 presents a summary of seed produced according to types of crosses made at Canal Point during 1957. No detailed account of miscellaneous exploratory crosses is included in this report; this category of crosses, comprising 123 bi-parental combinations, accounted for an estimated total of 167,460 viable seed. These seed were distributed in varying amounts to Louisiana, Florida, and the sirup area. Most of the exploratory crosses of this type were small crosses involving only one or two female tassels. One of the parents in each combination was used because it was comparable with or better than control varieties in sucrose, vigor, stubbling ability, growth type, barrel size, borer resistance, millability, cold resistance, resistance to inversion, or disease resistance. A

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 9.
Sugarcane seed produced at Canal Point, Florida, during the 1957 crossing season: types of crosses performed.

Type of Cross	Table in which Summarized	Number of Crosses Made	Estimated Number of Viable Seed Produced	Per cent of Estimated Total Seed Production
Special repeat crosses	3	11	71,316	10.2
High-sugar x high-sugar	4	24	94,688	13.5
High-sugar x disease resistance or vigor	5	48	174,151	24.9
Desirable females x high-sugar	6	45	115,194	16.5
Crosses for Florida and sirup area	7	39	59,994	8.5
Crosses for sirup area	8	24	17,268	2.5
Miscellaneous exploratory crosses*	-	123	167,460	23.9
Totals		314	700,071	100.0

* No detailed tabular summary of this category of crosses included in this paper.

greater degree of cold resistance and a lower inversion rating in commercially desirable canes, particularly in regard to adaptability to Louisiana conditions, would extend the growing season and the grinding period.

To recapitulate The overall success of the 1957 sugarcane breeding season at Canal Point, in spite of adverse weather conditions, was due to the major shift to indoor breeding. The construction of adequate facilities for indoor development, crossing, and maturing of flowering sugarcane will make the breeding work independent of climatic conditions to a great extent.

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* For brevity, the term "high-sugar" will be used throughout this paper to designate sugarcane with early high sucrose content under Louisiana conditions.

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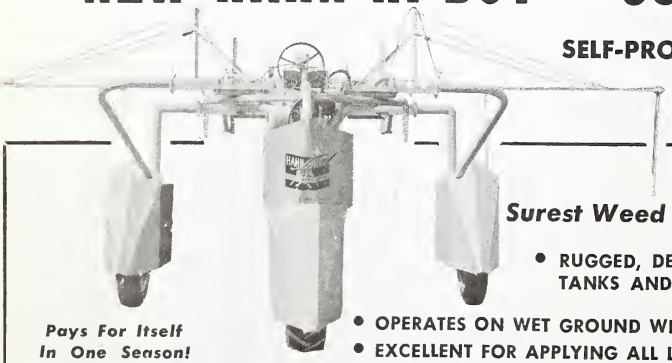

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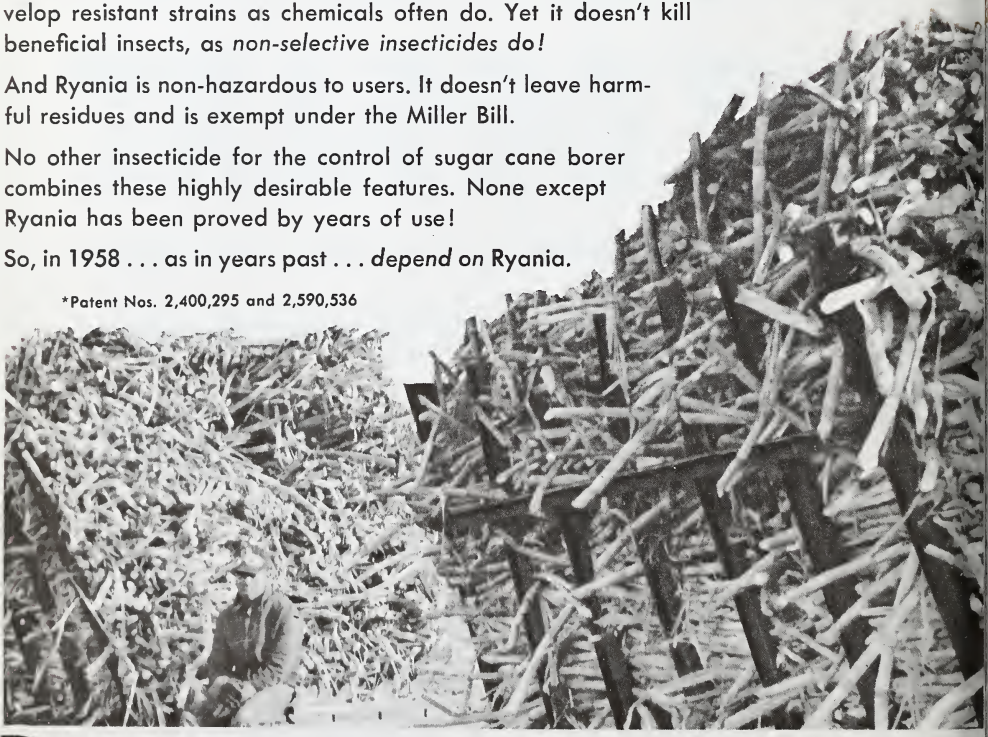

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Price Control

This will probably come as a surprise to nobody, but the Old Mule has a complaint. He objects to this habit the driver has acquired of piling on more and more weight as a deterrent. It is getting so that all the Old Mule has to do is take one or two faltering forward steps and a hundred thousand tons of sugar are dropped on his already aching back.

The Sugar Act has become a price control measure pure and simple and the administrators, who used to at least pretend it wasn't so, now make no bones about it. Whether a quantity of sugar is needed is no longer the question. Price is the objective—and it better be low.

Commenting on the very slight strengthening of the raw sugar market that took place just prior to the July 4th holiday, W. H. Edgar & Sons, Inc., brokers, had this to say: "In some opinion, further action might be expected from the Department of Agriculture should prices tend to move above the present level. The possibility of such action has no doubt been given some consideration by sellers, and is likely a factor in their apparent cautious attitude." (Note: The "level" referred to was $6.30 a hundred pounds for raw sugar delivered New York, duty paid, which is two cents less than the 1947 Government ceiling price, and at least sixty cents a hundred pounds less than the price objective spelled out in the Sugar Act).

Wage-Price Hearing July 24th

The Sugar Division has announced that the hearing this year on sugar cane wages and prices will be held in Thibodaux, Louisiana in the City Hall Auditorium, on July 24th beginning at ten o'clock in the morning. Messrs T. O. Murphy, A. A. Greenwood, and William N. Garrett have been designated by Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Division, as presiding officers to conduct "either jointly or severally the foregoing hearing."

As is always the case, the Hearing will be the "open" variety and everyone is invited to attend. The sugar Division has especially requested that witnesses be prepared to offer information and recommendation on the following matters regarding fair prices for sugar cane:

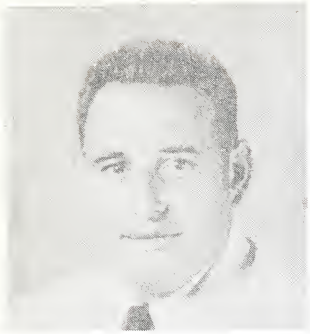
Season's Average Price.

The 1957 crop determination provided the period October 11, 1957 through February 27, 1958 for determining the season's average price of raw sugar or blackstrap molasses. Will a pricing period of about the same length of time be equitable for the 1958 crop?

Salvage Sugarcane and Frozen Sugarcane.

(1) The 1957 crop determination provided that the price for salvage sugarcane be determined in the same manner as used by the processor for the 1956 crop or that the processor and producer might agree upon a different method of settlement upon written approval of the Louisiana State Committee. What methods of settlement for salvage sugarcane were used by Louisiana processors during the 1957 crop and which of the methods is most equit-

(Continued on page 262)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Louisiana Gets A New Cane Variety, C. P. 52-68

Louisiana cane growers will get a new variety of cane this fall. The new cane, C. P. 52-68, has good eye-appeal, but more important is the good test field yield data on the variety.

C. P. 52-68 is suited to both light and heavy soils. It can be expected to give good stands in both plant and stubble cane. Stubble stands at all 50 Secondary Increase Stations are good in spite of the fact that the plots were cut for seed last year. Plant cane stands at 48 of the 50 Secondary Increase Stations are very good in spite of the reduced amount of cane used for seed last year.

Increase Stations were asked to plant one cane with a lap to rapidly increase the variety for the earliest possible release. It is always difficult to explain why one or two places did not get perfect stands, but in the writer's opinion, the small amount of seed used coupled with untimely rainfall which prevented the removal of soil from the cane was responsible for the light stands at two locations. Suckering in both plant and stubble cane is good at all 50 locations.

The variety is a vigorous, erect-growing cane. Its top is more spreading than either C. P. 44-101 or C. P. 36-105. Its erect habit of growth and its evenness of height should make it well adapted to mechanical harvesting. Stalks are light green in color and are slightly larger than those of C. P. 44-101.

Test field results show that the new variety will be equal in tonnage and will produce more sugar per acre than C. P. 44-101.

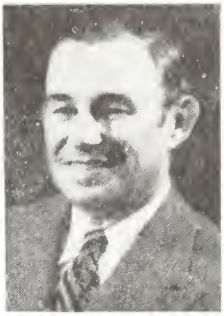
Growers should read the release statement included in this issue to learn more about the variety. Read carefully the section pertaining to diseases. The seed of C. P. 52-68 was heat treated for the control of Stunting Disease before being sent to Secondary Increase Stations. Increase Stations used precautions to prevent recontamination. Growers who get seed this year should use the same precautions to keep this seed clean.

Cane growers all over the belt should make every effort possible to get some of this seed this year. Visit a plot of C. P. 52-68 in your vicinity. A list of the Increase Stations having C. P. 52-68 is included elsewhere in this issue. Secondary Station operators will be happy to show the variety. Many of the field tours to be held this year will include a stop at a plot of the new cane. Check it then.

All orders must be in by August 15. There will be 102 acres of seed available for distribution. If the demand is greater than the supply, the seed will have to be allocated based on the acreage in cane on the farm. If this is the case, there will be no more cane available for distribution after the allocation is made. Place orders early and be sure to get some seed.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris



From waterboy on a Louisiana sugarcane plantation to the Presidency of one of the largest, most successful sugar producing organizations in the country is the success story of Harry T. Vaughn, newly elected President of the United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Florida.

Harry Vaughn was born on Southdown Plantation near Houma, Louisiana. He was educated in the public school at Houma, Tulane University and Louisiana State University. He began work in the sugar industry as a waterboy at Southdown. During the summer vacations of his school and college years he worked in the sugarcane fields and sugar mills in Louisiana and after college, in sugar mills in Haiti and Cuba. He went to work for the United States Sugar Corporation as a chemist in 1930. His promotions came steadily; Assistant Mill Superintendent, General Superintendent, and Vice President in charge of Production. He has been Executive Vice President and General Manager and a member of the Board of Directors since 1948.

Mrs. Vaughn is the former Evelyn Rita Berard, of New Iberia, Louisiana.

Mr. Vaughn succeeds Charles E. Wetherald, who headed the corporation for more than a score of years. Wetherald, a former General Motors' Vice President, piloted the United States Sugar Corporation through some very troubled financial waters to its present enviable position at the head of the list of domestic sugar producing companies. Mr. Wetherald resigned July 1, to become Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. C. S. Mott is Chairman.

A new chapter in the history of Cuban sugar marketing was started recently when 3000 tons of refined sugar was barged from Havana, Cuba, to Muskegon, Michigan, for distribution to the trade in and around Toledo. Sales Managers for beet sugar companies, already hard pressed by competition from Eastern Seaboard Refiners, a number of whom have lately established large distribution centers in the mid-West, are singing the blues. What they have to say on the subjects of Cuban "dumping" and low prices can not be printed.

The relationship between government and agriculture is undergoing a drastic change due to the steady decline of the Farm Bloc influence in Congress and the administrative branch. Divided opinion on commodities, clash of personalities and sectionalism have split the here-to-fore solid bloc wide open.

Farm leadership in Congress has desperately tried to develop sound crop programs but the "Big Three" farm organizations, the Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmer's Union, spokesmen in Washington for the majority of farmers, have failed to maintain unity. Dissention and animosity within and between the Big

(Continued on page 263)

RELEASE OF C. P. 52-68

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the U. S. Department o Agriculture, and the American Sugar Cane League, which are working to gether in the development of improved sugarcane varieties for Louisiana have jointly approved the release of the variety C. P. 52-68 for commer cial planting in the fall of 1958.

C. P. 52-68 is a vigorous, erect-growing cane which can be expected t give good stands as both plant cane and stubble. It has a moderatel spreading top which shades the row somewhat better than either C. P. 44 101 or C. P. 36-105. Its light-green colored stalks are slightly larger i diameter than those of C. P. 44-101, and its erect habit of growth makes i well adapted to machine harvesting.

It is adapted to both light and heavy soils. In the average of all experi ments on light soils at the test fields based on 2 years' results, it has equalle C. P. 44-101 in tonnage, and has given 9% more sugar per ton of cane a plant cane and 12% more as first stubble. (Second stubble results will b obtained in the fall of 1958). On heavy soils, it has averaged 12% mor sugar per acre than C. P. 44-101 as plant cane and 22% more as first stub ble. Its best relative performance has been in the Red River area where i 1957 it yielded 26% more sugar per acre as plant cane than C. P. 44-101 (Results from first stubble tests in that area will be obtained in the fal of 1958).

C. P. 52-68 is moderately resistant to red rot, resistant to root rot, an is more tolerant of stunting disease than C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 36-105 While heat treatment of seed cane is recommended for the control of stunt ing disease, it is believed that C. P. 52-68 will not decline from the dis ease as rapidly as C. P. 44-101 or C. P. 36-105. Although C. P. 52-68 has re mained free of mosaic at most of the test fields and seed increase stations it has become infected at several places. Results obtained thus far indi cate that it is more severely injured by mosaic than either N. Co. 310 o C. P. 44-101. Therefore, seed supplies of the variety should be watche for mosaic and infected plants rogued out if the disease appears.

C. P. 52-68 is more susceptible to cold injury than either C. P. 44-101 or N. Co. 310, being about equal to C. P. 36-105 in this respect. It is similar to C. P. 36-105 in rate of inversion of sucrose between cutting an milling. It is rated as average in susceptibility to the borer, being about equal to C. P. 36-105 and superior to C. P. 44-101 in this respect.

Milling and clarification experiments with plant cane only of C. P. 52-68 indicate that it will prove equal to C. P. 44-101 in important milling char acteristics. The juice samples processed produced somewhat larger quanti ties of precipitate than comparable juices of C. P. 44-101 plant cane; the small difference could be reversed by future tests of both stubble and plant cane, and it may prove equal to the standard in this quality. The preliminary data indicate that it may be inferior to C. P. 44-101 in the clarity of juice produced by liming and heating under the standard clarification test con ditions. In 10 comparable tests of plant cane and first stubble at the Hou ma Station it averaged 2 percent more fiber than C. P. 44-101 by direct determination after diffusion. It is 2 percent below C. P. 44-101 in juice extraction and drop in purity from crusher juice to total juice.

C. P. 52-68 is a seedling of C. P. 29-320 and C. P. 38-34.

BRONIER THIBAUT, President,
American Sugar Cane League, U.S.A.

C. W. UPP, Director, Louisiana
Agricultural Experiment Station

H. M. TYSDAL, Chief, Tobacco and Sugar
Crops Research Branch, U. S. Department
of Agriculture

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as C. P. 52-68.

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $2.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, and the League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 a ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank on the following page. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS 12, NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1958.

The price of the cane is $11.41 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the secondary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester. Every reasonable precaution has been taken to keep this seed free of mixtures, Stunting Disease, and Mosaic. However, there is no guarantee expressed or implied that the seed offered is free of mixtures, Stunting Disease, or Mosaic. The seed is the progeny of heat treated cane.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of C. P. 52-68 the League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchase his cane. The stations possessing C. P. 52-68 are:

Parish	Station	Owner	Address
Ascension	Evan Hall	Churchill & Thibaut	McCall
	Palo Alto	Palo Alto Co.	Donaldsonville
	New Hope	Southdown Sugars	Donaldsonville
	Union	Waguespack Bros.	Union
Assumption	Lula	Savoie Farms	Belle Rose
	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
	Foley	Gulf States Land & Ind.	Napoleonville
	Little Texas	Milliken & Farwell	Napoleonville
	Cleveland	Est. E. G. Robichaux	Labadieville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
Iberia	Caroline	Lionel Kling	New Iberia
	Enterprise	M. A. Patout & Son	Jeanerette
	Leon Landry's	Leon Landry	New Iberia
	Hope	Duhe Bros.	New Iberia
Iberville	Milly	A. Wilbert & Sons	Plaquemine
	St. Louis	E. J. Gay Co.	Plaquemine
	Celeste	Jos. Campesi	White Castle
Lafayette	Billeaud-Reaux	Billeaud-Reaux	Broussard
	Youngsville	Young's Industries	Youngsville
	Burley	F. M. Burley	Youngsville
Lafurche	Laurel Valley	J. W. Lepine	Thibodaux
	Mary	Gulf States Land & Ind.	Raceland
	Greenwood	Southdown Sugars	Thibodaux
	McLeod	Valentine Sugars	Lockport
Pointe Coupee	Alma	Alma Pltg. Co.	Lakeland
	Stonewall	A. Wilbert & Sons	New Roads
	Brunswick	A. A. Thibaut	New Roads
Rapides	Klock	E. L. Klock	Meeker
St. James	Sidney	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	St. James
	St. James	Southdown Sugars	Vacherie
St. John	Glendale	T. Lanaux & Son	Lucy
	San Francisco	San Francisco P&M Co.	Lions
	Reserve	Gulf States Land & Ind.	Reserve
St. Martin	Angelle Farms	Paul Angelle	Cecelia
	Pine Grove	Dr. J. L. Beyt	St. Martinville
	St. John	J. B. Levert Co.	St. Martinville
St. Mary	Lemaire	Albania Sugar Co-op.	Jeanerette
	Azema	Hugh Junca	Franklin Rt. B
	Katy	John Caffery (Est.)	Franklin Rt. B
	Calumet	C. Baughman	Patterson
	Oaklawn	South Coast Corp.	Franklin
Terrebonne	Southdown	Southdown Sugars	Houma
Vermillion	Erath	Caldwell	Erath
W. Baton Rouge	Addition	H. L. Laws & Co.	Cinclare
	Smithfield	Milliken & Farwell	Port Allen
W. Feliciana	Angola	La. State Pen.	Angola

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C. P. 52-68 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1958

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton at $6.40 sugar	$ 6.78
Conditional payment at 80 cents	1.28
Value of molasses to grower	.35
Premium	2.00
This sum all goes to the grower	$ 10.41
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$ 11.41

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C. P. 52-68 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1958

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR C. P. 52-68 SEED CANE

Date .....

To The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A. Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for ..... tons of C. P. 52-68 seed cane. I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September 1958. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

I had ..... acres of sugarcane in 1957.

My choices of locations of purchase are:

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, owing to the limited supply.

Name.....

Address.....

JSDA ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN DOMESTIC SUGAR QUOTA

On June 18th the U. S. Department f Agriculture announced that the stimate of domestic sugar requirements (total quotas) were being increased from 8.9 million tons to 9.0 illion tons.

The full statement of the bases and onsiderations for this action relating o the increase in requirements follows:

"We are entering the period of eavy seasonal demand for sugar. nventories of refiners and importers n the first of June were below those f the same date in 1957 and indications are that consumer inventories are moderate. The pressure to sell and ship sugar his diminished now that the harvesting season in the Caribbean Area is nearing completion. The market situation as reflected by the wholesale price of sugar in New York continues strong.

In view of these facts the total of sugar quotas is increased 100,000 tons to 9,000,000 short tons, raw value."

The new quotas and quantities that may be brought in for direct consumption are shown in the following table:

1958 SUGAR QUOTAS AND "D. C. LIMITS"

Area and Country	Proration of Hawaiian and Puerto Rican Deficits	New Quotas Adjusted for Proration of Deficits	Change from Previous Quotas	New Direct-Consumption Limit Within Quota
	(short tons, raw value)			
Domestic beet sugar	273,606	2,227,558	43,074	no limit
Mainland cane sugar	84,191	685,441	13,255	no limit
Hawaii	(325,496)	765,000 [1]	0 [1]	30,700
Puerto Rico	(325,253)	815,000 [1]	0 [1]	133,064
Virgin Islands		15,549	178	0
Republic of the Philippines		980,000	0	59,920
Cuba	292,952	3,294,247	28,083	375,000
Peru		55,588	0	9,560
Dominican Republic		72,967	16,260	8,523
Mexico		52,555	13,246	15,481
Nicaragua		13,883	2,726	10,208
Haiti		7,313	1,344	7,313
Netherlands		4,086	703	4,086
China		4,007	680	4,007
Panama		4,007	680	4,007
Costa Rica		1,123	0	1,123
Canada		747	116	747
United Kingdom		611	95	611
Belgium		215	33	215
British Guiana		99	15	99
Hong Kong		4	1	4
All other countries		0	0	0

[1] Despite declaration of deficits the full quotas of 1,090,496 short tons, raw value, for Hawaii and 1,140,253 short tons, raw value, for Puerto Rico are available to these areas.

HI-BOY SPRAYER-DUSTER PERFORMS WELL

Mr. Pete Midyette
Farm & Ranch Supply, Inc.
Stonewall, Louisiana

July 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Midyette:

In connection with the Hi-Boy Sprayer-Duster, purchased several weeks previous for Smithfield Plantation from Hahn, Inc. of Evansville, Indiana, it is a pleasure for us to pass along the following information relative to performance of the Hi-Boy doing various sugar cane field operations.

We first tried the Hi-Boy on various grass control chemicals which we found the Hi-Boy to handle in an excellent manner. Next we tried out dusting with Ryania dust, and Endrin granules. Again we were very much satisfied with the performance of the Hi-Boy. In three days we were able to apply dust or granules to approximately 305 acres of sugar cane, giving us an average of a little over 101.0 acres a day. Of course, it was possible to obtain the same daily acreage applying chemicals, and probably doing better.

It is our opinion that the Hi-Boy can be utilized on a sugar cane, corn, and cattle plantation approximately eight months out of the year. Another favorable feature of this implement is its operating economy. It is possible to operate about ten hours a day with eight gallons of gasoline and very little motor oil. Also with one man.

The frame, dusting equipment, and spraying equipment of the Hi-Boy is of rigid structure, and will withstand all rough work involved in sugar cane growing operations.

Performance of the Hi-Boy in sugar cane field operations were so much superior to our expectations, we feel that it would be unfair not to inform you of good work done by such equipment as the Hi-Boy.

Very truly yours

Milliken & Farwell, Inc.
Smithfield Plantation
Signed: Louis L. Arceneaux, Manager

LLA:ham

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 255)

able to producers and processors?

(2) The 1957 crop determination provided with respect to frozen sugarcane, not otherwise defined as salvage sugarcane, that because of decreased boiling house efficiency deductions could be made from the payment for such frozen sugarcane at rates not in excess of 1.5 percent of the payment (computed without regard to the molasses payment) for each .1 cc. of acidity above 2.5 cc. not in excess of 4.75 cc. No payment for sugar was required for sugarcane containing acidity in excess of 4.75 cc. although a molasses payment was required as well as the absorption of hoisting, weighing, and transportation costs by the processor.

(a) Is the 1.5 percent deductio for each .1 cc. of acidity equitabl within the acidity limits provide considering that sugarcane is deeme to be of no value for sugar purpose if it contains more than 4.75 c acidity?

(b) Is it equitable to require molasses payment on frozen sugar cane testing in excess of 4.75 c acidity?

(c) Should the hoisting, weigh ing, and transportation costs or a lowances on high acidity sugarcan be borne by the processor or pro ducer or shared between them?

(d) Would a tolling arrangemer or some other basis be a more prac tical method of handling frozen sug arcane than applying deductions fo excess acidity? If so, what star

ards should be established?
Transportation Allowances.
What is the most equitable ba-is for determining the amount of ransportation allowances a proces-or shall make to a producer for elivering sugarcane direct from ne field to the millyard?

Outstanding Farmer

It is a great pleasure to extend ongratulations to the Outstanding armer of the Year of the four par-h Lower Delta Soil Conservation istrict. This is Mr. Frank S. Noel wner and operator of the McManor lantation near Donaldsonville, La. Ir. Noel is an Evan Hall cane rower who, in addition to being an utstanding farmer, is also an out-anding citizen.

—o—

N WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 257)

hree has frustrated Congress and ontributed to the complete dissolu-on of the Farm Bloc.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson's ctivities have speeded up the de-ine in farm influence on legisla-on. Benson's encouragement of hat is known as "the consumer re-olt" by emphasizing the high cost f aid to agriculture has resulted in ictory for the city politicians who ow hold the "balance of power" in ongress. It looks like political ex-ediency and not statesmanship will fluence agricultural legislation for long time.

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15 MILLION POUNDS USED IN 11 YEARS WITH OUTSTANDING RESULTS!

For more than a decade, growers have depended on Ryania to combat sugar cane borer—with complete success!

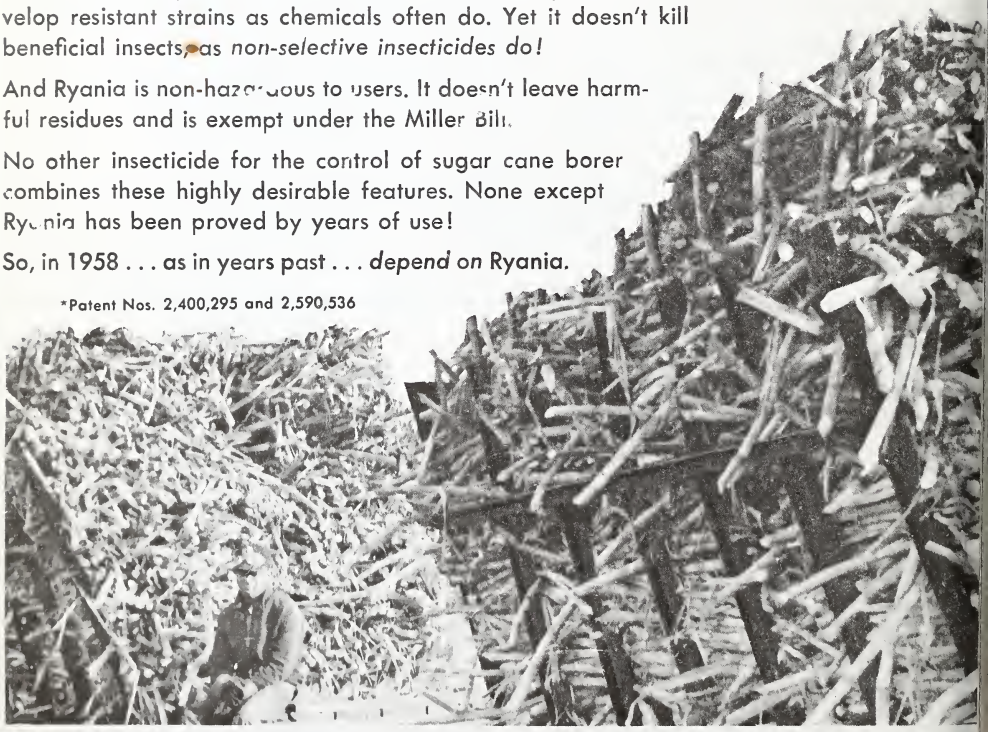
Ryania is entirely effective against this destructive pest—won't develop resistant strains as chemicals often do. Yet it doesn't kill beneficial insects as *non-selective insecticides do!*

And Ryania is non-hazardous to users. It doesn't leave harmful residues and is exempt under the Miller Bill.

No other insecticide for the control of sugar cane borer combines these highly desirable features. None except Ryania has been proved by years of use!

So, in 1958 . . . as in years past . . . *depend on* Ryania.

*Patent Nos. 2,400,295 and 2,590,536



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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

The Wage-Price Hearing

We attended the Wage-Price Hearing in Thibodaux on July 24th, along with a couple of hundred other interested spectators, and, as usual, it was an entertaining and educational adventure. We use the word "adventure" advisedly because anything can, and usually does, happen at a wage-price hearing. This one was a little tamer than some we have attended but the knowledge that something might pop any minute kept the suspense up until the last witness had been heard.

The Hearing was under the auspices of the Sugar Division of the USDA. Messrs. T. O. Murphy, A. A. Greenwood, and William N. Garrott, of the Sugar Division, were the Government representatives with Mr. Greenwood acting as Chairman. With an "old pro" like Al running the show the conduct of the Hearing was admirable with everything under control but not under censorship. Mr. Greenwood makes a good presiding officer.

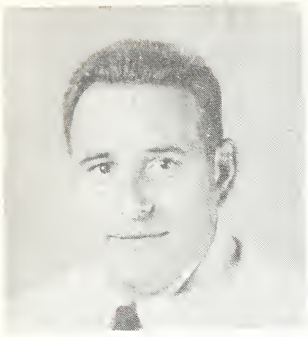
The activities began when Mr. Greenwood began reading the prepared Government call of the Hearing and then Dr. Joe Campbell, the very able agricultural economist from L. S. U., read his prepared statement on the cost of raising sugar cane in Louisiana on large and small farms. He was asked by the Government men to clarify a few points in his report for the record and was excused for the day. Then came Mr. T. M. Barker.

Mr. Barker is the Chairman of the Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and he testified in his official capacity. He stated that the combination of a poor 1957 cane crop, coupled with the Government sponsored poor price for sugar, had reduced the earning power of the Louisiana sugar industry to a point where it was no longer possible for his Committee to recommend wage increases. He called attention to the fact that since 1947, largely upon the recommendations of the Labor Committee of the League, wages to sugar cane field workers have been increased fifty-three per cent (53%) whereas the price of sugar has shown a decrease. He suggested that of necessity the wage determination for the 1958-59 crop be unchanged from the 1957-58 determination. Messrs. Murphy, Greenwood, and Garrott asked Mr. Barker some questions and his job was finished.

Mr. James Graugnard, representing the Farm Bureau, followed Mr. Barker to the witness chair and endorsed the recommendations presented by the Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. He, too, was questioned briefly by the men from Washington and excused. After this the Hearing was recessed until 1:30 P.M.

The "Fair Price" part of the Hearing started at about a quarter-to-two. This consisted of testimony by Mr. Clifford LeBlanc for the Grower-Processor Committee, which is not a Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, and by Mr. James Graugnard for the Farm Bureau. The Government men questioned both witnesses and seemed especially anxious to find out why Mr. LeBlanc and Mr.

(Continued on page 269)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Cane Planting Time Here

Back in 1955 an article dealing with cane planting operation appeared in this column. The following three paragraphs taken from that article bear repeating.

"Of all the various operations practiced on a sugar farm there is none more important than the planting job. Since stand, to a large extent determines yield, every effort should be made to do the best job possible at the time of planting. It must be considered that the planting operation is one which serves at least two crops and in many cases three crops are taken from one planting."

"Too often speed is the by-word for the planting operation. As a result of speed, many times a haphazard job of planting is done. It appears that farmers like to say that the planting is completed and the cane planted either 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 etc. for one. Why be in such a hurry? Do a good job of planting and be sure to get the ends planted and covered. A good stand of cane right up to the end of the headland usually goes along with good yields."

"When topping cane for planting purposes it is good to check to be sure that the knife is low enough to be cutting cane and not just leaves."

Many times gaps in stands are the result of planting leaves and very immature tops. Check the cutting of seed cane carefully during planting time.

C.P. 44-101 is still the leading va riety in the sugar belt occupying 50% of the acreage in cane according t last census reported by Dr. Leo He bert, Agronomist with the Houm Station.

C.P. 44-101 is generally adapted t both light and heavy soils in all areas except in the Bunkie-Meeker area N.Co. 310, C.P. 48-103, C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 47-193 have outyielded C.P 44-101 in the area.

N.Co. 310 is generally adapted t both light and heavy soils in all areas The variety has produced more ton nage and more sugar per acre tha C.P. 44-101. Although N.Co. 310 ha matured later than C.P. 44-101 in th tests conducted, N.Co. 310 is the mos cold tolerant variety in the field. I heavy yields are produced, N.Co. 31 will lodge, but the variety can b harvested satisfactorily with a pick up attachment on the harvester.

For early sucrose to begin grind ing, growers should give considera tion to C.P. 48-103. It is the earlies maturing cane available and shoul give par or better cane the first da of grinding. C.P. 48-103 should b planted in the better drained ligh soils.

C.P. 36-105 is still doing fairly we for many growers on the Mississipp River and on Bayou Lafourch Yields in C.P. 36-105 have been ma terially improved following hea treatment to control stunting disease

Many growers have made plan to plant about 45 to 50% C.P. 44-10 25 to 30% N. Co. 310 and the re

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Despite the mideast crisis Congress entering the home stretch in the ce for adjournment by the middle August. The United States troop ndings in Lebanon temporarily owed legislative action on home ont bills but cleared the way for reign aid and foreign trade and fense bills more to the administra-on's liking. Once the tension eased, e lawmakers began pushing for ssage of a farm bill the President ill sign. Pension-welfare fund reg-ation apparently is slated for adop-on but broad labor reform bills will pigeonholed for this session. Re-ssion talk still packs a wallop on apitol Hill; while not as hard as few months ago it will result in new nancing help and some tax relief for nall business; science scholarship d and funds for local public works so seem likely.

Congressional action on the Recip-cal Trade bill should be of more an normal interest to domestic sug-producers. The Reciprocal Trade ct was originally passed at about e same times as the Sugar Act and oth have been reviewed and ex-nded from time to time. Both were enacted as "life saving" measures but due to world conditions we have had to live under them for 24 years. Today Congress thinks they are as essential to the national welfare as when they first became laws of the land. Barring unforeseen snags, Congress will vote for the longest extension ever for the Trade Act. If that trend continues into the next Congress the Sugar Act may be destined for similar treatment.

The heavy legislative docket has forced postponement of the adjournment date from August 9 to August 15. The lawmakers are eager to go home and there is sure to be a whirlwind finish of the 85th Congress.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson who has been enjoying a brief respite from political assault may soon have his newly-healed wounds reopened if the forecast of harvest-time drops proves to be correct. Live-stock price slides seem certain for next year too. The combined chorus of farmers and cattlemen will blame Benson regardless of what action he takes and will encourage the politicians to make new attempts to get his scalp.

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ainder to one or more of the follow-g varieties: C.P. 48-103, C.P. 36-05, C.P. 47-193, C.P. 44-155, C.P. 3-47 and C.P. 36-13.

The official 1958 Variety Recom-endations which are prepared joint-by the personnel of L. S. U. and the . S. D. A. can be obtained through ie County Agent's office now, and iese will be published in a later sue of The Sugar Bulletin.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 267)

Graugnard, both of whom are cane farmers, had different ideas about the value of cane testing 4.75 or better in acidity.

About the only acidity that your reporter is an authority on is the kind that is temporarily relieved by Tums and/or Alka-Seltzer. After

(Continued on page 283)

RESULTS OF SUGARCANE VARIETY TESTS IN LOUISIANA DURING 195

By R. J. Matherne and Leo P. Hebert, Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Field testing of a large number of sugarcane varieties in Louisiana was conducted during 1957 in accordance with methods described in a previous report (6). Varieties considered acceptable for the Louisiana sugar industry from information accumulated from several years' testing at Houma and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, are moved to cooperative test fields of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This testing program is a cooperative undertaking of the American Sugar Cane League, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The two experiment stations are charged with the responsibility of testing the varieties at different locations in the sugar district, and the American Sugar Cane League increases the seed supply so that when a variety shows sufficient promise to be released commercially there is an adequate supply of seed for distribution to the growers.

The planning, planting and harvesting of yield tests are the joint responsibilities of the two agencies and all the data are summarized and made available to the sugar industry, but each agency is responsible for the results of test fields for which it has had responsibility in the past. Results of tests for which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has primary responsibility are summarized in this report.

Considered of special importance during 1957 are the continued good performance of C. P. 48-103 with respect to juice qualities, the good yielding ability of N. Co. 310, and the yields of cane and sugar obtained with the unreleased variety C. P. 52-68. With few exceptions, particularl in some plant cane tests, C. P. 44-10 maintained its well established level of productivity. Its stubble yield were generally good at all location

Weather Conditions

There were no late freezes in th spring, and cane germinated and be gan to grow early in the spring ove most of the sugar area. The last kill ing freeze at Houma was on Jan uary 19 when a low of 29° F. wa recorded. Although nights were rela tively cool in March and April, th crop made some growth.

The first freeze of the harvest sea son at Houma was on October 2 when the temperature dropped to 31 F. and the first killing freeze was o December 1 when a low of 27° F. wa recorded. Many fields escaped ser ious injury during that freeze. Thi was especially true of certain varie ties such as N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44 101, and others that are able to tole rate more cold. On December 12 th temperature dropped to a low of 20 F. at Houma and remained belo freezing for several hours. After tha date no cane remained alive in an of the Louisiana fields and had it no been for the fact that present-da varieties deteriorate much more slow ly than older varieties (2), a heavie loss would have resulted.

Table 1 gives the monthly rainfa at each location during 1957 and th normal for Houma. Rainfall was ex ceptionally heavy in March and a a consequence it was impossible o very difficult to go in to the field with cultivating equipment. As a re sult of the frequent and heavy rain winter cover crops and winter weed grew luxuriantly and in some case retarded the cane crop. Rainfall dur ing the growing season was fairl

ell distributed over most of the rea with no prolonged dry period, lthough there were a few times in ie summer when the cane began to ilt for want of moisture. Ample ain in June supplied enough moisture or the cane crop to make a good start nd get well established. This was specially true at Levert-St. John here the best rainfall distribution or normal plant growth in many ears was experienced.

On June 27, 1957, hurricane Audey struck the coast of Louisiana with trong winds over most of the Western or Teche area and tidal waves in arts of St. Mary Parish, causing onsiderable damage to crops and roperty. An inspection of the test elds showed that, although the cane rop was not yet in an advanced stage f development, a considerable number of stalks was found to have been roken (5). This was particularly rue of the Oaklawn and St. John test elds where the crop was more adanced, and of certain varieties such s C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 52-68.

On the other hand, N. Co. 310 did ot suffer as much wind damage (5). t is generally agreed that the variety s not very brittle and would not snap ff readily, but it should also be ointed out that the variety was not s tall as C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 52-68 t the time of the hurricane.

Experimental Technique

For making yield comparisons of ommercial and promising unreleased arieties under Louisiana conditions, arieities are included in a randomzed block design with 4 replications at 11 locations on light soils and 4 locations on heavy soils. Plot sizes in 1957 were 1/100-acre in first stubble, 1/70-acre in plant cane, and 1/48-acre in second stubble. Two rates of nitrogen fertilizer were used in order to determine if there is any varietal interaction for response to that nutrient element. Results given in this report are the averages of 4 plots, disregarding the differential effect to nitrogen which will be presented in another report.

In most cases the cane was hand cut " top and bottom" and appropriate reduction factors were applied based on values calculated for trash as determined in a number of tests in which the amount of trash present in different varieties under different conditions was measured over a period of years. This trash factor in unburned cane ranged from 10.78 percent in the case of C. P. 29-116 to 14.44 percent in the case of C. P. 36-13 in the average of all tests to date with commercial varieties.

Each plot was weighed with the U. S. Department of Agriculture's tractor-mounted weighing device and the yield of net tons of cane per acre calculated by applying the appropriate yield conversion factor for the different sized plots. A measure of soil heterogeneity and the error variances were determined by calculation of the analysis of variance for each experiment.

Twenty-stalk samples were taken from each plot and transported to Houma for milling and chemical analysis of the juice. Theoretical yields

TABLE 1.
Monthly rainfall at cooperative variety test stations during 1957

Station	Monthly rainfall during 1957 (inches)												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
aceland	2.70	6.17	8.79	6.10	3.98	7.32	5.03	4.90	11.62	2.90	4.60	3.20	67.31
reenwood	1.30	3.35	9.95	6.10	2.85	12.30	4.60	5.85	4.85	3.45	5.95	3.15	63.70
aklawn	.45	3.90	9.00	5.10	4.45	10.50	4.95	6.35	6.80	8.25	6.25	2.35	68.35
evert-St. John	1.33	4.61	7.70	5.32	4.55	8.30	4.10	5.13	11.03	5.55	5.75	3.75	67.12
on Secour	.92	4.32	10.03	5.36	3.25	6.33	8.08	7.50	7.19	4.97	7.18	3.03	68.16
ewey Landry* ..	.73	4.31	8.89	6.12	2.28	10.03	4.11	2.94	8.35	5.77	3.71	2.73	59.97
ouma	2.01	4.62	11.10	5.07	5.19	11.46	4.82	9.36	8.62	4.76	4.33	2.46	73.80
Normal for Houma	4.02	4.02	3.58	3.95	3.97	5.71	8.15	7.35	6.36	4.55	3.85	5.17	67.68

* Data obtained from Louisiana Climatological Data for the New Iberia Station.

of sugar per ton of cane were calculated in accordance with the Winter-Carp-Geerligs formula using the method described by Arceneaux (1) which takes into consideration differences in juice extraction and sucrose reduction factors for different varieties as determined in complete milling tests under hydraulic pressure with 20 percent maceration with cold water. Calculation of the individual plot yields of sugar per ton of cane permits the establishment of appropriate error variances and least significant differences for measuring real variety differences in sucrose quality in each experiment.

Maturity Studies

Periodic sampling of promising varieties at semi-monthly intervals in comparison with C. P. 44-101 to determine the available sugar was continued as in previous years. Techniques used in conducting maturity studies in order to measure juice quality in each variety by controlling the effect of stalk population variation have been described earlier (3). Replicated tests consisting of 8 varieties were subdivided into 6 plots and 25-stalk samples were taken from each plot on or about the 1st and 15th of each month, beginning on October 1 and continuing until mid-December. Because of the consistency of results of previous tests, it was decided to omit C. P. 48-103 and N. Co. 310 from the 1957 trials since we have sufficient information on the two varieties. The former variety is very early-maturing and the latter relatively late maturing. In 1957, C. P. 36-105, C. P. 47-193, C. P. 48-117, C. P. 52-16, C. P. 52-57, C. P. 52-67, and C. P. 52-68 were tested in comparison with C. P. 44-101. Table 2 gives the results of these tests. The theoretical sugar yields of C. P. 44-101 are given in column 2 and the percentages of the mean season yields for C. P. 44-101 on each of 6 dates of sampling are given in column 3. Column 11 gives the mean yield for all varieties on each date in comparison with the total sugar yields for the season. Average indicated yields for C. P. 44-101 were 133.2 and 205.8 pounds of sugar per ton of cane on October 1 and December 6, respectively, a gain of slightly more than one pound per day. Corresponding values for 1956 were 140.0 and 209. 5 pounds, respectively (data not shown).

Of special interest are the relatively early-maturing qualities of C. P. 47/193 which was 24 percent above C. P. 44-101 in indicated yield of sugar per ton on October 1, and averaged slightly more sugar per ton of cane than C. P. 44-101 on each succeeding date. C. P. 48-117, C. P. 52-57 and C. P. 52-67 showed essentially no differential response—that is, the relative yields compared to C. P. 44-101 were about the same on each sampling date. C. P. 52-68 and C. P. 52-16 were slightly above C. P. 44-101 at the beginning of the season, and essentially equal to C. P. 44-101 at the end of the season. C. P. 36-105

TABLE 2

Results of maturity studies with eight varieties in plant cane tests at Houma during the period October 1 to December 6, 1957.

Date of Sampling	Indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane for C. P. 44-101		Relative indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (C.P. 44-101 = 100)							
			VARIETY							
	Pounds	Percent of Mean	C. P. 36-105	C. P. 47-193	C. P. 48-117	C. P. 52-16	C. P. 52-57	C. P. 52-67	C. P. 52-68	Average
October 1	133.2	76.5	106	124	98	114	99	103	108	81.7
October 15	150.7	86.6	103	118	101	112	93	103	109	91.1
October 31	180.1	103.4	91	105	90	97	81	91	99	97.9
November 18	183.1	105.2	92	104	103	104	86	100	105	104.9
December 2	192.0	110.3	92	104	100	99	95	100	97	109.0
December 6	205.8	118.2	94	103	99	98	90	98	97	115.4

TABLE 3.

Results of plant cane variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1957

Variety	Mary (Raceland)1/ 11-22 2/	Oaklawn (Franklin)2/ 11-14	Levert-St.John (St.Martinville)3/ 12-3	Bon Secour (St. James)1/ 11-18	Dewey Landry (New Iberia)4/ 11-5	Average
	Average yield of cane per acre (tons)					
N. Co. 310	29.38	33.50	37.61	26.76	31.10	31.67
C.P. 52-16	32.93	34.07	32.80	31.63	24.65	31.22
C.P. 52-68	25.74	31.60	26.32	31.54	23.08	27.66
*C.P. 36-13	25.49	32.61	25.33	30.00		28.36
C.P. 52-67	26.52	32.44	28.85	30.57	25.16	28.71
*C.P. 48-103	22.88	23.60	19.63	27.55		23.42
*C.P. 43-47	26.01	29.20	24.45	29.10		27.19
C.P. 44-101	24.94	33.39	18.99	31.94	21.85	26 22
C.P. 52-37	24.28	32.56	23.16	30.61	23.20	26.76
*C.P. 36-105	26.85	29.38	26.66	25.52		27.10
*C.P. 44-155	21.99	30.51	18.80	28.33		24.91
**Co. 290	-	31.72	24.90	-		28.31
*C.P. 48-117	25.80	31.24	27.05	26.07		27.54
*C.P. 52-57	25.34	22.89	27.61	26.83		25.67
*C.P. 29-116	24.49	30.18	24.04	31.94		27.66
*C.P. 47-193	22.60	20.62	18.19	22.20		20.90
**C.P. 29-320	18.33	-	-	14.81		16.57
Difference						
For P. = .05	2.84	5.67	4.04	4.23	2.82	4.22 7/
For P. = .01	3.79	7.58	5.40	5.65	3.92	5.64
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds) 6/					
N. Co. 310	202.2	176.5	187.6	210.1	186.5	191.6
C.P. 52-16	189.1	166.7	175.6	189.2	181.3	180.1
C.P. 52-68	196.3	184.4	196.8	216.0	225.4	203.0
*C.P. 36-13	203.2	182.4	181.4	201.0		191.7
C.P. 52-67	202.6	167.7	168.9	175.6	203.8	182.4
*C.P. 48-103	236.7	216.3	207.1	231.9		223.9
*C.P. 43-47	194.1	173.6	188.5	195.1		187.6
C.P. 44-101	198.4	176.6	173.2	197.7	201.4	189.5
C.P. 52-37	184.7	179.4	185.9	183.7	195.7	185.3
*C.P. 36-105	198.4	170.3	168.5	202.7		184.5
*C.P. 44-155	218.1	177.1	181.2	211.7		196.7
**Co. 290	-	155.2	150.8	-		153.3
*C.P. 48-117	176.2	166.4	177.0	169.0		171.9
*C.P. 52-57	187.7	167.6	163.1	187.5		176.5
*C.P. 29-116	166.6	139.4	163.1	155.6		155.2
*C.P. 47-193	210.3	193.0	180.8	197.1		196.1
**C.P. 29-320	204.7	-	-	205.7		205.2
Difference						
For P. = .05	15.8	12.2	15.8	12.3	9.4	11.4 7/
For P. = .01	21.2	16.3	21.2	16.4	13.1	15.2
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)					
N. Co. 310	5940	5914	7056	5622	5801	6067
C.P. 52-16	6226	5680	5759	5984	4470	5624
C.P. 52-68	5053	5828	5181	6814	5202	5616
*C.P. 36-13	5180	5948	4595	6029		5438
C.P. 52-67	5374	5441	4873	5367	5128	5237
*C.P. 48-103	5416	5104	4065	6389		5244
*C.P. 43-47	5049	5068	4610	5676		5101
C.P. 44-101	4949	5897	3290	6314	4400	4970
C.P. 52-37	4484	5842	4306	5624	4540	4959
*C.P. 36-105	5328	5004	4492	5173		4999
*C.P. 44-155	4796	5402	3406	5997		4900
** Co. 290	-	4924	3754	-		4339
*C.P. 48-117	4546	5199	4787	4406		4734
*C.P. 52-57	4757	3837	4502	5030		4532
*C.P. 29-116	4080	4204	3922	4971		4294
*C.P. 47-193	4752	3980	3289	4375		4099
**C.P. 29-320	3752	-	-	3047		3400
Difference						
For P. = .05	658	1036	858	789	613	827 7/
For P. = .01	879	1383	1147	1054	851	1105

[1] Mhoon silty clay loam.
[2] Baldwin silty clay loam.
[3] Baldwin very fine sandy loam.
[4] Iberia silt loam.
[5] Date of harvest.
[6] Weighted average given for this and subsequent tables.
[7] Experimental Error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
* Average based on 4 locations. ** Average based on 2 locations.

was 6 and 3 percent above C. P. 44-101 on October 1 and 15, respectively. The average yield of that variety for the 6 dates was below the C. P. 44-101 yields.

Results of Tests on Light Soils

Tables 3, 4, and 5 give the results of all tests on light soils in plant cane, first stubble and second stubble, respectively, and table 6 summarizes the results of all tests for 6 important varieties, including C. P. 52-68. Table 6 shows that N. Co. 310 averaged more pounds of sugar per acre in all tests than the other varieties. It surpassed C. P. 44-101 by 18 percent and C. P. 36-105 by 22 percent in that respect. N. Co. 310 was equal to C. P. 44-101 and slightly above C. P. 36-105 in indicated yields

TABLE 4.

Results of first-stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1957

Variety	Mary (Raceland)[1] 10-29[4]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 10-25	Levert-St.John (St.Martinville)[3] 11-5	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 11-8	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)					
N. Co. 310	32.41	35.97	42.28	31.47	35.53
C.P. 52-68	27.63	35.56	34.16	32.45	32.45
C.P. 48-103	27.22	27.80	27.50	30.62	28.28
C.P. 52-16	30.87	34.45	40.01	30.56	33.97
C.P. 44-101	32.85	31.44	28.63	35.55	32.12
C.P. 36-105	29.71	31.00	39.70	32.00	33.10
C.P. 43-47	28.60	34.05	33.72	29.11	31.37
C.P. 36-13	24.69	31.67	30.32	31.32	29.50
C.P. 48-117	30.70	34.22	35.50	51.51	32.98
C.P. 47-193	27.20	26.32	27.42	30.07	27.75
*Co. 290	-	31.26	35.72	-	33.49
C.P. 50-40	25.03	32.62	30.49	21.36	27.38
C.P. 29-116	25.58	33.73	29.62	30.94	29.97
C.P. 44-155	25.12	27.82	21.71	28.52	25.79
C.P. 52-67	25.18	21.88	34.92	26.16	27.04
C.P. 52-38	21.90	24.44	24.08	19.83	22.56
C.P. 52-37	29.10	24.40	23.49	25.75	25.68
*C.P. 29-320	20.91	-	-	17.22	19.06
Difference					
For P. = .05	3.63	6.10	3.84	3.97	4.66[5]
For P. = .01	4.85	8.15	5.12	5.30	6.22
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)					
N. Co. 310	202.5	170.8	184.1	197.2	187.8
C.P. 52-68	203.7	191.4	205.9	217.1	204.3
C.P. 48-103	220.3	227.4	222.7	242.0	228.5
C.P. 52-16	173.5	165.2	169.6	190.8	174.2
C.P. 44-101	180.1	167.2	196.1	191.6	183.7
C.P. 36-105	173.2	175.5	169.6	184.9	175.5
C.P. 43-47	173.7	175.6	183.5	191.2	180.9
C.P. 36-13	181.0	173.2	187.8	207.4	187.7
C.P. 48-117	169.3	160.0	172.7	169.3	167.8
C.P. 47-193	193.6	191.5	199.8	210.6	199.3
Co. 290	-	148.9	148.3	-	148.6
C.P. 50-40	184.0	188.1	183.2	218.4	191.7
C.P. 29-116	162.9	164.1	177.0	158.6	165.6
C.P. 44-155	188.0	181.6	206.3	193.7	191.7
C.P. 52-67	189.3	168.2	177.3	172.4	177.1
C.P. 52-38	197.5	180.4	202.9	203.0	195.6
C.P. 52-37	166.7	167.5	166.5	164.0	166.2
C.P. 29-320	205.8	-	-	211.2	208.3
Difference					
For P. =.05	15.6	17.6	16.7	12.9	11.85/
For P. = .01	20.9	23.5	22.3	17.2	15.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4. (Continued)
Results of first-stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1957

Variety	Mary (Raceland)[1] 10-29[4]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 10-25	Levert-St.John (St.Martinville)[3] 11-5	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 11-8	Average
	Average Indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)				
N. Co. 310	6563	6145	7782	6207	6674
C.P. 52-68	5627	6805	7034	7044	6628
C.P. 48-103	5996	6321	6125	7411	6463
C.P. 52-16	5357	5690	6785	5830	5916
C.P. 44-101	5915	5257	5614	6811	5899
C.P. 36-105	5146	5439	6733	5917	5809
C.P. 43-47	4968	5979	6189	5566	5676
C.P. 36-13	4470	5486	5695	6496	5537
C.P. 48-117	5199	5474	6130	5336	5535
C.P. 47-193	5267	5041	5478	6332	5530
Co. 290	-	4654	5299	-	4976
C.P. 50-40	4605	6136	5587	4665	5248
C.P. 29-116	4168	5535	5242	4906	4963
C.P. 44-155	4723	5052	4479	5524	4944
C.P. 52-67	4766	3681	6193	4511	4788
C.P. 52-38	4326	4410	4886	4026	4412
C.P. 52-37	4850	4086	3911	4224	4268
C.P. 29-320	4304	-	-	3637	3970
Difference					
For P. = .05	757	1282	816	768	825[5]
For P. = .01	1010	1710	1088	1025	1102

[1] Mhoon silty clay loam.
[2] Baldwin silty clay loam.
[3] Baldwin very fine sandy loam.
[4] Date of harvest.
[5] Experimental Error based on Location X Variety interaction term.
* Average based on 2 locations.

f sugar per ton of cane. Indicated ields of sugar per ton for N. Co. 310 ere above corresponding yields for . P. 44-101 at 3 of the 5 locations n plant cane and 3 of the 4 locations n first stubble tests, and above cor- esponding yields of C. P. 36-105 in of the 8 comparisons in plant cane nd first stubble. C. P. 48-103 pro- uced more sugar per acre in 9 of 11 ests and was 11 percent above C. P. 4-101 in the average of all tests. It as far superior to any other variety n indicated yields of sugar per ton f cane. C. P. 47-193 was slightly bove C. P. 44-101 in indicated yields f sugar per ton but was 6 percent elow that variety in yields of sugar er acre in the average of all tests. t yielded less sugar per acre than . P. 44-101 in all plant cane and irst stubble tests but averaged ap- roximately 300 pounds of sugar per cre more than C. P. 44-101 in second tubble tests.

C. P. 52-68 occurred in plant cane nd first stubble tests only. Results of these tests show that it outyielded C. P. 44-101 by approximately 13 percent in sugar per acre and that it was above that variety in indicated yields of sugar per ton in 8 of 9 comparisons, and in the average of all tests. C. P. 52-67 averaged 267 pounds of sugar per acre more than C. P. 44-101 in plant cane but was more than 1100 pounds per acre below that variety in first stubble tests and was below C. P. 44-101 in indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane in the average of all tests. C. P. 48-117, C. P. 52-37, and C. P. 52-57 produced less sugar per ton of cane and per acre than C. P. 44-101.

Co. 290 and C. P. 29-320 produced substantially less cane and sugar per acre than C. P. 44-101 in the average of comparable tests and at each location except in the case of the plant cane test at Levert-St. John where Co. 290 surpassed C. P. 44-101 in both cane and sugar per acre. Use of seed cane from hot-air-treated seed plots did not result in sufficient im-

TABLE 5.

Results of second-stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1957

Variety	Mary (Raceland)[1] 10-29[3]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 10-27	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 10-21	Average
	Average yield of cane per acre (tons)			
**C.P. 47-49	28.11	33.86	30.41	30.79
*C.P. 48-103	24.98	24.76	24.95	24.90
*N. Co. 310	30.32	32.25	26.86	29.81
**C.P. 44-154	31.01	35.43	32.52	32.99
*C.P. 47-193	26.52	27.20	25.19	26.30
**C.P. 50-40	24.25	27.58	19.98	23.94
*C.P. 44-101	28.36	23.56	22.72	24.88
**C P. 50-41	24.17	28.29	35.88	29.45
*C.P. 50-11	22.20	25.06	24.20	23.82
**C.P. 51-24	20.07	25.48	23.26	22.94
**C.P. 48-117	26.89	26.80	21.98	25.22
*C.P. 36-105	24.27	22.51	20.18	22.32
**C.P. 51-13	23.36	28.19	14.60	22.05
**C.P. 51-21	20.52	23.42	14.35	19.43
**C.P. 43-47	25.29	22.30	15.97	21.19
*C.P. 29-116	23.07	27.41	21.34	23.94
*C.P. 44-155	18.74	23.91	14.70	19.12
**C.P. 36-13	-	29.67	9.63	19.69[4]
**C.P. 51-27	20.80	22.32	12.20	18.44
Difference For P. = .05[6]	2.71	4.54	2.92	5.96[5]
For P. = .01	3.69	6.21	3.98	8.00
Difference For P. = .05[7]	3.48	3.34	4.03	
For P. = .01	5.00	4.55	5.68	
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)			
**C.P. 47-49	227.1	192.5	181.2	199.3
*C.P. 48-103	242.4	231.9	210.0	230.5
*N. Co. 310	203.2	196.7	170.5	191.0
**C.P. 44-154	207.0	161.4	150.6	172.1
*C.P. 47-193	214.4	200.6	166.8	194.5
**C.P. 50-40	227.2	209.5	202.2	213.4
*C.P. 44-101	214.5	191.3	168.2	193.0
**C.P. 50-41	192.0	170.9	133.8	161.6
*C.P. 50-11	216.8	202.6	175.0	197.6
**C.P. 51-24	217.8	214.8	178.2	203.3
**C.P. 48-117	198.6	176.0	133.6	171.7
*C.P. 36-105	200.8	194.8	169.2	189.3
**C.P. 51-13	210.6	176.5	181.2	189.6
**C.P. 51-21	233.3	203.6	188.2	210.3
**C.P. 43-47	204.2	190.8	169.8	190.8
*C.P. 29-116	179.7	176.1	138.0	166.0
*C.P. 44-155	216.3	214.9	183.9	207.4
**C.P. 36-13	-	187.6	160.5	193.7[4]
**C.P. 51-27	223.2	184.0	156.7	192.7

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5. (Continued)
Results of second-stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1957

Variety	Mary (Raceland)[1] 10-29 [3]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 10-27	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 10-21	Average
	Average yield of cane per acre (tons)			
Difference For P. = .05[6]	14.4	16.5	13.7	14.9[5]
For P. = .01	19.6	22.5	18.7	20.0
Difference For P. = .05[7]	14.6	21.9	26.8	
For P. = .01	20.9	29.9	37.8	
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)			
**C.P. 47-49	6384	6518	5509	6137
*C.P. 48-103	6056	5920	5240	5739
*N. Co. 310	6161	6344	4580	5695
**C.P. 44-154	6419	5720	4898	5679
*C.P. 47-193	5687	5456	4201	5115
**C.P. 50-40	5510	5778	4040	5109
*C.P. 44-101	6083	4506	3821	4803
**C.P. 50-41	4640	4836	4801	4759
*C.P. 50-11	4812	5077	4234	4708
**C.P. 51-24	4372	5473	4145	4663
**C.P. 48-117	5340	4718	2936	4331
*C.P. 36-105	4874	4386	3415	4225
**C.P. 51-13	4920	4976	2646	4181
**C.P. 51-21	4788	4769	2700	4086
**C.P. 43-47	5164	4254	2712	4043
*C.P. 29-116	4146	4828	2944	3973
*C.P. 44-155	4054	5138	2703	3965
**C.P. 36-13	-	5566	1546	3814 [4]
**C.P. 51-27	4642	4108	1912	3554
Difference For P. .05 [6]	656	763	627	971[5]
For P. .01	892	1043	855	1302
Difference For P. .05 [7]	683	1026	893	
For P. .01	981	1403	1260	

[1] Mhoon silty clay loam.
[2] Baldwin silty clay loam.
[3] Date of harvest.
[4] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agri. Research, pp. 181-188)
[5] Experimental Error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
[6] Where mean is based on 4 yield determinations.
[7] Where mean is based on 2 yield determinations.

provement in these two former extensively planted varieties that they could become competitors of our best varieties at the present time.

Results of Tests on Heavy Soils

Tables 7 and 8 give results of all plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble tests on heavy soils, and table 9 summarizes these results for all tests. On soils of this type N. Co. 310 was the leading variety, being 22 percent above C. P. 44-101 in yields of sugar per acre in the average of all tests, and C. P. 52-68, which was

planted in plant cane and first stubble tests only, was 20 percent above C. P. 44-101. in yields of sugar per acre.

Both N. Co. 310 and C. P. 52-68 surpassed C. P. 44-101 in yields of sugar per ton of cane and sugar per acre in every individual comparison in plant cane and stubble on heavy soils. C. P. 48-103 yielded more sugar per ton and per acre in the two comparisons in which the two varieties occurred in plant cane. C. P. 47-193 compared favorably with C. P. 44-101 in all tests in yields of sugar per acre and was above that variety in every comparable test in indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane. C. P. 52-57 and C. P. 29-116 were below C. P. 44-101 in cane and sugar yields. C. P. 44-154 produced more cane and sugar per acre than C. P. 44-101 in the single test in second stubble in which the two varieties can be compared but it was low in indicated yields of sugar per ton.

Discussion of Results

To meet the exacting demands of the Louisiana sugar industry a sugarcane variety must possess certain minimum requirements. These include resistance to disease, a certain degree of cold tolerance, resistance to inversion of sucrose after cutting, earliness of maturity, sufficiently erect growth habit to permit mechanical cutting, and high yields of cane through plant cane and at least one

TABLE 6.

Results of tests with 6 important sugarcane varieties on light soils during 1957, showing averages of plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble.

Variety and Crop	Yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per ton of cane	Per acre	Sugar per acre Percent
	tons	pounds[1]	pounds	
N. Co. 310 (Plant cane)	31.67	191.6	6067	122
" " (1st stubble)	35.53	187.8	6674	113
" " (2nd stubble)	29.81	191.0	5695	119
Average - 3 crops	32.34	190.0	6145	118
C. P. 52-68 (Plant cane)	27.66	203.0	5616	113
" " (1st stubble)	32.45	204.3	6628	112
Average - 2 crops	30.06	203.7	6122	113[2]
C. P. 48-103 (Plant cane)	23.42	223.9	5244	102[2]
" " (1st stubble)	28.28	228.5	6463	110
" " (2nd stubble)	24.90	230.5	5739	119
Average - 3 crops	25.53	227.8	5815	111
C. P. 44-101 (Plant cane)	26.22	189.5	4970	100
" " (1st stubble)	32.12	183.7	5899	100
" " (2nd stubble)	24.88	193.0	4803	100
Average - 3 crops	27.74	188.3	5224	100
C. P. 36-105 (Plant Cane)	27.10	184.5	4999	98[2]
" " (1st stubble)	33.10	175.5	5809	98
" " (2nd stubble)	22.32	189.3	4225	88
Average - 3 crops	27.51	182.2	5011	96
C. P. 47-193 (Plant cane)	20.90	196.1	4099	79[2]
" " (1st stubble)	27.75	199.3	5530	94
" " (2nd stubble)	26.30	194.5	5115	106
Average - 3 crops	24.98	196.8	4915	94

[1] Weighted average.
[2] In comparable tests.

TABLE 7.

Results of plant cane variety tests on heavy soil in Louisiana during 1957.

Variety	Greenwood (Thibodaux)[1] 11-26[4]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-14	Station (Houma)[3]	Average
	Average yield of cane per acre (tons)			
N. Co. 310	35.17	25.98	37.70	32.95
C.P. 48-103	30.74	-	30.80	27.37[5]
C.P. 52-68	33.95	23.79	33.50	30.41
C.P. 48-117	32.11	24.44	34.50	30.35
C.P. 36-105	32.44	20.71	35.70	29.62
C.P. 52-16	29.52	24.12	35.30	29.65
C.P. 52-67	34.99	16.93	35.60	29.17
C.P. 47-193	27.12	23.05	26.10	25.42
C.P. 44-101	31.83	20.41	33.50	28.58
C.P. 52-37	-	22.45	31.80	28.55[5]
C.P. 52-57	31.81	-	32.30	28.66[5]
C.P. 29-116	31.63	22.65	29.10	27.79
Difference				
For P. = .05		4.40	2.71	4.26[6]
For P. = .01		6.03	3.66	5.83
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)			
N. Co. 310	198.5	190.5	192.7	194.2
C.P. 48-103	215.1	-	203.5	215.6[5]
C.P. 52-68	182.3	200.00	190.3	189.9
C.P. 48-117	187.2	181.3	186.6	185.4
C.P. 36-105	183.8	176.5	175.0	178.5
C.P. 52-16	181.8	174.9	171.5	175.8
C.P. 52-67	178.1	186.4	174.2	178.2
C.P. 47-193	193.5	207.5	201.5	200.5
C.P. 44-101	176.7	181.3	172.8	176.3
C.P. 52-37	-	169.0	156.3	161.7[5]
C.P. 52-57	158.3	-	161.2	159.8[5]
C.P. 29-116	138.2	192.3	148.6	156.5
Difference				
For P. = .05		16.9	11.3	17.8[6]
For P. = .01		23.2	15.4	24.3
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)			
N. Co. 310	6980	4948	7265	6398
C.P. 48-103	6612	-	6268	5900[5]
C.P. 52-68	6190	4758	6375	5774
C.P. 48-117	6010	4432	6438	5627
C.P. 36-105	5962	3655	6247	5288
C.P. 52-16	5366	4218	6054	5213
C.P. 52-67	6232	3156	6202	5197
C.P. 47-193	5247	4784	5259	5097
C.P. 44-101	5624	3701	5789	5038
C.P. 52-37	-	3794	4970	4617[5]
C.P. 52-57	5034	-	5207	4581[5]
C.P. 29-116	4370	4356	4324	4350
Difference				
For P. = .05		930	512	906[6]
For P. = .01		1277	698	1238

[1] Sharkey clay.
[2] Alligator clay; brown surface phase.
[3] Sharkey silty clay loam.
[4] Date of harvest.
[5] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula.
[6] Experimental error based on Location x Variety Interaction term.

of two stubble crops. Workers in a number of related fields of agricultural research under both State and Federal supervision are combined as a team to produce sugarcane varieties that meet these requirements. Needless to say, the American Sugar Cane League is a part of this team and in addition to financial contributions it actively participates in the testing program. With the demands of the industry in mind, evaluation of varieties for use in Louisiana is made in the light of the 1957 results and the accumulated data obtained in agronomic tests over a number of years.

For general planting over most of the Sugar Belt C. P. 44-101 is still maintaining good yields and should continue to be a major variety for the industry until a better one is found. It can be expected to produce mill cane of acceptable sucrose quality in the early part of the season, will stand erect under most conditions, and will give at least two good stubble crops. Since it begins to grow early in the spring it competes well with weeds to make their control in the variety at that time less difficult than in varieties such as C. P. 48-103, C. P. 36-13, and N. Co. 310. It should be pointed out, however, that it has never performed well in the Bunkie area (7), and that it was below other commercial varieties at Dewey Landry and Levert-St. John in plant cane tests during 1957.

N. Co. 310 has consistently outyielded C. P. 44-101 on both light and heavy soils and will no doubt replace it on a substantial acreage in the state. Indications are that the acreage devoted to the variety for the 1958 crop in Louisiana is substantially above the approximately 5.5 percent reported for 1957 (4). Its high yields of cane and sugar, good stubbling qualities, lack of brittleness, better-than-average cold tolerance, and good shading qualities will offset some inferior qualities. These are relatively late maturity (3), susceptibility to mosaic disease, and susceptibility to lodging when it produces heavy tonnage. It will be necessary to maintain a supply of mosaic-free seed and to use the mechanical pick-up attachments to harvest lodged cane Its suceptibility to red rot disease may become an important factor in time.

C. P. 48-103 is the best variety for early milling (3). In all tests to date it has produced cane of high sucrose content early in the season. There are indications that harvesting of cane could begin one week to 10 days earlier than at present if a sufficient acreage of C. P. 48-103 were available to supply the factories. In addition to being early-maturing it is as low as C. P. 29-116 in fiber content and equal to that variety in milling qualities including juice extraction and drop in purity from crusher juice to mixed juice (data not shown). In all tests to date it has yielded only 88 percent of C. P. 44-101 in tons of cane per acre but during 1957 it equaled that variety in that respect. Another advantage of the variety is its good stubbling qualities, assuring a good stand under most conditions. Its late start in the spring with resultant poor shading until late in the season places the variety at a disadvantage in the fight against weeds. C. P. 48-103 grows erect and can be harvested mechanically without difficulty under most conditions but it does lodge when yields are heavy, and, when lodged, is difficult to harvest by machine. Results of extensive testing show that it will not be adapted to soils similar to those of the Levert-St. John area in St. Martin Parish where it has consistently given very low yields but that it will yield exceptionally well on soils similar to those at Albania Plantation in St. Mary Parish. At the latter place it has consistently surpassed C. P. 44-101 in yields of sugar per acre and should prove a valuable variety for that area.

C. P. 36-105 produced less sugar per acre than C. P. 44-101 in the average of all tests. Treating of seed for the control of ratoon stunting disease improved the variety (6)

but it was still below C. P. 44-101 in yield of cane and sugar per acre, and in sugar per ton of cane. Its brittleness, which makes harvesting lodged cane with harvester pick-up attchments difficult and wastful, is a serious disadvantage of the variety.

C. P. 47-193 is relatively early-

TABLE 8.

Results of stubble variety tests on heavy soil in Louisiana during 1957.

Variety	First Stubble			Second Stubble
	Greenwood (Thibodaux)[1]	Station (Houma)[2]	Average	Station (Houma)[1]
	11-1 [3]	10-28		11-1
	Average yield of cane per acre (tons)			
C. P. 52-68	28.48	32.20	30.34	-
N. Co. 310	27.52	31.80	29.66	26.70
C. P. 36-105	24.89	28.90	26.90	17.70
C. P. 44-154	-	-	-	26.00
C. P. 47-193	21.27	23.00	22.14	17.80
C. P. 44-101	24.51	27.50	26.00	22.00
C. P. 48-117	25.42	25.30	25.36	24.70
C. P. 50-40	19.05	27.20	23.12	-
C. P. 47-49	-	-	-	21.80
C. P. 29-116	21.66	26.50	24.08	18.30
C. P 50-11	-	-	-	6.70
Difference				
For P. = .05	3.13	2.28	4.02	3.31[4]
For P. = .01	4.26	3.10	5.95	4.49
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)				
C. P. 52-68	167.8	195.9	182.7	-
N. Co. 310	165.2	186.8	176.8	186.9
C. P. 36-105	161.5	185.9	174.6	181.7
C. P. 44-154	-	-	-	174.9
C. P. 47-193	192.7	208.2	200.7	194.9
C. P. 44-101	159.6	180.0	170.4	189.5
C. P. 48-117	148.6	197.7	173.1	181.1
C. P. 50-40	181.4	195.6	189.8	-
C. P. 47-49	-	-	-	188.6
C. P. 29-116	157.0	154.4	155.6	152.8
C. P. 50-11	-	-	-	191.6
Difference				
For P. = .05	14.5	15.0	24.4	14.9
For P. = .01	19.8	20.4	36.0	20.2
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)				
C. P. 52-68	4779	6308	5544	-
N. Co. 310	4547	5940	5244	4990
C. P. 36-105	4020	5373	4696	3216
C. P. 44-154	-	-	-	4547
C. P 47-193	4098	4789	4444	3469
C. P. 44-101	3912	4950	4431	4169
C. P. 48-117	3777	5002	4390	4473
C. P. 50-40	3455	5320	4388	-
C. P 47-49	-	-	-	4111
C. P. 29-116	3400	4092	3746	2796
C. P. 50-11	-	-	-	1284
DDifference				
For P. = .05	573	429	678	753
For P. = .01	781	582	1003	1020

[1] Sharkey clay.
[2] Sharkey silty clay loam.
[3] Date of harvest.
[4] Experimental Error based on Location x Variety interaction term.

TABLE 9.

Results of tests with 5 important sugarcane varieties on heavy soils during 1957, showing averages of plant cane, first stubble and second stubble

Variety and Crop	Yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per ton of cane	Per acre	Percent of sugar per acre
	tons	pounds	pounds	
N. Co. 310 (Plant cane)	32.95	194.2	6398	127
" " (1st stubble)	29.66	176.8	5244	118
" " (2nd stubble)	26.70	186.9	4990	120
Average - 3 crops	29.77	186.2	5544	122
C. P. 52-68 (Plant cane)	30.41	189.9	5774	115
" " (1st stubble)	30.34	182.7	5544	125
Average - 2 crops	30.38	186.3	5659	120
C. P. 44-101 (Plant cane)	28.58	176.3	5038	100
" " (1st stubble)	26.00	170.4	4431	100
" " (2nd stubble)	22.00	189.5	4169	100
Average - 3 crops	25.53	178.1	4546	100
C. P. 36-105 (Plant cane)	29.62	178.5	5288	105
" " (1st stubble)	26.90	174.6	4696	106
" " (2nd stubble)	17.70	181.7	3216	77
Average - 3 crops	24.74	177.8	4400	97
C. P. 47-193 (Plant cane)	25.42	200.5	5097	101
" " (1st stubble)	22.14	200.7	4444	100
" " (2nd stubble)	17.80	194.9	3469	83
Average - 3 crops	21.79	199.0	4337	95

maturing and is higher in sucrose than C. P. 44-101 in the average of all tests but yields of cane per acre are low compared to yields of C. P. 44-101. It is adapted to both light and heavy soils but its small diameter, low yields of cane per acre, and its high inversion rating will limit its usefulness.

C. P. 36-13, C. P. 43-47 and C. P. 44-155 are relatively high in sucrose content but usually produce low yields of cane per acre on most soil types. They are not generally adapted to all soil types but each one has found a place on certain soils. For example, C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 43-47 have performed relatively well at Oaklawn, and C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 36-13 have given good results at Raceland Plantation. On the other hand, C. P. 36-13 was definitely inferior to Levert-St. John during the past several years. These varieities should be grown on the better drained light soils only.

C. P. 52-16 compares favorably with C. P. 44-101 in cane and sugar yields but its susceptibility to rapid inversion of sucrose after cutting is a serious disadvantage, and consequently further testing of that variety will be discontinued. C. P. 52-37 will be discontinued because of its poor stubbling qualities. C. P. 48-117 and C. P. 52-57 are both too low in sucrose to be generally accepted by growers, and will not be included in future tests. C. P. 51-24 compares favorably with C. P. 44-101 and possesses good milling qualities but its susceptibility to lodging and its brittleness, making lifting of stalks difficult, would have to be seriously con-

sidered before releasing it. C. P. 51-21, although relatively high in sucrose content, is very high in fiber and should not be considered for further testing.

C. P. 52-68

Rapid increase of C. P. 52-68 at the secondary increase stations following the recommendations of the sub-committee on varieties has built up the seed supply to the extent that the variety could be distributed to the industry in 1958 for commercial utilization. Results of all tests conducted to date show that the variety can be expected to compare favorably with C. P. 44-101 in yields of cane and sugar. In the average of all tests at the Houma station it yielded 104 percent of cane per acre, 105 percent of sugar per ton of cane, and 109 percent of sugar per acre compared to C. P. 44-101; and in the average of all outfield tests on light soils it yielded 101, 107, and 108 percent of C. P. 44-101 in cane per acre, sugar per ton, and sugar per acre, respectively. It is better than C. P. 36-105 but not as good as C. P. 44-101 in milling qualities if extraction of juice, reductions in purity from primary to residual juice, and fiber content are taken into consideration. Its erect growth habit is an advantage in harvesting by machine. Susceptibility to mosaic disease will have to be taken into consideration. C. P. 52-68 will not tolerate as much cold as C. P. 44-101 and when frozen will not keep in a sound condition as well as that variety.[2] It is believed, however, that there is a place for the variety on both light and heavy soils because of its slightly better sugar-per-ton yields.

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1 Unpublished data supplied by R. E. Coleman, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
2 Simon, E. C. Report to Contact Committee March 25, 1958.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 269)

listening to Mr. LeBlanc and Mr. Graugnard discuss this subject, and to other comments from the floor, we became convinced that it would take more than a simple patent medicine to solve the 4.75 acidity problem and we thereby turned the whole matter over to the Government doctors for further consultation. The prediction is ventured that our Washington friends will have a remedy ready for inclusion in the 1958-59 Fair Price Determination but, personally, we think that the only sure cure for the high acidity ailment is a favorable grinding season. So let's all hope for the best.

Note: Our friend Ward Stevenson, who has been one of the Government representatives at the Wage-Price hearings for a good many years, was unable to attend the July 24th meeting because of illness. Mr. Stevenson is a very capable and conscientious public official and we feel quite sure that everyone attending the Hearing endorsed the wishes of Mr. Paul Borron, Jr., for the record, that Mr. Stevenson recover quickly and that he continue to visit Louisiana.

Horace Wilkinson Appointed

Mr. C. E. Slack, State Administrative Officer of the Louisiana State ASC Office of the USDA, has announced the appointment of Mr. Horace Wilkinson III as a member of the State Committee. The official announcement of Mr. Wilkinson's ap-

(Continued on next page)

pointment states "Mr. Horace Wilkinson, III, of Port Allen, Louisiana, has been appointed by the Secretary as a regular member of the State Committee. Mr. Wilkinson was a member of the State Committee during 1951. He resigned to campaign successfully for the Louisiana Senate. Mr. Wilkinson is Vice President and Manager of Popular Grove Planting and Refining Company, a large plantation devoted to sugarcane and cattle. Popular Grove Sugar Refinery manufactures raw sugar. The use of sheep for control of Johnson Grass on sugarcane land was initiated at Popular Grove and approximately 700 sheep are used for this purpose on the plantation. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the American Sugar Cane League."

At the same time the appointment of Mr. Wilkinson was announced, Mr. Slack also reported that the three year term on the Committee of Mr. Clifford G. LeBlanc, another well known sugar cane farmer, had expired and that he would be suceeded as Chairman of the Committee by Mr. George R. Kimbrough, of Tallulah, Louisiana. Mr. Kimbrough owns and operates a farm in Madison Parish on which he produces cotton, pecans, soybeans and beef cattle.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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SPECIAL STATISTICAL ISSUE

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(SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. REPORTS

PARISHES	Cropland (Acres)				Proportionate Shares (Acres)				Total Planted (Acres)			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
Ascension	22,560.2	21,963.9	22,245.2	20,063.2	12,863.8	11,364.5	10,151.1	10,261.1	13,368.5	11,612.7	10,827.3	NOT AVAILABLE
Assumption	45,676.5	42,224.7	45,129.2	40,724.9	27,680.6	25,685.6	22,628.3	25,988.3	27,924.1	25,957.0	22,760.3	
Avoyelles	6,639.7	7,916.6	7,713.7	7,659.4	1,689.4	1,789.1	1,759.9	2,254.3	1,814.6	2,046.0	1,843.6	
East Baton Rouge												
East Feliciana	50.0	50.0	50.0		4	4	4		4	4	4	
Iberia	77,304.7	72,615.5	72,428.5	71,950.0	36,652.1	33,352.5	29,493.0	31,570.6	38,104.6	34,364.0	30,991.6	
Iberville	39,049.7	39,349.5	37,315.7	37,311.7	17,899.3	16,651.4	13,972.2	15,889.0	18,792.0	17,469.5	15,213.6	
Lafayette	18,095.1	19,416.9	18,980.3	16,745.8	7,647.4	7,219.5	6,497.5	6,954.8	7,817.0	7,383.8	6,749.6	
Lafourche	42,275.5	43,367.6	43,168.7	42,958.9	25,129.3	24,234.6	21,637.3	24,126.7	25,129.3	24,446.0	22,133.0	
Pointe Coupee	26,064.2	26,013.1	27,189.5	26,749.0	8,685.8	8,544.5	8,117.3	8,847.1	8,811.5	8,646.1	8,369.9	
Rapides	2,960.1	3,330.5	3,645.6	4,417.2	674.7	659.9	748.4	1,197.6	703.2	791.7	885.2	
St. Charles	2,781.4	2,783.8	2,796.2	2,653.7	1,441.3	1,329.6	1,160.3	1,244.5	1,483.9	1,365.8	1,299.7	
St. James	29,663.3	29,444.1	28,393.9	29,713.9	15,466.7	14,382.6	12,246.1	14,503.0	15,895.9	14,712.0	12,980.6	
St. John	22,257.0	22,264.3	24,184.9	24,225.6	13,239.6	12,560.0	11,484.1	12,790.0	13,975.5	13,396.7	12,922.7	
St. Landry	231.6	231.6	410.0	1,215.0	128.6	117.5	143.8	235.1	128.6	117.5	143.8	
St. Martin	37,947.8	41,651.6	40,721.1	38,687.9	16,932.6	16,728.2	15,197.0	16,430.2	17,025.8	16,770.1	15,295.3	
St. Mary	97,916.6	53,457.1	53,567.6	68,082.0	32,031.4	30,053.7	26,055.7	30,314.0	32,324.7	30,483.8	27,078.8	
Terrebonne	53,262.5	50,257.4	50,690.3	50,858.9	31,513.7	28,526.3	25,232.9	28,808.7	31,547.9	28,626.3	25,471.3	
Vermilion	14,784.8	13,212.9	12,609.7	10,145.9	2,511.1	2,360.3	2,157.8	2,218.8	3,603.2	3,709.8	3,450.1	
West Baton Rouge	23,759.2	24,585.9	27,804.4	25,947.6	12,235.0	12,051.0	11,070.4	12,604.3	12,536.1	12,541.1	11,652.4	
West Feliciana	12,741.3	12,741.3	12,741.3	12,741.3	1,939.2	1,962.9	1,838.5	2,108.7	1,939.2	2,012.2	1,838.5	
TOTAL	576,021.2	526,898.3	531,785.8	532,896.9	266,362.0	249,576.1	221,592.0	248,346.8	272,926.0	256,454.5	231,907.7	

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. REPORTS

PARISHES	Prop. Share	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
Ascension	10,719.4	12,062.2	10,780.4	9,543.6	9,432.9	22.95	25.21	25.20	21.48	38.22	37.65	43.00	32.64
Assumption	26,261.9	25,651.4	24,094.0	20,750.0	23,873.5	25.72	25.83	25.13	24.59	43.35	39.90	44.17	41.17
Avoyelles	2,549.2	1,517.2	1,660.1	1,658.0	2,180.6	16.46	17.67	20.32	18.20	27.12	25.88	31.90	25.25
East Baton Rouge													
East Feliciana		4	4	4			22.50	6.50			25.12	10.60	
Iberia	33,558.5	33,787.6	30,396.3	26,581.5	28,166.8	19.23	20.14	20.35	17.97	32.19	32.22	35.64	29.20
Iberville	16,352.6	16,537.2	15,604.1	12,764.4	14,660.0	26.60	28.13	29.10	26.12	43.13	42.86	49.48	41.64
Lafayette	7,480.3	7,001.4	6,625.4	5,883.0	6,241.3	29.03	22.50	21.06	15.34	31.03	32.27	33.75	24.51
Lafourche	25,141.4	23,735.7	22,927.3	20,105.7	21,871.7	24.98	25.96	23.95	24.88	42.11	42.17	42.65	41.93
Pointe Coupee	10,075.3	8,180.6	8,127.5	7,666.7	8,421.0	22.63	26.11	23.91	22.48	36.16	38.97	40.91	34.37
Rapides	1,227.9	645.1	632.8	699.7	1,124.9	21.83	26.63	24.66	19.66	36.00	38.85	38.79	27.34
St. Charles	1,311.1	1,369.1	1,272.2	1,084.9	1,109.5	23.75	26.02	20.54	20.53	38.17	41.50	36.28	33.55
St. James	15,004.6	14,599.5	13,625.0	11,432.1	13,496.9	24.41	27.10	25.99	24.03	41.20	43.22	46.66	39.83
St. John	13,313.8	12,336.1	11,777.9	10,603.2	11,476.6	24.00	25.74	23.85	21.55	40.94	43.09	45.63	37.29
St. Landry	262.5	121.6	112.5	140.8	224.9	15.62	20.60	17.10	13.52	24.55	28.73	27.19	16.68
St. Martin	18,877.1	15,679.7	14,821.6	14,042.8	14,848.4	19.21	20.31	19.85	17.52	32.55	30.86	33.52	27.90
St. Mary	31,244.0	29,455.2	27,989.2	23,602.1	27,274.0	20.13	21.47	21.96	19.77	34.27	36.29	39.87	33.62
Terrebonne	29,180.4	29,258.0	26,849.3	23,150.6	26,385.4	23.05	26.85	23.73	24.25	40.51	44.41	43.86	40.96
Vermilion	2,892.7	2,313.5	2,137.1	1,934.7	1,966.7	18.49	20.97	18.26	13.95	29.32	30.53	31.21	22.71
West Baton Rouge	12,867.2	11,194.8	11,202.2	10,032.3	11,532.4	27.19	28.36	29.22	25.46	44.69	45.11	51.26	40.10
West Feliciana	2,153.5	1,696.9	1,810.7	1,609.2	1,876.5	19.68	28.43	22.58	26.27	33.43	43.26	38.22	33.37
TOTAL	260,473.4	247,143.2	232,148.0	203,285.7	226,164.0	22.75	24.36	23.61	22.01	38.16	38.64	41.71	36.07

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1948-1957, By Mr. Grayson of P. & M. A.

Total for State Factories	59	54	54	54	54	54	54	53	50	49
Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Crop Days	78.8	67.4	64.2	54.2	64.24	69.5	62.9	63.9	55.02	65.6
Lost time % total time	22.98	16.45	11.57	15.32	11.81	14.56	13.08	12.61	11.75	15.72
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	5,459,637	5,210,195	5,550,549	4,663,774	5,869,257	6,054,764	5,941,406	5,949,155	5,109,238	5,397,171
Tons ground, net weight	5,256,644	4,983,982	5,311,857	4,462,854	5,666,917	5,759,310	5,624,800	5,664,412	4,817,145	4,975,915
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	60.47	67.63	71.52	74.34	77.08	74.53	79.39	83.74	84.32	81.35
Extraction N. J. % Cane	71.90	72.86	72.21	72.09	72.74	71.23	72.39	73.16	72.83	70.59
Sucrose Extraction, %	89.58	90.57	90.10	89.45	89.76	88.97	89.69	90.13	90.18	88.88
Maceration % Cane	17.74	17.63	17.04	13.89	15.69	18.56	17.08	17.58	18.83	20.00
Fiber % Cane	14.95	14.58	14.96	14.50	14.35	14.78	14.51	14.28	14.65	15.32
Java Ratio	75.83	76.66	76.18	74.79	76.93	75.61	75.98	76.72	75.94	74.95
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	16.32	16.66	17.19	15.39	16.93	17.32	16.89	16.52	17.28	16.30
Crusher Juice Sucrose						13.64	13.34	12.68	13.81	12.93
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.12	97.06	97.15	97.27	97.06	97.00	96.92	96.85	96.93	97.24
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.45	95.30	95.04	94.57	94.95	94.43	94.15	94.56	94.06	94.35
Normal Juice Brix	15.55	16.17	16.70	14.97	16.43	16.80	16.37	16.00	16.75	15.85
Normal Juice Sucrose	11.91	12.37	13.03	10.80	12.22	12.88	12.56	11.99	12.99	12.20
Normal Juice Purity	75.14	76.38	78.02	72.14	74.38	76.67	76.73	74.94	77.55	76.97
Factory Syrup, Brix	57.22	58.56	58.24	56.91	58.81	58.13	56.55	57.96	57.91	56.42
Residual Juice Brix	6.50	6.23	6.50	6.60	6.67	6.37	6.42	5.98	6.17	6.30
Bagasse Sucrose	3.08	2.90	3.22	2.93	3.23	3.40	3.27	3.07	3.18	3.17
Bagasse Moisture	49.28	49.27	48.45	49.51	49.69	50.06	49.99	49.82	50.05	50.50
Bagasse Fiber	46.19	46.43	46.63	46.18	45.75	44.20	45.45	45.68	45.54	45.06
Press Cake Sucrose	4.18	3.68	4.10	4.42	3.81	4.21	4.08	4.17	4.33	4.55
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.084	.996	1.132	1.261	1.164	1.105	1.022	1.096	1.041	1.053
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.191	.147	.158	.165	.156	.180	.165	.169	.167	.252
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.273	.211	.234	.228	.177	.269	.184	.151	.146	.228
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	.997	.938	1.034	.920	1.014	1.137	1.045	.959	1.030	1.078
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.545	2.292	2.558	2.574	2.511	2.691	2.416	2.375	2.384	2.611
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.017	7.659	7.886	6.154	7.390	7.622	7.720	7.353	8.104	7.075
Total, Sucrose % Cane	9.562	9.951	10.444	8.728	9.901	10.313	10.136	9.728	10.488	9.686
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	146.19	159.56	164.29	128.21	153.96	158.79	160.83	153.19	168.83	147.40
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane		166.80	171.67	133.98	159.46	166.93	169.88	160.89	179.07	159.87
Gals. F. M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	7.15	6.80	6.90	8.01	7.82	6.94	6.67	7.28	6.56	6.52
Boiling House Efficiency Number	94.39	96.97	94.45	93.16	97.83	94.61	96.61	96.83	96.93	93.35

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1948-1957

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Raw Sugar 96°	298,371	308,866	331,156	215,730	325,929	358,424	376,391	363,234	336,795	304,367
Clarified	325	0	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Turbinados	22,325	26,856	35,527	26,078	36,294	37,635	41,790	43,949	40,684	40,779
Granulated	65,804	58,746	70,534	44,019	67,199	64,910	46,710	31,754	39,319	41,846
Washed Raws	0	0	6,248	4,273	8,393	6,373	-------	4,870	2,719	-------
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	397,293	415,811	456,246	296,566	450,690	480,633	478,413	455,209	431,624	397,642
String—Others	755	178	796	-------	157	460	275	904 Lbs.	128	-------
Sirup—Gallons	494,726	1,075,843	1,725,787	1,085,220	1,314,161	892,146	1,224,999	1,397,874	1,143,480	785,571
1st Molasses—Gallons	2,192,738	1,588,612	2,730,680	1,599,423	1,997,349	1,506,982	1,450,251	1,640,898	1,150,873	1,200,461
2nd Molasses—Gallons	1,823,747	1,725,655	1,608,557	1,684,990	2,079,561	1,451,038	1,369,755	1,552,163	1,233,328	1,352,862
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900-1957

Crop year	Production	Crop year	Production	Crop year	Production
	1,000 short tons 1/		1,000 short tons 1/		1,000 short tons 1/
1900	309	1919	124	1938	491
1901	360	1920	173	1939	436
1902	369	1921	331	1940	234
1903	256	1922	301	1941	322
1904	398	1923	165	1942	397
1905	377	1924	90	1943	432
1906	258	1925	142	1944	369
1907	381	1926	48	1945	370
1908	398	1927	72	1946	331
1909	327	1928	135	1947	297
1910	350	1929	204	1948	397
1911	360	1930	188	1949	416
1912	157	1931	160	1950	456
1913	299	1932	228	1951	297
1914	248	1933	209	1952	451
1915	140	1934	234	1953	481
1916	310	1935	339	1954	478
1917	249	1936	386	1955	455
1918	286	1937	401	1956	432
				1957	397

[1] Production reported on 96° basis prior to 1934, raw value basis thereafter.

1900-08, Division of Historical and Statistical Research, U.S.D.A. Yearbook, 1923.

1909-33, "Sugarcane for Sugar and Sirup", Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., February 1941.

GROWER'S INCOME, DOLLARS, THE TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1937-57

	Paid by Mills	Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as amended					
Year	Acct. Cane	Molasses Bonus	Acc. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amt Received
1937	2.907	-	.892	.023	.016	.931	-	3.838
1938	2.663	-	.948	-	-	.948	-	3.611
1939	2.881	-	.976	-	-	.976	-	3.857
1940	2.717	-	.908	.013	.258	1.179	-	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	-	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	-	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	-	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	-	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	-	7.095
1949	6.199	-	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	-	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	-	.003	1.290	-	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	-	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	-	.001	1.176	-	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	-	1.264	-	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	-	-	1.219	-	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	-	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	-	-	1.288	-	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	-	7.904

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGARCANE, AND AVERAGE SUGARCANE ACREAGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA, 1937-1957

Crop year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugarcane acreage growing per farm
1937	16,572	10,260	30.1
1938	16,901	10,468	28.3
1939	17,701	10,918	24.5
1940	15,635	9,332	28.4
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC. ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES 1957-58 PRICING PERIOD

Date	N.Y.	Freight	N.O.	B'strap.
Oct.11	6.15	.03	6.12*	nominal
12	No Market			
13	Sunday			
14	6.15	.03	6.12	14.00*
15	6.15	.03	6.12	14.00
16	6.20	.03	6.17	14.00
17	6.20	.03	6.17	14.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.14			Blackstrap 14.00	
Oct.18	6.30	.03	6.27	14.25*
19	No Market			
20	Sunday			
21	6.30	.03	6.27	14.00
22	6.35	.03	6.32	13.00*
23	6.35	.03	6.32	13.00
24	6.35	.04	6.31	13.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.30			Blackstrap 13.45	
Oct.25	6.35	.04	6.31	13.00*
26	No Market			
27	Sunday			
28	6.30	.04	6.26	13.00
29	6.25	.04	6.21	13.00*
30	6.20	.04	6.16	12.75
31	6.20	.04	6.16	12.50*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.22			Blackstrap 12.85	
Nov. 1	6.17	.04	6.13	12.25
2	No Market			
3	Sunday			
4	6.17	.04	6.13	12.25
5	No Market			
6	6.15	.04	6.11	12.25
7	6.10	.04	6.06	11.50*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.11			Blackstrap 12.06	
Nov. 8	6.10	.04	6.06	11.25*
9	No Market			
10	Sunday			
11	No Market			
12	6.10	.04	6.06	11.00*
13	6.10	.04	6.06	11.00*
14	6.10	.04	6.06	10.96*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.06			Blackstrap 11.05	
Nov.15	6.10	.04	6.06	11.00*
16	No Market			
17	Sunday			
18	6.10	.04	6.06	10.50*
19	6.10	.04	6.06	10.50*
20	6.05	.04	6.01	11.00*
21	6.10	.04	6.06	11.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.05			Blackstrap 10.80	
Nov.22	6.10	.04	6.06	11.14*
23	No Market			
24	Sunday			
25	6.10	.04	6.06	11.25
26	6.20	.04	6.16	11.50*
27	6.20	.04	6.16	11.58*
28	No Market			
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.11			Blackstrap 11.37	
Nov.29	6.20	.04	6.16	11.865*
30	No Market			
Dec. 1	Sunday			
2	6.20	.04	6.16	12.006*
3	6.20	.04	6.16	12.187*
4	6.20	.03	6.17	12.40*
5	6.25	.03	6.22*	12.607*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.17			Blackstrap 12.21	
Dec. 6	6.25	.03	6.22	12.958*
7	No Market			
8	Sunday			
9	6.25	.03	6.22	13.00
10	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00
11	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
12	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.16			Blackstrap 12.99	
Dec.13	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
14	No Market			
15	Sunday			
16	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
17	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00
18	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00
19	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.08			Blackstrap 13.00	
Dec.20	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00
21	No Market			
22	Sunday			
23	6.10	.02	6.08	13.02*
24	6.10	.02	6.08	13.00*
25	No Market			
26	6.10	.02	6.08	13.04*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.08			Blackstrap 13.01	
Dec.27	6.15	.02	6.13*	13.00
28	No Market			
29	Sunday			
30	6.15	.02	6.13	13.00
31	6.12	.02	6.07*	13.00
Jan. 1	No Market			
2	6.12	.03	6.09	13.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.105			Blackstrap 13.00	

Date	N.Y.	Freight	N.O.	B'strap.
Jan. 3	6.12	.03	6.09	13.00*
4	No Market			
5	Sunday			
6	6.12	.03	6.09	13.00*
7	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
8	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
9	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.09			Blackstrap 13.00	
Jan.10	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
11	No Market			
12	Sunday			
13	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00
14	6.15	.03	6.12*	13.00
15	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00*
16	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.10			Blackstrap 13.00	
Jan.17	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
18	No Market			
19	Sunday			
20	6.15	.03	6.12*	13.00
21	6.20	.02	6.17*	13.00
22	6.20	.02	6.18	13.00
23	6.20	.02	6.18	13.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.15			Blackstrap 13.00	
Jan.24	6.20	.02	6.17**	13.00*
25	No Market			
26	Sunday			
27	6.20	.02	6.17**	12.91*
28	6.15	.02	6.12*	13.00*
29	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00*
30	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.14			Blackstrap 12.98	

Date	N.Y.	Freight	N.O.	B'strap.
Jan.31	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00*
Feb. 1	No Market			
2	Sunday			
3	6.15	.03	6.12*	13.00
4	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
5	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
6	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00*
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.12			Blackstrap 13.00	
Feb. 7	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
8	No Market			
9	Sunday			
10	6.18	.03	6.15	13.00
11	6.18	.03	6.15	13.00
12	No Market			
13	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.15			Blackstrap 13.00	
Feb.14	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00*
15	No Market			
16	Sunday			
17	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00
18	6.20	.03	6.17	13.00
19	6.19	.03	6.19*	13.00
20	6.19	.03	6.16	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.17			Blackstrap 13.00	
Feb.21	6.15	.03	6.12*	13.00
22	No Market			
23	Sunday			
24	6.15	.03	6.12	13.00
25	6.10	.03	6.07	13.00*
26	6.05	.03	6.03*	13.00
27	6.02	.03	5.99	13.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.07			Blackstrap 13.00	

*Local Sales **Local Offers

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

Season	Pricing Period	Raws $ per CWT	Blackstrap cents per gallon	Standard Cane dollars per ton	Molasses Bonus ¢ per actual ton	Average Freight Dif. ¢
1947-48	Oct. 3 - Jan.29	6.206	26.762	6.392	60.98	Not used
1948-49	Oct. 8 - Mch.31	5.6184	9.6998	5.787	5.524	5.0
1949-50	Oct. 7 - Jan.26	5.8181	5.6417	Zone (1) 6.012	None	2.25
				(2) 5.975		
				(3) 6.08		
1950-51	Oct. 6 - Jan.25	6.1941	29.2297	Zone (1) 6.497	75.497	2.68
				(2) 6.460		
				(3) 6.566		
1951-52	Oct.19 - Jan.31	5.8223	28.6800	Zone (1) 6.103	78.246	4.50
				(2) 6.066		
				(3) 6.172		
1952-53	Oct.10 - Jan.29	6.2088	8.8016	Zone (1) 6.512	9.8056	4.44
				(2) 6.475		
				(3) 6.581		
1953-54	Oct. 9 - Feb.25	6.0932	10.0087	Zone (1) 6.390	14.231	3.42
				(2) 6.353		
				(3) 6.459		
1954-55	Oct. 8 - Feb.24	5.9592	9.7477	Zone (1) 6.243	13.304	4.56
				(2) 6.211		
				(3) 6.317		
1955-56	Oct. 7 - Apr.26	5.8934	10.7797*	Zone (A) 6.224	17.207	4.43
				(B) 6.144		
				(C) 6.091		
1956-57	Oct. 5 - Apr.25	6.1783	25.7443**	Zone (A) 6.526	72.067	8.16
				(B) 6.446		
				(C) 6.393		
1957-58	Oct.11 - Feb.27	6.1287	12.6885	Zone (A) 6.473	23.4097	3.11
				(B) 6.394		
				(C) 6.341		

*Blackstrap Pricing Period Oct. 7 - Feb. 23.
**Blackstrap Pricing Period Oct. 5 - Feb. 28.

Name of Factory	Gross Tons of Cane Ground For Sugar	Net Tons of Cane Ground For Sugar	Pounds	
			Granulated Refined	Plan. Granulate
Albania	73,505	67,600	—	—
Alma	102,973	94,337	—	—
J. Aron & Co. (Supreme)	180,441	166,391	26,250,800	—
Billeaud	86,830	80,225	—	—
Breaux Bridge	73,194	66,975	—	—
Burton-Sutton (Cedar Grove)	99,085	91,151	—	—
Caire & Graugnard (Col.)		Not released		
Caldwell	131,433	121,622	—	—
Catherine (L)	96,154	88,651	—	—
Columbia	63,009	58,343	—	—
Cora-Texas		Not released		
Cypremort	83,380	77,668	—	—
Dugas & LeBlanc (Westfield)	136,437	125,070	—	—
Duhe-Bourgeois	106,231	99,323	—	—
Erath	68,709	61,421	—	—
Evan Hall	241,312	226,432	—	—
Evangeline	62,503	55,724	—	—
Frisco (San Francisco)	24,349	21,558	—	1,522,40
Glenwood	165,822	154,195	—	—
Gulf States (Raceland)	208,329	191,589	—	—
Helvetia	103,421	94,833	—	—
Iberia	146,508	137,685	—	—
Lafourche (Leighton)	196,471	175,409	—	—
H. L. Laws (Cinclare)		Not released		
Levert-St. John	110,654	101,805	—	—
Loisel	42,789	38,927	—	—
La. State Penitentiary	53,398	49,286	—	—
Lula	123,627	111,960	—	—
Meeker	72,946	64,842	—	—
Milliken & Farwell (Little Tex.)	59,430	52,965	—	—
Milliken & Farwell (Smithfield)	107,512	99,385	—	—
M. A. Patout & Son (Enterprise)	105,438	95,761	—	—
Nat'l. Sugar Refg. Co.	110,372	100,258	—	—
Poplar Grove	88,847	83,397	—	—
St. James	140,258	131,829	—	—
St. Mary	140,981	131,412	—	—
The Southcoast Corp. (Georgia)	134,875	125,456	20,891,312	—
The Southcoast Corp. (Oaklawn)	168,951	155,927	—	—
The Southcoast Corp. (Terrebonne)	167,683	155,907	—	—
Southdown (Armant)	144,949	133,607	—	—
Southdown (Greenwood)	161,021	148,871	—	—
Southdown	187,887	172,443	25,884,883	—
Sterling	193,961	181,592	—	—
Supples (Catherine)	71,487	67,974	—	3,848,50
Valentine	126,261	114,967	—	—
Vida	44,804	41,196	—	—
A. Wilbert's Sons	116,773	107,240	—	—
Youngs Industries	55,508	51,634	—	—
La. State University	1,020	976	—	—

ANE MILLS, 1957 CROP

ar Actually Produced			Blackstrap Molasses		Gallons Hi-Test Mols. Produced
'urbanidos	Raw Sugar	Total Sugar Prod. Raw Value	Gallons Produced	Gallons Produced 80° Brix	
—	10,854,740	11,190,966	450,641	450,354	—
—	14,756,658	14,924,515	586,008	586,008	—
—	—	28,088,356	1,314,105	1,327,779	—
—	12,094,082	12,623,198	534,746	617,757	—
—	9,927,120	10,086,947	428,697	495,322	—
—	12,890,830	12,983,322	614,628	635,968	—
—	19,394,720	19,578,000	623,048	761,840	93,607
—	13,680,890	13,860,452	753,008	886,691	—
—	9,905,526	10,040,736	338,223	394,160	—
—	12,966,820	13,049,368	493,000	536,340	—
—	21,118,031	21,523,778	763,741	834,753	—
—	15,602,172	15,973,504	604,008	713,415	—
—	9,733,154	9,854,744	330,121	434,730	—
—	33,881,900	34,320,670	1,436,053	1,619,452	—
—	8,909,407	9,018,547	343,350	410,102	—
—	—	1,616,979	—	—	54,537
—	25,699,030	25,964,372	1,000,198	1,008,593	—
9,163,347	106,317	31,196,135	1,474,630	1,485,887	—
—	13,545,774	13,751,198	558,580	671,447	—
—	21,662,160	21,916,149	668,318	814,570	—
—	28,115,600	28,494,458	1,125,560	1,308,698	—
—	14,725,197	15,065,349	686,181	733,648	—
—	5,656,470	5,817,821	249,428	280,437	—
—	6,467,980	6,582,780	380,068	455,555	—
—	20,629,058	20,918,134	598,617	651,246	—
8,473,880	—	8,841,646	554,212	555,398	—
—	7,857,896	8,032,538	221,500	236,176	—
—	14,343,327	14,915,626	766,683	834,087	—
—	15,285,360	15,552,854	623,486	666,053	—
—	15,664,726	15,664,726	706,449	712,525	—
—	12,964,064	12,996,474	516,378	637,385	—
—	21,827,979	22,288,336	667,200	826,874	—
—	21,554,791	22,456,319	657,000	791,711	—
—	—	22,353,704	860,990	860,990	—
2,253,300	2,139,365	25,818,280	1,003,493	1,143,609	—
—	25,884,860	26,122,224	889,985	1,033,150	—
—	21,635,050	22,193,883	713,725	852,483	31,726
—	24,097,320	24,658,185	913,232	1,011,845	—
—	1,847,810	29,531,700	943,937	1,128,856	—
—	32,352,820	32,888,731	1,064,492	1,159,660	—
—	3,069,600	7,185,265	—	—	74,600
—	—	18,874,550	744,407	847,788	—
—	6,677,720	6,831,625	233,000	250,140	—
—	16,322,820	16,618,426	754,413	784,612	—
—	7,182,094	7,436,458	354,633	406,446	—
—	99,580	102,368	10,027	10,096	—

NUMBER OF FARMS, PAYEES, PROPORTIONATE SHARE AND PLANTED ACREAGE, AND TONS OF CANE MARKETED FOR SUGAR 1957 CROP

Size Groups 1/ (Planted Acres)	Number of Farms	Number of Payees	Proportionate Share Acres	Planted Acres 1/	Tons of Cane
0.1 - 4.9	476	755	4,062.8	1,505.1	21,995.
5.0 - 9.9	598	993	6,259.0	4,558.7	69,172.
10.0 - 24.9	802	1428	15,720.1	13,864.6	243,015.
25.0 - 49.9	541	1240	20,351.1	19,247.5	368,844.
50.0 - 99.9	443	1079	32,862.9	31,282.2	623,775.
100.0 - 199.9	245	634	34,801.6	33,936.5	698,572.
200.0 - 299.9	96	243	23,897.8	23,255.1	466,652.
300.0 - 399.9	48	106	16,880.3	16,629.4	340,260.
400.0 - 499.9	32	65	14,940.6	14,472.6	285,419.
500.0 and above	62	96	90,697.2	89,595.1	1,859,074.
Totals	3343	6639	260,473.4	248,346.8	4,976,783.

[1] Harvested for sugar (except livestock sugar) and seed plus bona fide abandoned acres not in excess of the farm proportionate share.

FINAL MILL MARKETING ALLOTMENTS 1957 CROP

	Allotments (short tons, raw value)
Albania Sugar Coop., Inc.	6,940
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	8,808
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	14,263
Billeaud Sugar Factory	8,127
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop.	6,843
J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd., The	8,274
Burton-Sutton Oil Co., Inc.	8,261
Caire & Graugnard	3,600
Caldwell Sugar Coop., Inc.	11,744
Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	8,815
Columbia Sugar Company	6,419
Cora-Texas Mfg. Co., Inc.	2,995
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	12,994
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.	10,351
Erath Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,260
Evan Hall Sugar Coop.. Inc.	23,091
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products, Inc.	5,143
Fellsmere Sugar Producers Assoc.	8,828
Frisco Cane Co., Inc.	937
Glenwood Coop., Inc.	16,158
Gulf States Land & Industries, Inc.	20,717
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	9,309
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.	15,004
LaFourche Sugar Company	15,25
Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc.	11,39
Levert-St. John, Inc.	9,01
Loisel Sugar Co., Inc.	3,79
Louisiana State Penitentiary	3,08
Lula Factory, Inc.	11,90
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	4,92
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	13,56
National Sugar Refining Co.	13,28
Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc.	18,47
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.	10,19
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co., Inc.	7,61
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	13,34
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	12,65
South Coast Corp.	45,21
Southdown Sugars, Inc.	43,69
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	21,25
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Inc.	5,42
United States Sugar Corp.	123,33
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	6,78
Vermilion Sugar Co., Inc.	1,00
Vida Sugars, Inc.	4,14
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co.	10,04
Young's Industries, Inc.	4,77
Louisiana State University	10
All other persons	0
Total	637,17

TONS OF SUGARCANE GROUND FOR SUGAR, TOTAL AMOUNT PAID, AND AMOUNT PAID PER ACTUAL AND STANDARD TON OF SUGARCANE GROUND BY LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1957 CROP

Company-owned Sugarcane

	Actual Cane Tons	Standard Cane Tons	Amount Paid: Acct. Cane	Acct. Molasses	Total
Freight Area (a)	1,232,961	1,241,908	$7,933,027.15	$286,802.47	$8,219,829.62
Amount paid per actual ton			$ 6.434	23.2613¢	$ 6.667
Amount paid per standard ton			$ 6.388	23.0937¢	$ 6.619
Freight Area (b)	577,090	581,094	$3,682,806.11	$129,110.96	$3,811,917.07
Amount paid per actual ton			$ 6.382	22.3727¢	$ 6.605
Amount paid per standard ton			$ 6.338	22.2186¢	$ 6.560
Freight Area (c)	289,764	271,898	$1,701,087.33	$ 66,328.19	$1,767,415.52
Amount paid per actual ton			$ 5.870	22.8904¢	$ 6.099
Amount paid per standard ton			$ 6.256	24.3945¢	$ 6.500
STATE	2,099,815	2,094,900	$13,316,920.59	$482,241.62	$13,799,162.21
Amount paid per actual ton			$ 6.342	22.9659¢	$ 6.572
Amount paid per standard ton			$ 6.357	23.0198¢	$ 6.587

Independent Growers' Sugarcane

	Actual Cane Tons	Standard Cane Tons	Amount Paid: Acct. Cane	Acct. Molasses	Total
Freight Area (a)	1,610,776	1,665,941	$10,712,997.19	$351,428.67	$11,064,425.86
Amount paid per actual ton			$6.651	21.8174¢	$6.869
Amount paid per standard ton			$6.431	21.0949¢	$6.642
Freight Area (b)	895,718	909,370	$ 5,802,196.15	$206,490.30	$ 6,008,686.45
Amount paid per actual ton			$6.478	23.0530¢	$6.708
Amount paid per standard ton			$6.380	22.7070¢	$6.608
Freight Area (c)	371,745	371,328	$ 2,329,937.27	$ 85,240.50	$2,415,177.77
Amount paid per actual ton			$6.268	22.9298¢	$6.497
Amount paid per standard ton			$6.275	22.9556¢	$6.504
STATE					
Amount paid per actual ton	2,878,239	2,946,639	$18,845,130.61	$643,159.47	$19,488,290.08
Amount paid per standard ton			$6.547	22.3456	$6.771
			$6.395	21.8269¢	$6.614

TOTAL

	Actual Cane Tons	Standard Cane Tons	Amount Paid: Acct. Cane	Acct. Molasses	Total
Freight Area (a)	2,843,737	2,907,849	$18,646,024.34	$638,231.14	$19,284,255.48
Amount paid per actual ton			$6.557	22.4434¢	$6.781
Amount paid per standard ton			$6.412	21.9486¢	$6.632
Freight Area (b)	1,472,808	1,490,464	$ 9,485,002.26	$335,601.26	$ 9,820,603.52
Amount paid per actual ton			$6.440	22.7865¢	$6.668
Amount paid per standard ton			$6.364	22.5166¢	$6.589
Freight Area (c)	661,509	643,226	$ 4,031,024.60	$151,568.69	$ 4,182,593.29
Amount paid per actual ton			$6.094	22.9126¢	$6.323
Amount paid per standard ton			$6.267	23.5638¢	$6.503
STATE	4,978,054	5,041,539	$32,162,051.20	$1,125,401.09	$33,287,452.29
Amount paid per actual ton			$6.461	22.6072¢	$6.687
Amount paid per standard ton			$6.379	22.3226¢	$6.603

Freight Area (a)—All mills except those included in Freight Areas (b) and (c) 25 mills

Freight Area (b)—Mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River—15 mills

Freight Area (c)—Mills located north and west of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River—9 mills

THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS FOR 1958

By Leo P. Hebert, Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture [1]

The annual survey of the Louisiana Sugar District to determine the percentage of the acreage in each of the important commercial varieties has just been completed. Each year the County Agents in the sugar-producing parishes poll their growers for this information, compile the results, and supply us with the data which are summarized for recording the utilization of different varieties available to the industry. The agents are generous with assistance each year in conducting this survey of sugarcane varieties.

Results of the 1958 census are of interest as an indication of the effect on variety utilization of the program of heat treatment for ratoon stunting disease control; the generally successful harvesting during the 1957 season of lodged N. Co. 310, a variety hitherto accepted with reservations because of its tendency to lodge; the extent to which the early-maturing C. P. 48-103 is being planted; and the effect of all of these on the acreage of C. P. 44-101, for some years the major variety of the industry, which may now have reached its peak.

Table 1 presents the results of the 1958 variety census for the 18 parishes surveyed. Section A gives the percentage of the acreage in each of 10 varieties by areas, and for the State and section B the relative change in variety position during recent years. All but 0.04 percent of the state acreage of sugarcane grown for sugar is found in the 18 parishes indicated in the table, according to a report of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U.S.D.A.[2]

C. P. 44-101 is still leading all other varieties in total acreage by a wide margin. It occupies 50.91 percent of the total acreage and is the most widely planted variety in every parish in the state except Avoyelles, Rapides, and West Feliciana, having surpassed Co. 290 in Lafayette Parish for the first time since its release (data not shown). C. P. 44-101 occupies 50 percent or more of the acreage in 11 of the 18 parishes and over 50 percent in 2 of the 3 generally recognized areas of the sugar district. In the northern area it is the leading variety, occupying 45 percent of the acreage, but it is planted on less than 10 percent of the acreage in Avoyelles, Rapides, and West Feliciana Parishes (data not shown). More than 50 percent of the area is planted to C. P. 44-101 in the southwestern and southeastern areas.

C. P. 36-105 remains in second place occupying 15.21 percent of the total acreage. It occupies a higher percentage of the acreage in the northern area, particularly in the 3 parishes mentioned in the previous paragraph where C. P. 44-101 has performed relatively poorly. In those parishes it is planted on 50 percent or more of the cane acreage. Treatment of seed can for control of the ratoon stunting disease has increased yields of C. P. 36-105, but its brittleness under those conditions is a serious disadvantage.

Moving up to third place is N. Co. 310, with 11.16 percent of the acreage (in the state) planted to this variety. It is only 4.05 percent below C. P. 36-105, there are indications that it will surpass the latter variety in acreage next year. Its relatively good cold tolerance is a special advantage in the northern area, where the highest percentage of the acreage is planted to that variety at present. The lowest percentage of the acreage occupied by N. Co. 310 is in the southwestern area of the sugar district where its susceptibility to mosaic may have discouraged some

TABLE 1

RESULTS OF THE 1958 VARIETY CENSUS

A. Percentage of the acreage in each of 10 varieties for each area of the Louisiana Sugar District, and for the State, 1958 crop.

Area	VARIETY										Other varieties	Percent of State acreage [1]
	C.P. 44-101	C.P. 36-105	N.Co. 310	C.P. 44-155	C.P. 48-103	C.P. 36-13	C.P. 47-193	C.P. 43-47	C.P. 44-154	C.P. 29-116		
Southeastern [2]	52.38	16.44	11.42	4.95	4.27	0.83	3.16	3.59	0.02	-	2.94	46.83
Southwestern [3]	51.83	10.06	9.65	9.18	1.16	4.89	1.68	1.62	3.70	3.67	2.56	36.16
Northern [4]	45.02	22.80	13.67	4.48	3.13	3.65	3.30	0.82	-	-	3.13	16.97
State	50.91	15.21	11.16	6.40	2.95	2.78	2.65	2.41	1.35	1.33	2.81	99.96

B. Relative change in variety position, expressed in percent increase (+) or decrease (—) of surveyed acreage.

Period	N.Co. 310	C.P. 47-193	C.P. 48-103	C.P. 36-105	C.P. 44-154	C.P. 29-116	C.P. 43-47	C.P. 36-13	C.P. 44-101	C.P. 44-155
1957-58	+5.69	+1.15	+1.07	+0.67	+0.13	+0.08	-0.09	-0.76	-2.16	-3.63
1954-58	+11.16	+2.65	+2.95	-15.52	+0.08	-3.52	-0.98	-3.36	+19.56	-3.49

[1] Anon. Cropland-Proportionate share-Planted acres of Louisiana sugarcane farms participating in the sugar program by parishes. Sug. Bull. 35(22) : 307. August 15, 1957.

[2] Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and Terrebonne.

[3] Iberia, Lafayette, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.

[4] Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, West Baton Rouge and West Feliciana.

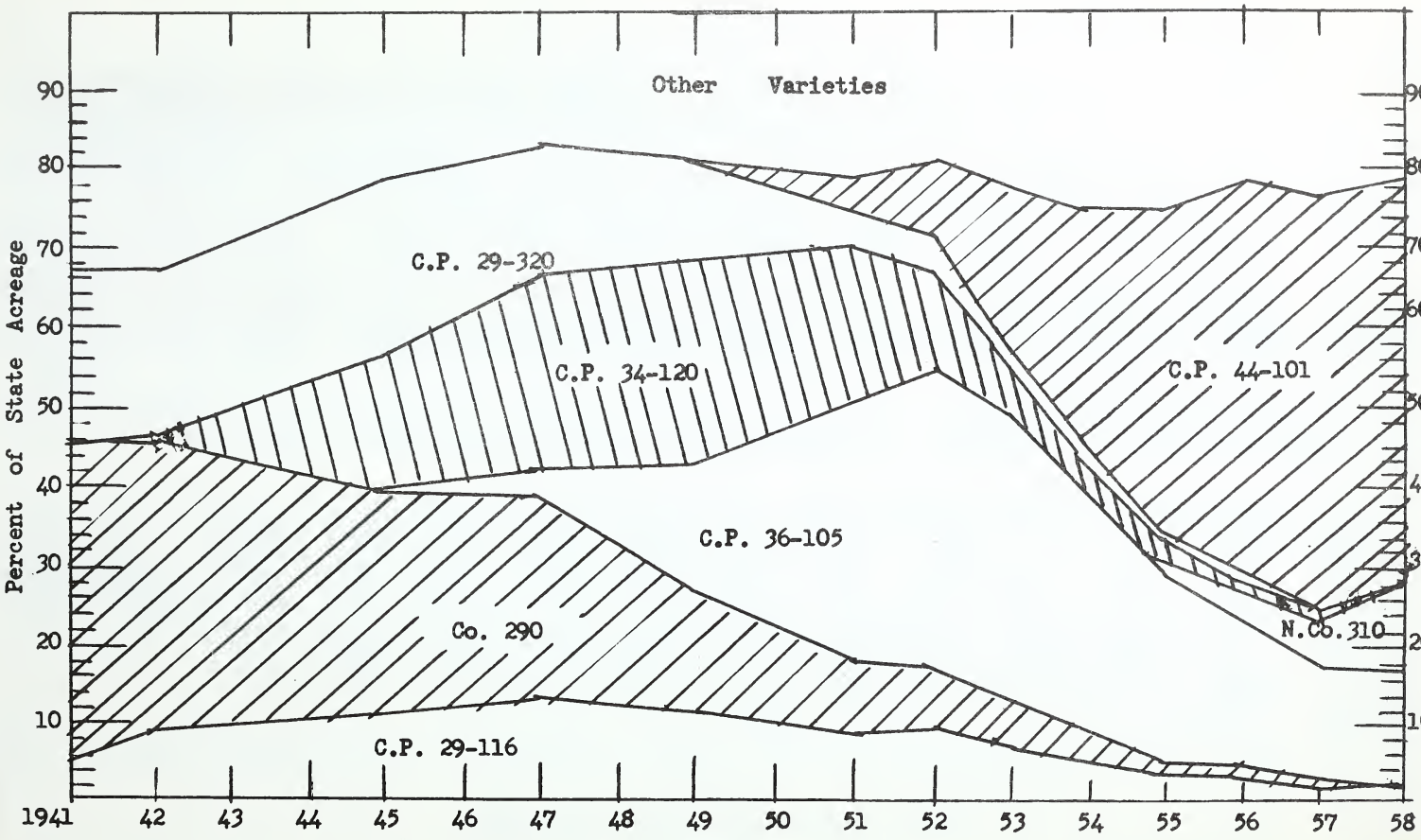

Fig. 1. Changes in the distribution of Louisiana sugarcane acreage among important varieties during the period 1941-58.

growers from increasing the acreage (extensively). Cane usually lodges less in that area and most varieties produce satisfactory sucrose; so there may be an increase in the percentage of the acreage planted to N. Co. 310.

Slightly less than half of the acreage devoted to C. P. 44-155 in Louisiana is in the southwestern area. With only 6.40 percent of the proportionate share acreage devoted to this variety, it stands in fourth place, having been surpassed by N. Co. 310 in grower acceptance. C. P. 48-103, C. P. 36-13, C. P. 47-193, and C. P. 43-47 each occupy between 2 and 3 percent of the state acreage and C. P. 44-154 and C . P. 29-116 are planted on 1.35 and 1.33 percent of the acreage respectively. Other varieties, including Co. 290, C. P. 29-320, C. P. 36-183, and C. P. 34-120, in the aggregate, constitute 2.81 percent of the proportionate share acreage in Louisiana. Co. 290 was reported in Lafayette Parish where it still occupies 20 percent of the acreage, and C. P. 29-320 and C. P. 34-120 are still found in the northern area but they are no longer important varieties in any of the parishes.

Changes in Variety Utilization Over a Period of Time

Table 1B and figure 1 give the relative changes in variety utilization in recent years. Table 1B shows that the greatest changes in percent of the planted acreage from 1957-58 was the increase of 5.69 percent of N. Co. 310 and the decrease of 3.63 percent of C. P. 44-155. C. P. 44-101 dropped in acreage by 2.16 percent in one year. For the first time since 1949 more than 10 percent of the cane acreage in Louisiana is occupied by other than Canal Point varieties. The acreage devoted to N. Co. 310 more than doubled in one year, and it is believed that still more land will be planted with the variety this year. As stated before, it will no doubt be increased in the southwestern as well as in the other 2 areas. The acreage in C. P. 44-101 decreased for the first time since its release. Although poor stands were observed in fields of C. P. 44-101 summer plant cane, other varieties probably would have reacted similarly if they had been planted under comparable conditions. It is still a good variety for both summer and fall planting, but it is believed that acreage devoted to C. P. 44-101 has reached a peak and will gradually decline.

Increases in acreage were indicated for C. P. 47-193, C. P. 48-103, and C. P. 36-105, although the 0.67 percent gain in acreage made by C. P. 36-105 is small enough to be within the sampling error and may not indicate that the variety will again be planted extensively. The status of the other varieties has not changed much since the last census.

[1] The author is indebted to the following agents who supplied the information on varietal plantings in the various parishes: Claude Songy, E. J. Lousteau, K. J. Ducote, W. E. Williams, Edward Burleigh, S. J. Bowles, A. J. Brackin, C. J. Arceneaux, Sterling Deville, A. J. Melancon, Jr., Kermit Coulon, V. C. Calandro, Stanley Angelle, P. J. de Gravelles, Richard Sonnier, Murphy Veillon, and H. A. Webb, and to Mr. C. M. Straud, Assistant Farm Superintendent, Angola, for the West Feliciana data.

[2] Anon. (Official production tables 1953-56, from A.A.A. Reports). The Sugar Bulletin. 35 (22): 307. 1957.

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CHEMICAL CONTROL OF TIE-VINES IN SUGARCANE

Ernest R. Stamper and S. J. P. Chilton [1]

Several species of tie-vines are recognized to be important weeds in sugarcane fields in Louisiana.[2] Recommendations for weed and grass control for the past several years have included a blanket spray of two pounds of 2, 4-D (acid equivalent) after lay-by, which will usually control tie-vines. This has not been used by many growers. Late season tie-vines grow vigorously, in many cases shade the cane, and also cause the cane to lodge and become tangled. The vines cause difficulty in the mechanical harvesting of sugarcane.

Three species of tie-vines are most commonly observed in the sugarcane fields. The red morning glory *(Ipomoea coccinea)* and the cypress vine *(Ipomoea quamoclit)* are the most common and cause the most difficulty. The button or cornfield tie-vine *(Jacquemontia tamnifolia)* is common in some areas, but does not usually cause as much trouble as the other two species.

Airplane Treatment and Timing of Application

The amine salt of 2, 4-D is suggested for use in controlling tie-vines because it is less hazardous and usually cheaper than the other form of 2, 4-D. From ¾ to 1 pound of 2, 4-D per acre should be used in enough water to give complete coverage of the vines. The amount of water used in most cases is determined by the individual airplane operator.

The timing of the application is important. The spraying should not be done too early in the season, but should be delayed until the tie-vine seed have germinated and the plants have made a good growth. The spraying should not be delayed too long or the vines will form a mat over the top of the cane.

The actual date of application of 2, 4-D will vary to some degree from one year to another because of the early or late growth of sugarcane. Applications of 2, 4-D made the last week in July until September 1 have been most successful in controlling tie-vines in sugarcane fields.

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[1] Louisiana Agriculture Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana—1958.

[2] Herbert, Leo P. and George Arceneaux. Late season control of tie-vines in sugarcane by means of 2, 4-D sprayed by airplane. Sugar Bul., 27 No. 6, pp. 84-92, December 1948.

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CONTROL OF THE RATOON STUNTING DISEASE OF SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA WITH HOT-AIR DURING THE PAST THREE SEASONS

R. J. Steib, Department of Plant Pathology, La. Agr. Exp. Station

Since the fall of 1955 when the electric hot-air oven was made available to the industry for the control of the ratoon stunting disease, yearly surveys were made in the springs of 1956, 57 and 58 to determine the effectiveness of the treatment when used on a commercial scale.

The first survey made in 1956 (2) indicated that the treatment did not materially reduce stands in the spring. There was injury only in a few cases where the cane was left in the oven overnight without opening the door or when it was impossible to plant the cane immediately after treatment. An examination of the treated cane indicated that the treatment was very effective in controlling the disease in all varieties. Every farm where cane had been treated the previous year was visited and a thorough examination was made of both the heat treated and field-run canes.

A second survey was made in 1957 of the cane treated the previous fall and of the progeny of the cane treated the first year, 1955. A similar survey was also conducted in 1958. At that time the survey included the checking of the cane treated in the 70 odd ovens in the fall of 1957 and the progenies of the 1955 and 1956 treatments.

The results of the three surveys conducted during the past three years are summarized in Table I.

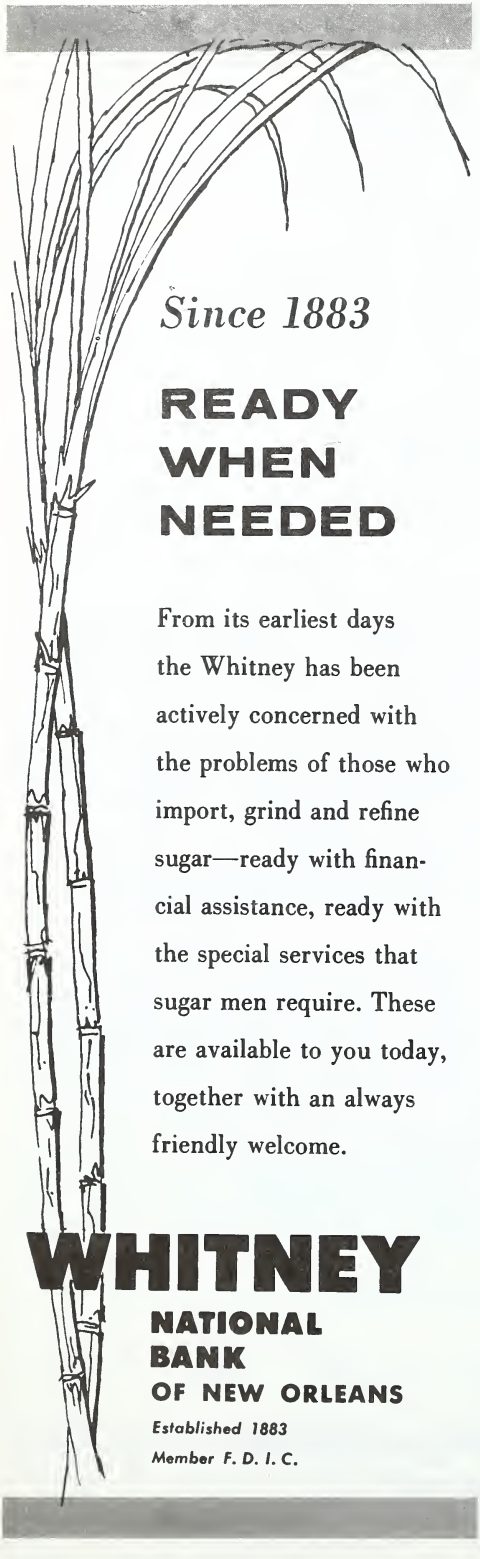
The results presented clearly show that a more effective job of treating was done during the 1955 treatment year than the two years following and the 1956 treatment was much better than the 1957 treatment. The amount of disease remaining in the treated cane (average of the three varieties) was as follows: 1956, 1.3 per cent; 1957, 5.9 per cent; 1958, 17.0 per cent. Such an increase in the amount of disease remaining in the cane following the treatment, was probably due to the fact that the treating procedure (1) recommended by the Ratoon Stunting Disease Committee was not closely adhered to, as during the first year (1955) cane was treated.

An analysis of the per cent disease control obtained in 1957 on the 56 plantations checked is given below.

The fact that 22 out of 56 locations obtained 100 per cent control shows that the poor control obtained during 1956 and 1957 treatment years was not due to the oven, but

Per cent Ratoon Stunting disease remaining in three major sugarcane varieties following the hot-air treatment during 1956, 57 and 58.

Variety Treated	No. fields Checked	Per cent Diseased	No. fields Checked	Per cent Diseased	No. fields Checked	Per cent Diseased
	1956		1957		1958	
C. P. 44-101	19	2.9	37	9.7	19	17.0
C. P. 36-105	20	1.1	36	3.5	16	5.6
C. P. 43-47	4	0.0	13	4.5	5	28.4
Av. 3 varieties	14	1.3	29	5.9	13	17.0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Per cent control	Number
100	22
99	5
98	3
97	4
96	4
Below 96	18
Total	56

was due to the failure of individual operators to follow the recommended treating procedure.

Procedure to Follow During Treatment

The recommendations and suggestions which are to be followed very closely if maximum disease control is to be obtained with the electric hot-air oven are available through the County Agent's Office. In addition to those already published, the following precautions should be taken to insure maximum disease control.

1. When treating C. P. 44-101 use 59°C. instead of 58°C. which is recommended for all other varieties.

2. The disease is most difficult to eliminate in C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 43-47. This is apparently due to the fact that they are very erect varieties and stack very tightly on the rack. It is suggested that the stalks of those two varieties be placed very loosely on the pipes in order to obtain maximum passage of air between the cane. Do not underload the box because it has been found that overheating will occur.

3. Leave a 2-inch space between the uppermost layer of cane and the pipe immediately above. This space is absolutely necessary for proper diffusion and passage of air. If this is not done, overstacking will result and the oven will not operate properly. This space is the key to obtaining good control when treating C. P. 44-101, C. P. 43-47 and C. P. 52-68, all very erect varieties.

4. Cane stalks *must be* at least one foot away from the air deflectors found in rear of the oven. This one foot space will allow the air to

fan out before entering the stack of cane.

5. The cane should be hand cut and hand cleaned. The adhering green leaf sheaths may be left on the stalk, however, be sure no loose or hanging trash is left on the stalk.

6. Add an additional row of pipes to the rack. This may be done by moving the front row of pipes forward about 8 inches, then split the difference for the two middle rows of pipes. Be sure not to move the back row of pipes because it is needed in that position when the cane is to be stacked on the rack one foot from the deflections found in rear of the oven. The extra row of pipes is to be used when the cane is too short to reach the entire length of the rack. This will prevent crossing of the short canes on the center row of pipes which has been found to cause overstacking in the middle and bending of the center pipes.

7. Treat the cane a total of 8 hours.

8. The oven should begin to cycle at 58 or 59°C. after 3 to 3 - 1/3 hours. If it cycles before, at a lower temperature, proper adjustments have to be made until 58° or 59°C is reached. It is necessary that the cane be treated for at least 4½ to 5 hours at the correct in-going air temperature after the oven reaches the proper temperature.

The above recommendations are being made after consulting with a number of individuals who have been treating cane with the electric oven over the past three years.

In order to do a more effective job of controlling the disease, it is suggested that individual operators become thoroughly familiar with the recommendations and precautions to be followed during the treating operation. It is further suggested that he closely supervise the loading of the rack because if this is not done, as suggested, poor disease control will result.

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(1) ..... Recommendations and suggestions on the operation of electrical heat treating unit No. II and on planting, cultivating, and harvesting heat treated seed. Sugar Bulletin 34:20. 307-308. 1956.

(2) Steib, R. J., I. L. Forbes and S. J. P. Chilton. Occurrence of the ratoon stunting disease in Louisiana and its control by the use of hot-air treatments. Sugar Bulletin 34:20. 302-303, 306. 1956.

World Sugar Production

The 1957 estimate of centrifugal sugar at 50.1 million short tons, raw value, is an alltime high and is 4.3 million tons, or 9.5 percent, above the 1956-57 crop. This and all other statistics in this issue, unless otherwise noted, are from the records of the USDA.

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Recapitulation of Final Manufacturing Reports of Florida Sugar Cane Factories, Crop 1957-58

	STATE 3 FACTORIES
Crop days, average	100.43
Lost time, % total time	16.66
Tons cane ground	1,358,145
% Total cane ground	100.00
Tons cane ground per hour	174.93
Extraction, N. J., % cane	78.55
Sucrose extraction, %	91.76
Maceration, % cane	19.62
Fibre, % cane	11.09
Java ratio	81.92
Analyses:	
Crusher juice Brix	17.21
Crusher juice sucrose	14.40
Brix factor	97.39
Sucrose factor	95.69
Normal juice Brix	16.76
Normal juice sucrose	13.78
Normal juice purity	82.22
Factory syrup Brix	60.33
Residual juice Brix	8.08
Residual juice purity	75.50
Bagasse, % sucrose	3.80
% moisture	51.53
% fibre	43.43
Press cake, % sucrose	3.04
Sucrose balance:	
B/S Mols. Sucrose in, % cane	1.011
Press cake, " " " "	.102
Undetermined " " " "	.160
Bagasse " " " "	.972
Total losses " " " "	2.245
Sugar " " " "	9.552
Cane, total sucrose in, % cane	11.797
Lbs. 96° sugar M&E., T/Cane	199.00
Gallons B/S Mols., 80° Brix T/C	6.49
Boiling House Efficiency	96.54

Prepared by: Wm Grayson

W. M. Grayson
Sugar Marketing Specialist (Programs)
Louisiana ASC State Office

* Net Cane Weight Basis

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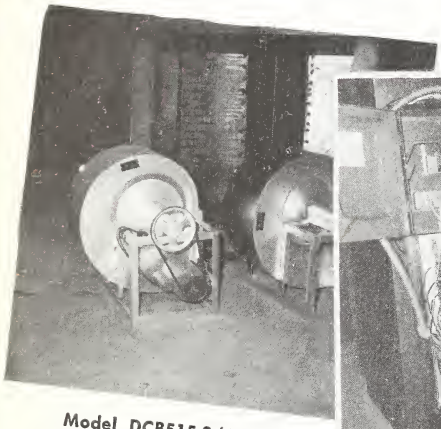
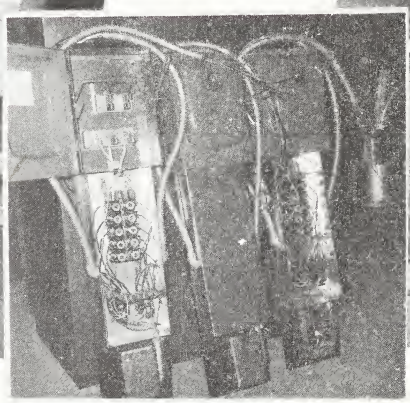
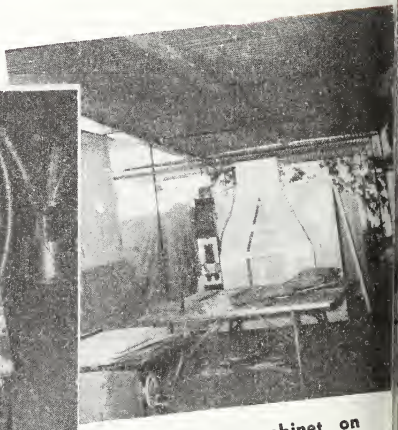


Model DCB515-3/4 Doherty-Silentaire blowers



Pre-Fab electrical systems developed especially for this heat treatment unit



Heat treatment cabinet on the production line, view of rear of box showing duct work and Pre-Fab electrical system attached

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

LSUE

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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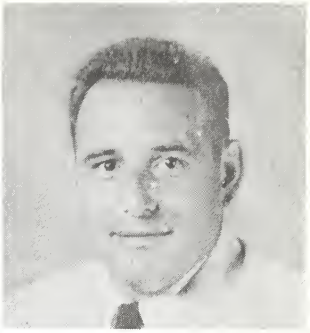
IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden



Allocation of C. P. 52-68

Louisiana cane growers will receive approximately 2200 tons of the newly released cane variety C. P. 52-68 this year. Since the demand for this new variety far exceeded the supply of seed an allocation has been made based on the size of farm of the applicant and the available seed cane in the area. The League received applications for 3523 tons of seed.

Every grower whose application was postmarked on or before August 15 will receive some seed. The deadline for receiving orders was August 15. The July 15 issue of the *Sugar Bulletin* carried both the release statement on the variety and the application form for seed. The new variety will be distributed in late September. Growers who applied for seed will be advised by mail in the near future the amount of cane allocated to them and the place to pick up the seed. There will also be made available to County Agents a supply of seed of the new variety for the ten stalk free distribution to all growers.

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent of the U.S.D.A. Houma Sugar Station, has recently reported finding a new strain of sugarcane mosaic in Louisiana. The new strain was first picked up in the Raceland area. It has since been reported at Waterford Plantation in St. Charles Parish. A survey is now in progress in the cane belt to determine the amount and the spread of this newly reported strain of mosaic.

At a meeting held recently in County Agent deGravelles' office in Franklin, Dr. Abbott told growers present that although other mosaic strains were present in the area the new strain had not yet been found in the Western area. Dr. Abbott also agreed with Mr. deGravelles and others that since the Western area was somewhat isolated from the remainder of the belt, growers should not move cane of any variety from the Eastern area into the Western area. The writer reassured growers at this meeting that seed cane of the newly released variety C. P. 52-68 would not be distributed from the Eastern area into the Western area. Dr. Abbott told growers to be on the lookout for mosaic and to begin roguing whenever it is found.

Growers in most areas have already begun treating cane for the control of Stunting Disease. It is important to remember to follow instructions carefully. Detailed instructions for treating and handling cane after treatment can be obtained at the County Agent's office. According to a survey conducted by Dr. R. J. Steib, Plant Pathologist, L.S.U., growers did a more effective job of controlling the disease in 1955, the first year of treating, than the two following years, 1956 and 1957. Following instructions closely will ensure seed of good quality, and costs are the same.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Washington has been relatively quiet since the battle-scarred members of the 85th Congress started for home in the early morning hours following aljournment August 24th.

The Congress enacted only one major piece of new farm legislation this year—The cotton-rice-feed grains measure. Hundreds of other farm bills were pigeonholed until the new Congress convenes January 7, 1959.

One of the major proposals involving agriculture which reached a dead end for now is S 4100, sponsored by Louisiana's Senator Allen Ellender, which would provide for greater use of agriculture products for industrial purposes. Although there was unanimous support for this industrial uses research measure, there were sharp differences of opinion on how the work should be done. If Senator Ellender reintroduces the bill in the next Congress, the odds are that it will have much smoother sailing. This year agricultural research was considered less important than space and atomic research problems.

Thirty-two members of the 85th Congress are voluntarily quitting Capitol Hill. Some wiseacres say "voluntarily" is the wrong word because twenty-nine of those retiring solons are Republicans and perhaps they are "retiring" to avoid certain defeat in the coming elections.

One retiree who did not retire for that reason and who will be sorely missed in sugar circles, is Representative William S. Hill, Republican of Colorado. Congressman Hill was elected to the 77th Congress in 1940, and since that time has been most active in behalf of legislation for the domestic sugar industry. He was the number two ranking Republican on the House Committee on Agriculture.

The United Nations Sugar Conference will be held at the Palais de Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, commencing September 22, 1958. The meeting is called for the purpose of negotiating a new International Sugar Agreement to replace the current Agreement which will expire on December 31, 1958.

United States Delegation to the Conference will consist of Lawrence Myers, Director, Sugar Division; William M. Case, Chief, International Sugar Agreement Staff; Dr. Eric Englund, representing Foreign Agriculture Service, all of the United States Department of Agriculture; Paul E. Callanan representing the United States Department of State; and John J. Czyzak of the Legal Division of the United States Department of State.

The following industry advisors to the United States Delegation have been invited to attend the conference: Robert H. Shields, President and General Counsel of the United States Beet Sugar Association, Washington, D. C.; Merrill E. Shoup, President, Holly Sugar Corporation, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Frank A. Kemp, President and General Manager, Great Western Sugar Company, Denver, Colorado; Charles de Bretteville, Presi-

(Continued on page 332)

OUTFIELD SUGARCANE VARIETY TRIALS--1957

By T. J Stafford,[1] Assistant Agronomist, Department of Outfield Sugars, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station
(Billeaud, Cinclare, Glenwood, Reserve, Shirley and Youngsville test fields)

Testing of commercial and experimental varieties of sugar cane was continued in 1957 under the consolidated test field plan as previously described.[2] Seven experiments in plant cane, 7 in first year stubble and 3 in second year stubble were harvested and the results are reported hereafter.

Procedure

The experimental procedure was basically the same as reported for 1956.[1] Slightly larger plots were used in the 1957 plant cane tests than for the 1956 plant cane tests, however.

Some Seasonal Conditions

The 1956-1957 winter was relatively mild with no late killing frost occurring in the spring. Good stands appeared rather early and good growth continued through spring. In many areas excessive rains during March, April and May hampered spring cultivation operations to the extent that good weed control was not obtained. In many areas rainfall was sufficient during the summer months for rapid growth. In June, Hurricane Audrey with strong winds and rain damaged some cane especially in the western areas. The straight varieties such as C. P. 44-101 were damaged more than others. N. Co. 310 apparently was affected least of all the varieties by the hurricane. In most areas frequent heavy rains and occasional strong winds occurred throughout the planting and harvesting season. Consequently, fall planting was delayed and harvest-

Table 1. Average yields for sugar cane varieties at seven test field locations during the years 1952-1956. (Billeaud, Cinclare,* Glenwood, Reserve, Shirley and Youngsville Test Fields)

Variety	No. of tests	Average Yields Tons per acre	Sugar per ton (lbs.)	Expressed as a Percentage of C. P. 44-101 Sugar Per Acre(lbs.) Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
C. P. 51-24**	4	111	105	----	117	----	116
C. P. 48-103	53	96	118	112	115	112	113
N. Co. 310	53	109	101	116	104	109	110
C. P. 47-193	64	99	102	97	106	100	101
C. P. 44-101	91	27.48	179.5	4861	5058	4850	4932
C. P. 44-154	23	109	87	98	95	89	94
C. P. 48-117**	6	104	90	94	----	----	94
C. P. 51-21**	5	83	113	----	93	----	93
C. P. 36-13	34	90	102	101	93	79	92
C. P. 36-105	82	93	97	97	88	83	90
C. P. 44-155	87	84	106	94	85	89	89
C. P. 29-116	25	109	80	97	87	72	87
Co. 290	25	104	83	104	84	63	86
C. P. 43-47	45	83	104	88	84	84	85
C. P. 34-120	7	85	95	87	77	----	81

* 2 test fields—heavy soil and light soil
** Unreleased varieties

ing operations were made extremely difficult by muddy fields and lodged cane. It was often imposible to burn the leaves and mud adhered to the harvested cane. Consequently, mills encountered much difficulty in processing the cane and sugar recoveries were relatively low. On December 12, 1957, a severe freeze killed all standing cane, the temperature reaching as low as 18°F at some places. Although some of the frozen cane could be used, mills were forced to cease operations before all could be harvested.

Results

Average yields of cane and sugar for varieties in the tests over the 5 year period 1952-1956 are reported in the odd numbered tables. The yield estimates for 1957 are reported in the even numbered tables. It is recommended that the tables showing the 5 year averages be used for comparing varieties since results for one year are not as reliable as averages for several years. Also averages from relatively few tests in the 5-year average tables should be considered as preliminary information.

All plant cane results in 1957 were from progeny of seed cane treated for the control of the Stunting Disease. The seed cane for varieties C. P. 34-

Table 2. Average yields* for sugar cane varieties in seven outfield test locations in 1957. (Billeaud, Cinclare, Glenwood, Reserve, Shirley and Youngsville test fields).

Variety	No. of tests	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar Per Acre			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
C. P. 44-101	17	26.48	178.3	4418	4935	4929	4722
Co. 290	4	125	97	113	130	----	122
C. P. 29-116	9	104	92	89	124	----	96
C. P. 29-320	5	87	107	92	----	----	92
C. P. 34-120	1	101	111	112	----	----	112
C. P. 36-13	10	104	104	109	107	----	108
C. P. 36-105	17	98	99	108	94	83	97
C. P. 43-47	15	91	104	110	85	81	95
C. P. 44-154	1	110	100	110	----	----	110
C. P. 44-155	17	89	107	101	97	81	95
C. P. 47-193	17	90	104	89	98	94	94
C. P. 48-103	17	93	127	111	121	123	117
N. Co. 310	17	114	104	125	119	105	118
C. P. 48-117**	13	96	102	103	95	----	98
C. P. 50-11**	3	82	106	----	----	88	88
C. P. 50-40**	7	84	111	----	95	----	94
C. P. 51-21**	2	89	110	----	----	98	98
C. P. 51-24**	2	89	103	----	----	91	91
C. P. 52-16**	7	113	101	114	----	----	114
C. P. 52-37**	4	95	99	93	----	----	93
C. P. 52-38**	3	70	104	73	----	----	73
C. P. 52-57**	7	100	93	93	----	----	93
C. P. 52-67**	7	109	99	107	----	----	107
C. P. 52-68**	7	102	110	112	----	----	112
C. P. 52-71**	1	100	80	80	----	----	80
C. P. 52-9**	6	----	99	----	----	----	----
C. P. 52-58**	6	----	98	----	----	----	----
C. P. 53-1**	6	----	107	----	----	----	----
C. P. 53-15**	6	----	107	----	----	----	----
C. P. 53-16**	6	----	101	----	----	----	----
C. P. 53-18**	6	----	129	----	----	----	----
C. P. 53-22**	2	----	104	----	----	----	----
C. P. 53-23**	6	----	108	----	----	----	----

* Yields are expressed as a percentage of C. P. 44-101 ** Unreleased varieties

Table 3. Average yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Richland silt loam near Broussard during the years 1952-1956. (Billeaud test field).

Variety	No. of tests	Average Yields Expressed as a Percentage of C. P. 44-101					
		Tons per acre	Sugar per ton (lbs.)	Sugar Per Acre (lbs.)			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
C. P. 51-24*	1	118	100	----	118	----	118
C. P. 48-103	5	96	120	112	120	----	115
C. P. 36-13	10	106	102	109	107	----	108
C. P. 44-154	9	116	90	104	104	----	104
N. Co. 310	5	106	97	111	93	----	103
C. P. 44-101	10	25.68	180.5	4227	5045	----	4636
C. P. 47-193	7	94	103	94	100	----	97
C. P. 29-116	10	115	84	98	96	----	97
Co. 290	10	113	85	107	87	----	96
C. P. 51-21*	1	81	112	----	93	----	93
C. P. 36-105	10	97	91	89	89	----	89
C. P. 44-155	9	85	99	93	79	----	84

Table 4. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Richland silt loam near Broussard in 1957 (Billeaud test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
Co. 290	Plant cane	27.43	198.4	5442	120
	First stubble	25.22	189.3	4774	180
	Average	26.33	194.0	5108	142
C. P. 29-116	Plant cane	24.91	188.5	4696	103
	First stubble	19.66	188.6	3708	140
	Average	22.29	188.6	4202	117
C. P. 36-13	Plant cane	19.71	208.1	4102	90
	First stubble	24.78	200.7	4973	187
	Average	22.25	204.0	4538	126
C. P. 36-105	Plant cane	23.48	189.1	4440	98
	First stubble	14.32	200.8	2875	108
	Average	18.90	193.5	3658	102
C. P. 43-47	Plant cane	25.62	194.2	4975	109
C. P. 44-154	Plant cane	25.31	198.8	5032	111
C. P. 44-101	Plant cane	22.86	198.9	4547	100
	First stubble	13.23	200.5	2653	100
	Average	18.05	199.4	3600	100
C. P. 44-155	Plant cane	17.58	207.2	3643	80
	First stubble	17.95	224.3	4026	152
	Average	17.77	215.8	3835	107
C. P. 47-193	Plant cane	14.94	207.8	3105	68
	First stubble	14.86	201.9	3000	113
	Average	14.90	204.9	3053	85

(Continued on next page)

Table 4—Continued. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Richland silt loam near Broussard in 1957 (Billeaud).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 48-103	Plant cane	17.13	241.0	4128	91
	First stubble	16.07	237.3	3813	144
	Average	16.60	239.2	3971	110
N. Co. 310	Plant cane	27.15	214.4	5821	128
	First stubble	20.55	225.4	4632	175
	Average	23.85	219.1	5226	145
C. P. 48-117*	Plant cane	20.07	212.7	4269	94
C. P. 50-40*	First stubble	16.91	209.0	3534	133
C. P. 52-16*	Plant cane	27.07	200.5	5427	119
C. P. 52-37*	Plant cane	15.47	200.0	3094	68
C. P. 52-57*	Plant cane	20.71	179.8	3724	82
C. P. 52-67*	Plant ca ne	26.57	188.2	5000	110
C. P. 52-68*	Plant cane	16.71	218.0	3643	80
C. P. 52-71*	Plant cane	22.80	158.8	3621	80
C. P. 52-9*	Plant cane	----	209.1	----	----
C. P. 52-58*	Plant cane	----	200.4	----	----
C. P. 53-1*	Plant cane	----	227.9	----	----
C. P. 53-15*	Plant cane	----	222.4	----	----
C. P. 53-16*	Plant cane	----	211.9	----	----
C. P. 53-18*	Plant cane	----	244.0	----	----
C. P. 53-22*	Plant cane	----	203.4	----	----
C. P. 53-23*	Plant cane	----	198.7	----	----
L.S.D. @ P .05	Plant cane	3.47	14.7	720	16
	First stubble	3.84	11.5	744	28

* Unreleased varieties

Miscellaneous Information Pertaining to the Billeaud Test Field for 1957

1. Experiments conducted by the L. S. U. Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. Sugar Cane Field Station, Houma, La.; Billeaud-Reaux Plantation and S. J. Bowles, County Agent, Lafayette Parish.
2. **Plot size and number of replications:** Plant cane—1/70 acre plots; C. P. 44-155 (2), C. P. 52-37 (2), all others (4). First stubble 1/100 acre plots; all varieties (4).
3. **Planting dates:** Plant cane—9/21/56; First stubble—9/28/55; Plant cane followed cowpeas turned under.
4. **Fertilizers:** Plant cane—60 lbs. nitrogen per acre; stubble—80 lbs. nitrogen per arce.
5. **Weed control methods:** Hand hoe, cultivation.
6. **Insect control methods:** Artificial release of Trichogramma parasites.
7. **Stands:** Good.
8. **Insect infestations:** Borer infestations moderate.
9. **Weed infestations:** Heavy in stubble, moderate in plant cane.
10. **Varieties lodged at time of harvest:** C. P. 52-16, N. Co. 310.
11. **Harvest methods and dates:** Cut by hand and weighed using small plot weighing device. Plant cane—12/3/57; First stubble—11/28/56, 11/4/57.

(Continued on next page)

Table 4 Footnotes—Continued

12. **Juice analyses:** By Houma laboratory from 20 stalks taken at random from each plot.
13. **Rainfall (inches)—1957:**

January	1.44	May	4.62	September	8.73
February	5.39	June	8.80	October	5.61
March	9.02	July	3.87	November	4.81
April	6.88	August	4.19	December	3.82
				Total	67.10

Table 5. Average yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Richland silt loam near Youngsville during the years 1952-1956. (Youngsville test field).

Variety	No. of tests	Average Yields Expressed as a Percentage of C. P. 44-101					
		Tons per acre	Sugar per ton (lbs.)	Sugar per acre (lbs.)			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
C. P. 51-24*	1	95	122	----	116	----	116
N. Co. 310	8	99	110	107	108	115	109
C. P. 48-103	8	86	123	103	106	113	107
C. P. 51-21*	1	101	106	----	107	----	107
C. P. 44-101	15	30.05	190.1	4811	6472	5854	5712
C. P. 47-193	8	91	103	91	93	100	94
C. P. 44-154	14	105	85	93	88	89	90
C. P. 29-116	15	106	77	96	79	72	82
Co. 290	15	98	83	102	82	63	81
C. P. 36-13	13	78	103	94	83	63	80
C. P. 44-155	15	74	107	80	74	84	79
C. P. 3 6-105	6	76	96	95	76	54	73
C. P. 43-47	6	58	104	68	65	50	61
C. P. 48-117*	1	61	101	61	----	----	61

Table 6. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Richland silt loam near Youngsville in 1957 (Youngsville test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
Co. 290	Plant cane	20.66	165.1	3411	105
	First stubble	28.85	189.2	5458	105
	Average	24.76	179.1	4435	105
C. P. 29-116	Plant cane	19.30	185.7	3584	110
	First stubble	32.91	184.3	6065	117
	Average	26.11	184.8	4825	114
C. P. 36-13	Plant cane	20.30	174.2	3536	108
	First stubble	23.46	207.2	4861	93
	Average	21.88	191.9	4199	99
C. P. 36-105	Plant cane	24.17	178.2	4307	132
	First stubble	21.21	193.8	4110	79
	Average	22.69	185.5	4208	99
C. P. 43-47	Plant cane	17.70	190.3	3368	103
	First stubble	17.74	202.7	3596	69
	Average	17.72	196.5	3482	82
C. P. 44-101	Plant cane	17.41	187.3	3261	100
	First stubble	28.19	184.6	5204	100
	Average	22.80	185.6	4232	100

* Unreleased varieties

(Continued on next page)

Table 6—Continued. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Richland silt loam near Youngsville in 1957 (Youngsville test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 44-155	Plant cane	13.71	201.4	2761	85
	First stubble	23.65	188.1	4449	85
	Average	18.68	193.0	3605	85
C. P. 47-193	Plant cane	13.33	182.7	2435	75
	First stubble	19.56	198.5	3883	75
	Average	16.45	192.0	3159	75
C. P. 48-103	Plant cane	14.80	218.5	3234	99
	First stubble	22.73	247.1	5617	108
	Average	18.77	235.8	4426	104
N. Co. 310	Plant cane	21.92	200.6	4397	135
	First stubble	31.40	203.2	6380	123
	Average	26.66	202.1	5389	127
C. P. 48-117*	Plant cane	19.81	192.8	3819	117
	First stubble	22.11	210.2	4648	89
	Average	20.96	202.0	4234	100
C. P. 50-40*	First stubble	20.30	215.1	4366	84
C. P. 52-16*	Plant cane	22.61	189.0	4273	131
C. P. 52-37*	Plant cane	17.14	184.7	3166	97
C. P. 52-57*	Plant cane	17.88	153.2	2738	84
C. P. 52-67*	Plant cane	23.22	174.4	4050	124
C. P. 52-68*	Plant cane	17.67	208.5	3684	113
L.S.D. @ P .05	Plant cane	3.31	20.6	723	22
	First stubble	3.49	20.9	683	13

* Unreleased varieties

Miscellaneous Information Pertaining to the Youngsville Test Field for 1957

1. Experiments conducted by the L. S. U. Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. Sugar Cane Field Station, Houma, La., Young's Industries, Inc. and S. J. Bowles, County Agent, Lafayette Parish.
2. **Plot size and number of replications:** Plant cane—1/70 acre plots; C. P. 44-155 (2), C. P. 52-37 (2), C. P. 52-57 (2), all others (3). First stubble—1/100 acre plots; all varieties (4).
3. **Planting dates:** Plant cane—9/25/56; First stubble—9/27/55; Plant cane followed soybeans turned under.
4. **Fertilizers:** All tests—80 lbs. nitrogen per acre.
5. **Weed control methods:** Hand hoe, cultivation.
6. **Insect control methods:** Artificial release of Trichogramma parasites.
7. **Stands:** Gappy.
8. **Insect infestations:** Heavy borer infestations.
9. **Weed infestations:** Heavy.
10. **Varieties lodged at time of harvest:** None.
11. **Harvest methods and dates:** Cut by hand, stubble cane burned, weighed with small plot weighing device. Plant cane 12/2/57, First stubble 11/26/56, 11/6/57.
12. **Juice analyses:** By Houma laboratory from 20 stalks taken at random from each plot.
13. **Rainfall (inches)—1957:**

January	1.45	May	5.45	September	9.61
February	4.31	June	12.98	October	6.06
March	9.90	July	4.28	November	4.72
April	7.53	August	1.35	December	2.99
				Total	70.63

Table 7. Average yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Reserve during the years 1952-1956. (Reserve test field).

Variety	No. of tests	Average Yields Expressed as a Percentage of C. P. 44-101					
		Tons per acre	Sugar per ton (lbs.)	Sugar per acre (lbs.)			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
C. P. 51-24*	1	107	102	----	109	----	109
N. Co. 310	10	108	95	121	90	101	104
C. P. 44-101	15	30.08	185.0	5761	5544	5393	5566
C. P. 48-117*	1	106	94	100	----	----	100
C. P. 48-103	10	91	108	100	97	100	99
C. P. 36-13	11	93	102	98	91	95	95
C. P. 43-47	15	90	100	89	85	97	90
C. P. 44-155	15	85	105	89	94	86	90
C. P. 47-193	14	89	100	84	94	90	89
C. P. 36-105	15	91	96	98	84	80	87
C. P. 51-21*	1	78	109	----	85	----	85

Table 8. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Reserve in 1957 (Reserve test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 29-116	Plant cane	25.20	135.4	3412	74
C. P. 29-320	Plant cane	26.98	184.0	4964	107
C. P. 36-13	Plant cane	28.68	167.5	4804	104
	First stubble	29.85	179.3	5352	85
C. P. 36-105	Plant cane	37.07	164.4	6094	132
	First stubble	29.08	185.5	5394	86
	Second stubble	25.96	188.4	4891	84
	Average	30.70	177.9	5460	98
C. P. 43-47	Plant cane	30.26	168.8	5108	110
	First stubble	28.37	186.6	5204	84
	Second stubble	28.79	184.9	5323	91
	Average	29.14	179.9	5242	94
C. P. 44-101	Plant cane	27.95	165.7	4631	100
	First stubble	32.76	191.5	6274	100
	Second stubble	29.52	197.9	5842	100
	Average	30.08	185.6	5582	100
C. P. 44-155	Plant cane	31.34	173.7	5444	118
	First stubble	25.94	193.3	5014	80
	Second stubble	22.65	169.3	3835	66
	Average	26.64	178.8	4763	85
C. P. 47-193	Plant cane	29.66	177.4	5262	114
	First stubble	34.49	184.9	6377	102
	Second stubble	29.29	194.7	5703	98
	Average	31.15	185.7	5785	104

* Unreleased varieties

(Continued on next page)

Table 8—Continued. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Reserve in 1957 (Reserve test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per Acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 48-103	Plant cane	28.04	205.6	5765	124
	First stubble	33.95	233.0	7910	126
	Second stubble	28.59	243.0	6947	119
	Average	30.19	227.7	6874	123
N. Co. 310	Plant cane	33.95	181.6	6165	133
	First stubble	34.49	177.8	6132	98
	Second stubble	37.16	169.2	6287	108
	Average	35.20	176.0	6195	111
C. P. 48-117*	Plant cane	27.76	182.0	5052	109
	First stubble	31.28	185.7	5809	93
C. P. 50-11*	Second stubble	29.28	215.2	6301	108
C. P. 50-40*	First stubble	29.63	192.0	5689	91
C. P. 51-21*	Second stubble	25.21	223.2	5627	96
C. P. 51-24*	Second stubble	25.88	176.8	4567	78
C. P. 52-16*	Plant cane	35.72	157.9	5640	122
C. P. 52-37*	Plant cane	32.92	176.1	5797	125
C. P. 52-57*	Plant cane	32.22	158.0	5091	110
	First stubble	----	173.6	----	----
C. P. 52-67*	Plant cane	29.26	165.3	4837	104
	First stubble	----	169.7	----	----
C. P. 52-68*	Plant cane	31.97	192.0	6138	133
	First stubble	----	196.4	----	----
C. P. 52-9*	Plant cane	----	172.0	----	----
C. P. 52-58*	Plant cane	----	163.2	----	----
C. P. 53-1*	Plant cane	----	191.2	----	----
C. P. 53-15*	Plant cane	----	166.1	----	----
C. P. 53-16*	Plant cane	----	164.3	----	----
C. P. 53-18*	Plant cane	----	225.3	----	----
C. P. 53-23*	Plant cane	----	182.3	----	----
L.S.D. @ P .05	Plant cane	5.08	21.5	1041	22
	First stubble	4.00	15.3	942	15

* Unreleased varieties

Miscellaneous Information Pertaining to the Reserve Test Field for 1957

1. Experiments conducted by the L. S. U. Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. Sugar Cane Field Station, Houma, La.; Gulf States Land and Industries Co., and V. O. Calandro, County Agent, St. John Parish.
2. **Plot size and number of replications:** Plant cane—1/70 acre plots; C. P. 52-37 (3), all others (4). First stubble—1/100 acre plots; all varieties (4). Second stubble 1/50 acre plots; all varieties (1).

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Table 8 Footnotes—Continued

3. **Planting dates:** Plant cane—9/4/56; First stubble—9/24/55; Second stubble—9/15/54; Plant cane followed summer fallow.
4. **Fertilizers and interplanted green manure crops:** Plant cane—45 lbs. nitrogen per acre, *Melilotus indica* turned under; stubble—75 lbs. nitrogen per acre.
5. **Weed control methods:** T C A, 24 D, cultivation.
6. **Insect control methods:** 4 dustings with Ryania.
7. **Stands:** Slightly gappy in plant cane and first stubble.
8. **Insect infestations:** Moderate borer infestation.
9. **Weed infestations:** Moderate.
10. **Varieties lodged at time of harvest:** C. P. 29-116, C. P. 44-155, C. P. 47-193, C. P. 48-103, N. Co. 310, C. P. 51-24, C. P. 52-16, C. P. 52-57, C. P. 52-67.
11. **Harvest methods and dates:** Plant cane and first stubble tests were cut by hand, second stubble cut with machine. All tests were weighed with small plot weighing device.
Plant cane—11/26/57; First stubble—12/11/56, 10/21/57; Second stubble 10/31/55, 12/11/56, 10/21/57.
12. **Juice analyses:** By Houma laboratory from 20 stalks taken at random from each plot.
13. **Rainfall (inches)—1957:**

January	1.63	May	5.93	September	9.10
February	3.15	June	7.33	October	3.90
March	8.80	July	4.03	November	8.73
April	7.34	August	4.65	December	3.55
				Total	68.14

Table 9. Average yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Napoleonville during the years 1952-1956. (Glenwood test field).

Variety	No. of tests	Average Yields Expressed as a Percentage of C. P. 44-101					
		Tons per acre	Sugar per ton (lbs.)	Sugar per acre (lbs.)			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
C. P. 51-24*	1	124	101	----	125	----	125
C. P. 48-103	10	95	117	103	119	118	112
N. Co. 310	10	111	98	112	101	117	109
C. P. 47-193	12	101	103	96	109	112	105
C. P. 44-101	15	26.71	180.5	5756	4533	4178	4822
C. P. 48-117*	1	122	80	98	----	----	98
C. P. 44-155	15	92	102	92	91	97	93
C. P. 36-105	15	96	97	98	96	80	92
C. P. 43-47	12	93	100	96	94	85	92
C. P. 51-21*	1	75	121	----	91	----	91

* Unreleased varieties

120 at Shirley, C. P. 36-105 at Glenwood and Cinclare, and C. P. 44-154 at Billeaud's was from progeny of seed cane treated by the large van unit in 1954. Seed for C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 43-47 was taken from progeny of canes treated by a plantation unit at Smithfield Plantation. Heat treated seed of all other varieties was furnished by the L.S.U. Sugar Experiment Station and the L.S.U. Department of Plant Pathology.

Yield estimates for 1957 plant cane tests are, in most cases, the averages for 4 plots approximately 1/70 acre in area. In the 1957 first year stubble tests yield estimates are averages for 4 plots approximately 1/100 acre in area. Data for second year stubble are based on a single 1/50 acre plot.

Based on the 5 year averages for all tests, Table 1, the 4 leading commercial varieties in production of sugar per acre have been C. P. 48-103, N. Co. 310, C. P. 47-193 and C. P. 44-101. Although the 1957 results for C. P. 48-103 and N. Co. 310 are similar to the 1952-1956 averages, yields in 1957 for C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 47-193 were generally below their respective 5 year averages. This decrease was especially apparent in plant cane tests.

Table 10. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Napoleonville in 1957 (Glenwood test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 29-116	Plant cane	28.22	145.8	4114	77
C. P. 29-320	Plant cane	24.66	182.7	4505	84
C. P. 36-13	Plant cane	31.84	197.0	6272	117
C. P. 36-105	Plant cane	32.28	176.7	5704	107
	First stubble	32.58	176.0	5734	93
	Second stubble	19.36	204.5	3959	77
	Average	26.07	182.8	5132	93
C. P. 43-47	Plant cane	30.35	182.3	5533	103
	First stubble	31.98	189.3	6054	99
	Second stubble	19.41	191.3	3713	72
	Average	27.25	187.2	5100	92
C. P. 44-101	Plant cane	29.55	181.0	5349	100
	First stubble	34.51	178.1	6146	100
	Second stubble	26.59	193.7	5150	100
	Average	30.22	183.6	5548	100
C. P. 44-155	Plant cane	30.21	194.4	5873	110
	First stubble	30.01	199.1	5957	97
	Second stubble	24.07	210.1	5057	98
	Average	28.10	200.5	5635	102
C. P. 47-193	Plant cane	26.20	188.5	4939	92
	First stubble	31.86	197.7	6299	102
	Second stubble	22.04	214.7	4732	92
	Average	26.70	199.4	5323	96
C. P. 48-103	Plant cane	26.68	243.4	6494	121
	First stubble	30.36	234.8	7129	116
	Second stubble	25.32	255.2	6462	125
	Average	27.45	243.9	6695	121
N. Co. 310	Plant cane	31.13	190.9	5943	111
	First stubble	31.84	187.6	5973	97
	Second stubble	27.72	205.4	5694	111
	Average	30.23	194.2	5870	106
C. P. 48-117*	Plant cane	27.73	208.8	5790	108
	First stubble	28.48	167.2	4762	77
C. P. 50-11*	Second stubble	18.97	212.3	4027	78
C. P. 50-40*	First stubble	26.48	210.6	5577	91
C. P. 51-21*	Second stubble	24.52	208.0	5100	99
C. P. 51-24*	Second stubble	24.00	227.8	5467	106
C. P. 52-16*	Plant cane	33.98	184.9	6283	117
C. P. 52-38*	Plant cane	12.34	170.3	2102	39

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Table 10—Continued. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Napoleonville in 1957 (Glenwood test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 52-57*	Plant cane	28.00	187.2	5242	98
	First stubble	——	180.5	——	——
C. P. 52-67*	Plant cane	29.85	177.3	5292	99
	First stubble	——	172.8	——	——
C. P. 52-68*	Plant cane	34.19	200.4	6852	128
	First stubble	——	218.3	——	——
C. P. 52-9*	Plant cane	——	183.9	——	——
C. P. 52-58*	Plant cane	——	179.3	——	——
C. P. 53-1*	Plant cane	——	193.8	——	——
C. P. 53-15*	Plant cane	——	194.5	——	——
C. P. 53-16*	Plant cane	——	191.2	——	——
C. P. 53-18*	Plant cane	——	245.0	——	——
C. P. 53-23*	Plant cane	——	199.9	——	——
L.S.D. @ P .05	Plant cane	2.76	20.3	711	13
	First stubble	4.54	12.8	719	12

* Unreleased varieties

Miscellaneous Information Pertaining to the Glenwood Test Field for 1957

1. Experiments conducted by the L. S. U. Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La.; Glenwood Plantation and E. J. Lousteau. County Agent, Assumption Parish.
2. **Plot size and number of replications:** Plant cane—1/70 acre plots, C. P. 52-38 (2), all others (4). First stubbble—1/100 acre plots, all varieties (4). Second stubble—1/50 acre plots, all varieties (1).
3. **Planting dates:** Plant cane—9/7/56; First stubble—9/14/55; Second stubble—9/23/54; Plant cane followed summer fallow.
4. **Fertilizers and interplanted green manure crops:** Plant cane—60 lbs. nitrogen per acre, **Melilotus indica** turned under; stubble—80 lbs. nitrogen per acre.
5. **Weed control methods:** T C A, 24 D cultivation.
6. **Insect control methods:** Artificial release of Trichogramma parasites.
7. **Stands:** Good.
8. **Insect infestations:** Heavy borer infestation.
9. **Weed infestations:** Moderate.
10. **Varieties lodged at time of harvest:** C. P. 29-116, C. P. 36-105, C. P. 44-155, N. Co. 310, C. P. 51-24, C. P. 52-16, C. P. 52-57, C. P. 52-67.
11. **Harvest methods and dates:** Plant cane and first stubble were cut by hand; second stubble was cut by machine. All tests were weighed with small plot weighing device. Plant cane—11/8/57; First stubble—11/19/56, 10/28/57; Second stubble 11/25/55, 10/22/56, 10/28/57.
12. **Juice analyses:** By Houma laboratory from 20 stalks taken at random from each plot.
13. **Rainfall (inches)—1957:**

January	.55	May	3.48	September	5.24
February	2.85	June	8.61	October	4.20
March	10.45	July	7.51	November	6.50
April	6.10	August	5.64	December	2.80
				Total	63.93

As an average for all tests the sugar per acre estimate for C. P. 44-101 in 1957 plant cane was approximately 10% below the 5 year average for C. P. 44-101 plant cane. The stubble results for C. P. 44-101 were generally more in line with the 5 year averages, however. This apparent deviation from the average in plant cane should be considered when using C. P. 44-101 as a standard in evaluating the varieties. For

Table 11. Average yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Brusly during the years 1952-1956. (Cinclare light soil test field).

Variety	No. of tests	Average Yields Expressed as a Percentage of C. P. 44-101					
		Tons per acre	Sugar per ton (lbs.)	Sugar per acre (lbs.)			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
C. P. 48-103	9	90	127	118	113	107	114
C. P. 44-101	15	35.27	170.3	6381	6013	5626	6007
N. Co. 310	9	96	104	107	87	106	100
C. P. 47-193	9	91	108	91	109	101	99
C. P. 36-105	15	89	106	99	90	93	94
C. P. 48-117*	1	106	88	93	----	----	93
C. P. 51-21*	1	77	119	----	93	----	93
C. P. 43-47	11	80	112	98	85	86	90
C. P. 44-155	14	80	112	96	83	86	89

Table 12. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Brusly in 1957 (Cinclare light soil test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 29-116	Plant cane	26.80	162.9	4366	79
C. P. 29-320	Plant cane	23.39	187.2	4379	79
C. P. 36-13	Plant cane	29.90	196.4	5872	106
C. P. 36-105	Plant cane	26.21	187.3	4909	88
	First stubble	33.14	175.5	5816	99
	Second stubble	19.48	177.0	3448	91
	Average	26.28	179.8	4724	93
C. P. 43-47	Plant cane	28.43	197.4	5612	101
	First stubble	27.22	194.2	5286	90
	Second stubble	17.07	168.8	2881	76
	Average	24.24	189.5	4593	91
C. P. 44-101	Plant cane	30.50	182.1	5554	100
	First stubble	36.78	159.5	5866	100
	Second stubble	18.59	204.2	3796	100
	Average	28.62	177.2	5072	100
C. P. 44-155	Plant cane	25.32	201.0	5089	92
	First stubble	27.40	177.1	4853	83
	Second stubble	14.16	219.1	3102	82
	Average	22.29	195.1	4348	86
C. P. 47-193	Plant cane	23.28	184.2	4288	77
	First stubble	30.05	171.4	5151	88
	Second stubble	17.68	198.3	3506	92
	Average	23.67	182.3	4315	85
C. P. 48-103	Plant cane	23.01	215.5	4959	89
	First stubble	28.04	222.3	6233	106
	Second stubble	19.63	245.5	4819	127
	Average	23.56	226.5	5337	105

* Unreleased varieties

(Continued on next page)

Table 12—Continued. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Mhoon very fine sandy loam near Brusly in 1957 (Cinclare light soil test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
N. Co. 310	Plant cane	34.41	187.7	6459	116
	First stubble	40.04	157.6	6310	108
	Second stubble	16.38	213.7	3500	92
	Average	30.28	179.1	5423	107
C. P. 48-117*	Plant cane	25.41	187.2	4757	86
	First stubble	39.06	146.1	5707	97
C. P. 50-11*	Second stubble	13.18	192.6	2538	67
C. P. 50-40*	First stubble	35.22	188.6	6642	113
C. P. 52-16*	Plant cane	28.13	178.8	5030	91
C. P. 52-38*	Plant cane	21.24	173.2	3679	66
C. P. 52-57*	Plant cane	25.70	164.1	4217	76
C. P. 52-67*	Plant cane	28.86	176.5	5094	92
C. P. 52-68*	Plant cane	27.74	200.9	5513	99
C. P. 51-21*	Second stubble	----	206.2	----	----
C. P. 51-24*	Second stubble	----	230.1	----	----
C. P. 52-9*	Plant cane	----	163.3	----	----
C. P. 52-58*	Plant cane	----	176.3	----	----
C. P. 53-1*	Plant cane	----	193.2	----	----
C. P. 53-15*	Plant cane	----	181.6	----	----
C. P. 53-16*	Plant cane	----	173.5	----	----
C. P. 53-18*	Plant cane	----	196.8	----	----
C. P. 53-23*	Plant cane	----	191.2	----	----
L.S.D. @ P .05	Plant cane	3.64	13.6	785	14
	First stubble	4.96	12.6	1006	17

* Unreleased varieties

example, in Table 2, where the yields are relative to C. P. 44-101, it may appear that several varieties produced better in 1957 than the average for the past 5 years. Actually the 1957 averages for these varieties, Co. 290, C. P. 36-13, C. P. 36-105, C. P. 43-47 and C. P. 44-155 to be specific, were very similar to their respective averages for the years 1952-1956. For a more complete discussion of the commercial varieties the reader is referred to the 1956 report.

The experimental varieties C. P. 48-117, C. P. 50-11 and C. P. 50-40 have been eliminated. Data from 2 second stubble tests in 1957 further indicate high sucrose and early maturity for C. P. 51-21. This is a

Table 13. Average yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Sharkey clay near Brusly during the years 1952-1956. (Cinclare heavy soil test field).

Variety	No. of tests	Average Yields Expressed as a Percentage of C. P. 44-101					
		Tons per acre	Sugar per ton (lbs.)	Sugar per acre (lbs.)			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
N. Co. 310	5	121	101	129	111	----	122
C. P. 48-103	3	103	118	128	110	----	122
C. P. 47-193	9	110	106	126	107	----	117
C. P. 44-101	10	25.42	169.4	4049	4561	----	4305
C. P. 44-155	9	88	112	110	87	----	99
C. P. 48-117*	1	102	90	92	----	----	92
C. P. 36-105	10	88	100	94	82	----	88
C. P. 34-120	7	85	95	87	77	----	81
C. P. 43-47	1	47	109	52	----	----	52

Table 14. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Sharkey clay near Brusly in 1957 (Cinclare heavy soil test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 29-116	Plant cane	2 0.52	157.4	3230	89
C. P. 29-320	Plant cane	21.62	178.3	3855	106
C. P. 36-13	Plant cane	28.17	172.6	4862	134
C. P. 36-105	Plant cane	22.69	164.5	3733	103
	First stubble	19.45	170.9	3324	81
	Average	21.07	167.5	3529	91
C. P. 43-47	Plant cane	25.59	179.8	4601	126
	First stubble	18.82	175.7	3307	80
	Average	22.21	178.0	3954	102
C. P. 44-101	Plant cane	23.34	155.9	3639	100
	First stubble	25.99	158.5	4119	100
	Average	24.67	157.2	3879	100
C. P. 44-155	Plant cane	23.71	185.4	4396	121
	First stubble	21.42	191.6	4104	100
	Average	22.57	188.3	4250	110
C. P. 47-193	Plant cane	23.73	170.9	4055	111
	First stubble	19.90	176.6	3514	85
	Average	21.82	173.5	3785	98
C. P. 48-103	Plant cane	21.79	214.1	4665	128
	First stubble	23.46	202.8	4758	116
	Average	22.63	208.2	4712	121
N. Co. 310	Plant cane	25.42	177.4	4510	124
	First stubble	26.12	183.9	4803	117
	Average	25.77	180.7	4657	120

* Unreleased varieties

(Continued on next page)

Table 14—Continued. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Sharkey clay near Brusly in 1957 (Cinclare heavy soil test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 48-117*	Plant cane	22.37	159.9	3577	98
	First stubble	25.39	159.2	4042	98
	Average	23.88	159.5	3809	98
C. P. 50-40*	First stubble	14.80	177.8	2631	64
C. P. 52-16*	Plant cane	21.24	169.3	3596	99
C. P. 52-38*	Plant cane	24.61	194.3	4782	131
C. P. 52-57*	Plant cane	23.51	148.6	3494	96
C. P. 52-67*	Plant cane	24.83	173.8	4315	119
C. P. 52-68*	Plant cane	25.39	157.4	3996	110
C. P. 52-9*	Plant cane	----	155.5	----	----
C. P. 52-58*	Plant cane	----	138.8	----	----
C. P. 53-1*	Plant cane	----	171.5	----	----
C. P. 53-15*	Plant cane	----	169.3	----	----
C. P. 53-16*	Plant cane	----	157.1	----	----
C. P. 53-18*	Plant cane	----	213.9	----	----
C. P. 53-23*	Plant cane	----	183.5	----	----
L.S.D. @ P .05	Plant cane	3.94	20.0	874	24
	First stubble	3.60	19.6	673	16

* Unreleased varieties

Miscellaneous Information Pertaining to the Cinclare Test Fields for 1957

1. Experiments conducted by the L. S. U. Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. Sugar Cane Field Station, Houma, La., Addition Plantation and H. A. Webb, County Agent, West Baton Rouge Parish.
2. **Plot size and number of replications:** Plant cane—1/70 acre plots; C. P. 44-101 (3) in light soil, all others (4). First stubble—1/100 acre plots; C. P. 43-47 (3) in light soil, C. P. 43-47 (2) in heavy soil, all others (4). Second stubble—1/50 acre plots; all varieties (1).
3. **Planting dates:** Plant Cane—9/13/56; First stubble—9/23/55; Second stubble—9/28/54; Plant cane followed summer fallow.
4. **Fertilizers and interplanted green manure crops:** Plant cane—45 lbs. nitrogen per acre, Austrian winter peas turned under; first stubble—75 lbs. nitrogen per acre; second stubble—90 lbs. nitrogen per acre.
5. **Weed control methods:** T C A, 24 D cultivation.
6. **Insect control methods:** Artificial release of Trichogramma parasites and 2 dustings with Ryania.
7. **Stands:** Good in all tests.
8. **Insect infestations:** Moderate borer infestations.
9. **Weed infestations:** Light to moderate.
0. **Varieties lodged at time of harvest:** C. P. 29-116; C. P. 36-105, C. P. 44-155, N. Co. 310, C. P. 51-24, C. P. 52-16, C. P. 52-57, C. P. 52-67, C. P. 53-18.
1. **Harvest methods and dates:** First stubble cut by hand, plant cane and second stubble cut with machine, all tests weighed with small plot weighing device. Plant cane tests were burned before weighing.
   Plant cane—light soil—11/29/57, heavy soil—12/12/57; First stubble—12/4/56, 10/30/57; Second stubble—12/15/55, 10/24/56, 10/30/57.
2. **Juice analyses:** By Houma laboratory from 15 stalks taken at random from each plot. Some samples of C. P. 29-116 (3), C. P. 43-47 (3), C. P. 44-101 (2), C. P. 47-193 (2), C. P. 48-103 (3), C. P. 52-38 (3), C. P. 52-57 (1), C. P. 52-67 (1), C. P. 52-68 (1) from plant cane in heavy soil were frozen and difficulty was encountered in clarifying the juices.
3. **Rainfall (inches)—1957:**

January	1.55	April	7.08	July	7.13	October	4.15
February	3.53	May	5.53	August	3.62	November	6.84
March	5.44	June	7.89	September	9.82	December	3.44
						Total	66.02

4. **Freezing temperature, winter of 1957:** October 28-32°, 29-32°: December 1-25°, 5-32°, 10-31° 11-32°, 12-18°, 13-32°.

Table 15. Average yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Yahola very fine sandy loam near Bunkie during the years 1952-1956. (Shirley test field).

Variety	No. of tests	Average Yields Expressed as a Percentage of C. P. 44-101					
		Tons per acre	Sugar per ton (lbs.)	Sugar per acre (lbs.)			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests
N. Co. 310	6	168	102	150	191	——	171
C. P. 48-103	8	134	117	150	166	155	157
C. P. 47-193	5	142	105	121	194	——	149
C. P. 48-117*	2	130	106	118	164	——	138
C. P. 36-105	11	119	90	108	105	109	107
C. P. 44-155	10	100	103	106	99	103	103
C. P. 44-101	11	14.37	175.9	2590	2786	2099	2527

Table 16. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Yahola very fine sandy loam near Bunkie in 1957 (Shirley test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 29-116	Plant cane	29.89	136.5	4080	103
C. P. 29-320	Plant cane	22.08	166.5	3676	93
C. P. 34-120	Plant cane	26.08	169.6	4423	112
C. P. 36-13	Plant cane	25.66	163.7	4201	107
C. P. 36-105	Plant cane	30.42	140.5	4274	108
	First stubble	30.78	165.6	5097	119
	Average	30.60	153.1	4686	114
C. P. 43-47	Plant cane	27.05	174.8	4728	120
C. P. 44-101	Plant cane	25.73	153.3	3944	100
	First stubble	26.66	160.7	4284	100
	Average	26.20	157.0	4114	100
C. P. 44-155	Plant cane	25.30	153.4	3881	98
	First stubble	27.86	178.9	4984	116
	Average	26.58	166.8	4433	108
C. P. 47-193	Plant cane	21.38	163.5	3496	89
	First stubble	32.38	172.9	5599	131
	Average	26.88	169.2	4548	111
C. P. 48-103	Plant cane	26.76	189.1	5060	128
	First stubble	30.32	205.7	6237	146
	Average	28.54	197.9	5648	137
N. Co. 310	Plant cane	31.35	166.8	5229	133
	First stubble	40.00	170.1	6804	159
	Average	35.68	168.6	6017	146
C. P. 48-117*	Plant cane	28.24	157.2	4439	113
	First stubble	31.42	168.3	5288	123
	Average	29.83	163.1	4864	118

* Unreleased varieties

(Continued on next page)

Table 16—Continued. Yields for sugar cane varieties grown on Yahola very fine sandy loam near Bunkie in 1957 (Shirley test field).

Variety	Age	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				Pounds	Percent of C. P. 44-101
C. P. 50-40*	First stubble	23.85	168.5	4019	94
C. P. 52-16*	Plant cane	31.16	158.8	4948	125
C. P. 52-37*	Plant cane	23.27	138.0	3211	81
C. P. 52-57*	Plant cane	28.88	143.7	4150	105
C. P. 52-67*	Plant cane	29.95	154.4	4624	117
C. P. 52-68*	Plant cane	27.47	180.5	4958	126
C. P. 52-9*	Plant cane	----	143.8	----	----
C. P. 52-58*	Plant cane	----	155.6	----	----
C. P. 53-1*	Plant cane	----	136.5	----	----
C. P. 53-15*	Plant cane	----	175.0	----	----
C. P. 53-16*	Plant cane	----	152.0	----	----
C. P. 53-18*	Plant cane	----	209.3	----	----
C. P. 53-22*	Plant cane	----	161.7	----	----
C. P. 53-23*	Plant cane	----	164.8	----	----
L.S.D. @ P .05	Plant cane	2.97	19.6	654	17
	First stubble	4.20	15.5	972	23

* Unreleased varieties

Miscellaneous Information Pertaining to the Shirley Test Field for 1957

1. Experiments conducted by the L. S. U. Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. Sugar Cane Field Station, Houma, La., Haas Investment Co., and K. J. Ducote, County Agent, Avoyelles Parish.
2. **Plot size and number of replications:** Plant cane—1/70 acre plots; all varieties (4). First stubble—1/100 acre plots; all varieties (4).
3. **Planting dates:** Plant cane—10/4/56; First stubble 10/4/55.
4. **Fertilizers and interplanted green manure crops:** 90 lbs. nitrogen per acre on all tests, **Melilotus indica** turned under plant cane.
5. **Weed control methods:** Dalapon and cultivation.
6. **Insect control:** Artificial release of Trichogramma parasites.
7. **Stands:** Good.
8. **Insect infestations:** Very heavy borer infestation.
9. **Weed infestations:** Moderate.
10. **Varieties lodged at time of harvest:** N. Co. 310 in stubble. None in plant cane.
11. **Harvest methods and dates:** Plant cane cut by hand and weighed with small plot weighing device.
    Plant cane—11/12/57; First stubble—11/12/56, 11/12/57.
12. **Juice analyses:** By Houma laboratory from 15 stalks taken at random from each plot.
13. **Rainfall (inches)—1957:**

January	1.06	May	1.31	September	11.19
February	3.67	June	9.81	October	4.71
March	8.25	July	4.58	November	15.85
April	7.16	August	1.94	December	3.73
				Total	73.26

(Rainfall data furnished by H. K. Bubenzer Farms, Inc.)

rather high fiber cane and mill testing is needed to determine if it can be used commercially. Yields for C. P. 51-24 for 1957 were considerably lower than previous years. This is a rather vigorous variety but it lodges badly and is extremely brittle.

C. P. 52-16, C. P. 52-37, C. P. 52-38, C. P. 52-57, C. P. 52-67, C. P. 52-68 and C. P. 52-71 were introduced to these test fields in the fall of 1955. First yield data for these varieties were obtained in plant cane during 1957. Based on these data C. P. 52-16, C. P. 52-67 and C. P. 52-68 appear to be the best producers. However, an unusually high inversion rating has been reported for C. P. 52-16 and it was decided to discontinue the variety. C. P. 52-67 shows some promise for the Lafayette area since it exceeded C. P. 44-101 in both the Billeaud and Youngsville test fields. The difference was statistically significant at Youngsville. Although it produced well at other places, the sucrose is probably too low for general use.

The most promising of the C. P. 52 series appears to be C. P. 52-68. This variety averaged better than C. P. 44-101 in sugar per acre in 5 of the 7 plant cane tests. At three places (Reserve, Glenwood and Shirley) the differences were statistically significant. C. P. 52-68 was statistically inferior to C. P. 44-101 at the Billeaud test field, however. Although the average for C. P. 52-68 at Youngsville was better than average for C. P. 44-101, averages for both varieties were relatively low. Therefore, present data are promising for C. P. 52-68 in all test field areas with the possible exception of the Lafayette area.

C. P. 52-68 is a very attractive variety which produces straight stalks of fairly uniform height and of average diameter. It appears to be ideal for machine cutting as no severe lodging has been observed. In general, relatively good stands have been obtained; however, thin stands have been observed in plant cane where weeds were prevalent. Stubble stands and vigor appear to be excellent. In tons of cane per acre it has been equal to C. P. 44-101 and it has been superior to C. P. 44-101 in sugar per ton of cane. Some plants with mosaic have been found in test field plots, however.

No yield data for the C. P. 53 series, which were introduced to the test fields in 1956, have been obtained. However, juice analyses have been made and sugar per ton values were calculated. C. P. 53-18 was outstanding in sugar per ton of cane, equalling C. P. 48-103 in this respect. All of the C. P. 53 introductions showed sufficient plant cane vigor for further study.

Acknowledgements

The writer is deeply grateful to members of the following organizations whose assistance and cooperation were essential in obtaining the information.

American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La.
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Gulf States Land and Industries Co., Reserve, La.
Haas Investment Co. (Shirley Plantation), Bunkie, La.
Louisiana State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.
Louisiana State University, Agricultural Extension Service, Baton Rouge, La.
United States Department of Agriculture, Sugar Cane Field Station, Houma, La.
Young's Industries, Inc., Youngsville, La.

[1] These experiments were conducted with R. J. Matherne, Research Agronomist of the U. S. D. A. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La.

[2] Stafford, T. J., Outfield Sugarcane Variety Trials, 1956. Sug. Bull. 35(22): 340-357.

1958 SUGARCANE VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOUISIANA

Prepared jointly by personnel of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana

The following recommendations are based primarily on results obtained in out field test plots under the supervision of the Federal and State stations over a period of several years. At the present time C. P. 44-101 appears to be the most valuable variety for general planting in all areas and on all soil types in the sugarcane district except in the Red River area, where yields of N. Co. 310, C. P. 48-103, C. P. 47-193 and C. P. 36-105 have been above those of C. P. 44-101 and where heavy borer infestations are allowed to develop. While C. P. 44-101 is recommended generally as the major cane, other varieties have a place for certain purposes.

N. Co. 310 has given yields of cane and sugar above those of C. P. 44-101 on both light and heavy soils, and is more tolerant to cold, but it is later maturing. It is more likely to lodge than C. P. 44-101, but when lodged can be handled with harvester pick-up attachments with less loss than a variety such as C. P. 36-105 which, because of its brittleness, breaks when the stalks are straightened by the harvest machines. It is susceptible to both mosaic and red rot and cane to be used for seed should be inspected for mosaic and rogued where necessary.

C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 47-193 have shown superiority over both C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-101 in some tests. C. P. 48-103 is by far the earliest maturing variety available, and a sufficient acreage should be planted for harvest during the early part of the harvest season. C. P. 47-193 is also earlier maturing than C. P. 44-101 and should be grown on the heavier soil types; however, it does not withstand freeze injury as well as C. P. 44-101 and also has a higher inversion rating. It should therefore be harvested first.

Many growers are still obtaining satisfactory results with C. P. 36-105, which is slightly earlier maturing than C. P. 44-101. It has responded to heat treatment for control of stunting disease. Cane grown from treated seed may be slightly lower in sugar content than untreated, but should produce satisfactory sucrose for medium early harvesting. It is more resistant to borer injury than C. P. 44-101 but does not withstand freeze injury as well.

C. P. 44-155, C. P. 43-47 and C. P. 36-13 are higher in sucrose than C. P. 44-101 and may be grown on well drained light soils as secondary canes where recommended below.

C. P. 52-68, which is being released in 1958, is adapted to both light and heavy soils. Seed cane will not be available for commercial scale planting this year.

Recommendations by Areas

1. Avoyelles, Rapides, upper St. Landry and Pointe Coupee Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C. P. 48-103 for early harvesting, N. Co. 310, C. P. 36-105, C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 36-13.
   b. Heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44-101.
2. East and West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, lower Pointe Coupee and St. Landry Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C. P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C. P. 44-101, N. Co. 310, C. P. 36-105, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 36-13.
   b. Heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] N. Co. 310, and C. P. 44-101.
3. Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes:

(Continued on next page)

a. Light soils: C. P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C. P. 44-101, N. Co. 310, C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-155.

b. Heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44-101.

4. St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin Parishes:

a. Light soils: Limited plantings of C. P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C. P. 44-101, N. Co. 310, C. P. 36-13, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 36-105.

b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44-101.

5. Lafayette, Vermilion and terrace soils in St. Landry Parish:

a. Light soils: C. P. 44-101, N. Co. 310, C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 44-155.

b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44-101.

[1] C. P. 47-193 is listed first for these soil types because it is earlier maturing and does not withstand freeze injury as well as C. P. 44-101. It should be harvested first. N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44-101 are higher yielding.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 312)

dent, Spreckels Sugar Company, San Francisco, California; Gordon Lyons, Executive Manager of the California Beet Growers Association, Ltd., Stockton, California; Dr. Arturo Roque, Director, Agriculture Experiment Station of the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; and Josiah Ferris, Vice President of the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Washington, D. C.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced increased wage rates for workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugar cane in Florida between July 1, 1958, and June 30, 1959.

The rates are 5 cents per hour higher than those specified for the 1957-58 period. The new rates require payment of 80 cents per hour for tractor drivers and operators of other mechanical equipment and 70 cents per hour for all other workers.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Announcing The

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1958

GRAND BALLROOM, ROOSEVELT HOTEL
123 Baronne Street
New Orleans, La.
Meeting Convenes at 2:00 P. M.

At this meeting there will be an election of Officers and Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Proportionate Shares

Beginning on page 337 of this issue we are printing, for the record, the 1959 Proportionate Shares Acreage Determination. The Determination authorizes a ten per cent increase in the Louisiana and Florida cane acreage for the 1959 crop.

Annual Meeting September 25th

For the benefit of those who skipped the front page, we beg to report that the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League will be held in the Grand Ball Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, beginning at 1:30 on the afternoon of Thursday, September 25th.

Officers and members of the League's Executive Committee will be elected at this meeting, and all members of the League are urged to attend.

Don't let the location of the meeting fool you. There will be no dancing in the Grand Ball Room on the afternoon of September 25th. With things like they are, nobody feels like dancing.

Which reminds us that the price today of raw sugar, delivered New Orleans, is exactly what it was eleven years ago while the prices of many things we buy have just about doubled. The Sugar Division tells us that the reason they keep the price of sugar so low is because, otherwise, substitute sweeteners will put us out of business. Since the price of sugar has never been high—well, lets just skip it.

Meeting

We don't know whether it has any significance, but we see by a notice dated September 8th that a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League is to be held in a room in the Roosevelt Hotel called the *"Wildcatter Room"*. The notice says that the Legislative Committee expects to swap ideas with the Senators and Congressmen from Louisiana.

Festival Starts September 26th

The Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair, which is an enjoyable occasion, gets under way on Friday, Sep-

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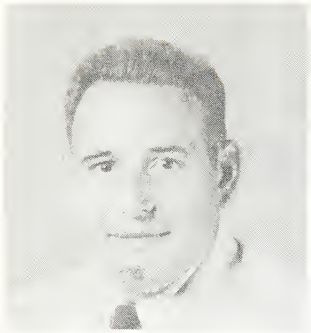

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Distribution of C.P. 52-68

The actual mechanics of making a fair and equitable distribution of a limited amount of seed of a newly released variety of cane is certainly not an easy job. There are always many problems which arise in making any type of allocation and sugarcane is no exception.

To begin with, growers in the sugar belt have ordered 3,523 tons of C.P. 52-68. The supply available for distribution is 2,228 tons. The allocation of the seed was made on the basis of acreage in cane on each farm and the amount of seed available in the area. In one area farmers received an allocation of 1 ton of seed for every 50 acres in cane. In all other areas 1 ton was allocated for every 60 acres in cane. The 2,228 tons available are distributed over 45 Increase Stations located throughout the belt.

The amount of seed at each Increase Station varies. The three Primary Increase Stations always receive a new variety at least one year before Secondary Increase Stations. Primary Increase Stations then supply each Secondary Station with a small amount of the new variety. Because Primary Stations also serve as Secondary Stations, these Stations usually have more seed available at the time of distribution than other increase stations. Other factors of production such as the stand received the first year a variety is transferred to the Secondary Increase Station materially affect the amount of seed at each station when a variety is released.

Growers were given a choice of three locations from which to receive seed. In most cases growers were allocated cane from one of their choices, but because of the extra heavy demand in certain areas, some growers were allocated cane from stations other than their choice.

An effort was made to have one and two ton orders of small growers allocated first and at the location of choice, but in some instances this could not be done. One Station had as many as forty 1 ton orders with a total of 136 tons ordered. That station had only 30 tons of seed available. A nearby Secondary Station with about 70 tons of seed available for distribution was discarded because of a high percentage of mosaic disease. Mosaic disease prevented the distribution of C.P. 52-68 from three Secondary Stations. This alone will cause many growers to travel a greater distance for their cane. These orders had to be transferred.

One ton orders were not reduced. Everyone who ordered one ton will receive one ton regardless of the size of the farm.

C.P. 52-68 was transferred to Secondary Increase Stations in the fall of 1956. In 1957 Secondary Stations had only 2 to 4 short rows of plant cane which was planted from a small bundle of cane received from Primary Stations. Test Field results at L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. were so promising that Secondary Stations were asked to stretch the seed as

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

The Annual Meeting of the U. S. Beet Sugar Association was held in San Francisco, California, September 3rd and 4th. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Marvin L. McLain, and the Director of the Department's Sugar Division, Lawrence Myers, attended the meeting and gave informal talks. Among the subjects discussed were next year's beet acreage requirements, the probable United States sugar consumption for 1959, and the increased use of corn sweeteners by industrial users.

Robert H. Shields was reelected President and General Counsel, and Dr. Phillip E. Jones was reelected Secretary and Treasurer.

The University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation recently announced results of experiments with a new compound made of sugar. According to the news story the compound has saved the lives of many patients suffering from increased brain pressure, caused by concussions, fractures and other head and brain injuries, including tumors and blood clots.

The new compound is made of sugar combined with urea. The form of sugar used is invert sugar which provides the vehicle for introducing the urea into the blood stream by injection.

In the case of severe head injuries or brain tumors the brain swells as the amount of the cerebro-spinal fluid in which the brain is bathed increases. The normal brain virtually fills the skull cavity, so there is no room for swelling. The brain tissue, therefore, is forced against its bony cell, bringing on headaches, dizziness and eventually irreparable damage.

In the past it was not known how to remove excess fluid from the brain without endangering life. At the same time, surgeons knew that unless the fluid was quickly removed, the delicate brain cells would be destroyed. Surgery to remove the fluid was in many cases unsuccessful.

Medical authorities believe they can spare victims unnecessary distress and can increase the chances of saving a patient's life with the new sugar-urea compound.

According to the report the compound has been successfully used in more than 400 cases at the University of Wisconsin alone.

At present the sugar-urea compound has been available only for experimental purposes and restricted use, but according to the Managing Director of the Foundation — "it is hoped that it can be put on the world market in adequate quantity within a few months. The Foundation has licensed its manufacture and sale to Baxter Laboratories of Morton, Grove, Illinois."

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much as possible. In the fall of 1957 Secondary Stations stretched the seed using one cane and a short lap to plant. Today the industry has 2,228 tons of this new variety for distribution. The variety could have been held over one more year for further increase, and the allocation of seed to growers would have been

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1959 CROP PROPORTIONATE SHARES

(Sugar Determination 855.6)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 302 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "act"), the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 855.6 *Proportionate Shares for Sugarcane Farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area for the 1959 Crop.* (a) *Definitions.* "Acreage" or "acres" as used in this section means the area of sugarcane within the farm proportionate share on which sugarcane is grown and marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar, or which is harvested for seed or abandoned and classified as bona fide abandonment under procedure issued by the Commodity Stabilization Service The term "operator" as used in this section means the person who as producer controls and directs the operations on the farm. The term "Secretary" as used in this section means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to whom authority has been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(b) *Farm Proportionate Share.* A 1959-crop proportionate share for each sugarcane farm in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, as constituted at the beginning of harvest of the 1959 crop on such farm, shall be established as hereinafter provided in terms of acres by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee (hereinafter referred to as "county committee") for the county in which the farm headquarters is located. (1) *Farms for which 1958 Farm Proportionate Shares were Established.* (i) The 1959 proportionate share for any farm for which a proportionate share was established pursuant to § 855.5 (Determination of Proportionate Shares for the 1958 Crop, 22 F.R. 8112), shall be the larger of (a) ten acres or (b) 110 percent of the final established 1958 proportionate share for the farm, or in the case of subdivisions or combinations of 1958 farms, 110 percent of the 1958 proportionate share computed in accordance with divisions (b) (1) (ii) and (iii).

(ii) The 1958 proportionate share for any farm which is subdivided for the purposes of the 1959-crop proportionate share program shall be divided among the subdivisions for the purposes of establishing 1959-crop proportionate shares for such subdivisions pursuant to division (b) (1) (i) by one of the following methods: By multiplying the 1958 proportionate share for the farm of which such subdivisions were a part by percentage that the cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane in each subdivision is of the total cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane in the 1958 farm; or, if the county committee determines that the use of the cropland relationship in any case results in the establishment of a proportionate share which is materially inconsistent with the acreage of sugarcane grown on any subdivision during the crop years 1956, 1957 and 1958, or is not representative of the existing sugarcane acreage growing on any subdivision, by apportioning the 1958 proportionate share for such farm to the subdivisions thereof on the basis of the total acreage of sugarcane grown within farm proportionate shares on each subdivision during the crop years 1956, 1957 and 1958, or on the basis of existing acreage of sugarcane growing on each subdivision; or if all persons concerned in the subdivision of such farm file a written request with the county committee which is approved by the county committee, by apportioning the 1958 proportionate share for such farm to the subdivisions thereof on the basis of the total

acreage of sugarcane grown within farm proportionate shares on each subdivision during the crop years 1956, 1957 and 1958 or on the basis of existing acreage of sugarcane growing on each subdivision, whichever basis is requested.

(iii) If, for the purposes of the 1959-crop proportionate share program, two or more farms as constituted for the 1958-crop proportionate share program, or two or more subdivisions of any such farms are combined, or there is a combination of one or more such farms and one or more such subdivisions, the 1958 proportionate share computed for the combined farm for the purposes of division (b) (1) (i) shall be the sum determined by adding the 1958 farm proportionate shares of entire 1958 farms, if any, involved in the combination, and the 1958 proportionate shares calculated for farm subdivisions, if any, involved in the combination, as provided in division (b) (1) (ii).

(2) *New Farms.* The proportionate share for any farm for which a 1958 proportionate share was not established shall be 5.0 acres.

(3) *Transfer of Farm Proportionate Shares.* The proportionate share established or which would have been established pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph for any land either removed from sugarcane production because of transfer by sale, lease or donation to any Federal, State or other agency or entity, having the right of eminent domain, or transferred to such an agency or entity for use primarily for the production of sugarcane for experimental purposes, shall, upon application to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Office (referred to in this section as "State Office") within five years from the date of such transfer, be added to the proportionate share, if any, established for other land within the State owned, purchased, or leased by the owner of the land so transferred.

(4) *Adjustments of Proportionate Shares.* Wherever the county committee determines that the proportionate share established for a farm is not large enough to provide for experimental seedings of sugarcane under the supervision of a Federal or State agency, or is not fair and equitable as compared with proportionate shares for other farms in the county or parish, considering the availability and suitability of land, adequacy of drainage, availability of production facilities, and the production experience of the operator, the county committee shall, after review of all the facts, forward the case, together with its recommendations, to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee (referred to in this section as "State Committee"). The State Committee shall review the county committee's recommendation, make such adjustments in the proportionate share as are determined to be necessary to establish a proportionate share for the farm which will permit the planting of such experimental acreage or one which is fair and equitable considering the foregoing factors and return the case to the county committee indicating appropriate disposition. For the purpose of making such adjustments, a maximum of 440 acres is hereby established for the State of Louisiana, and a maximum of 60 acres is established for the State of Florida.

(5) *Notification of Proportionate Shares.* Each operator of a farm for which a proportionate share is established pursuant to this section shall be notified in writing on behalf of the county committee of the proportionate share established for his farm and of his right to appeal under subparagraph (7) of this paragraph.

(6) *Notification of Excess Sugarcane Acreage.* If the county committee determines that the measured acreage of sugarcane for any farm

(Continued on next page)

is in excess of the acreage established as the proportionate share for such farm, written notice of the acreage in excess of the proportionate share (referred to in this section as "excess acreage") and of the eligibility requirements for payment as set forth in subparagraph (c) (6) of this section shall be furnished to the operator of such farm.

(7) *Appeals.* A producer of sugarcane who believes that the proportionate share established for his farm pursuant to this section is inequitable may file an appeal in writing at the local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office (referred to in this section as "county office") prior to July 1, 1959. The county committee shall make such adjustments as are necessary due to the use of any incorrect data in determining the proportionate share. In any other case, the county committee shall, after review of all the facts, forward the case, together with its recommendation, to the State Committee. The State Committee shall review the county committee's recommendation, act upon the appeal, and return the case to the county committee indicating the appropriate disposition. Upon receipt thereof, the county committee shall notify the producer in writing as soon as possible regarding the decision on his appeal. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision, he may appeal in writing before September 1, 1959, to the Director of the Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., whose decision shall be final. In acting upon the appeal, the State Committee or the Director shall consider only such matters as under the provisions of this section are required or permitted to be considered by the county committee in the establishment of the farm proportionate share to be reviewed.

(8) *Erroneous Notice of 1959 Proportionate Share.* If through error, a producer is officially notified of a 1959 proportionate share for his farm greater than the proportionate share properly established pursuant to this section, and it is found by the State Committee that such producer acting solely on the information contained in the erroneous notice, marketed 1959-crop sugarcane from an acreage in excess of the proportionate share properly established, the producer will be deemed to be in compliance with the farm proportionate share unless he marketed sugarcane for sugar from an acreage in excess of the proportionate share stated in the erroneous notice or unless it is determined by the State Committee that the error was so gross as to place the producer on notice regarding the error. However, the Sugar Act payment with respect to the farm shall be limited to the amount of sugar commercially recoverable from the sugarcane marketed (or processed) from the acreage within the properly-established proportionate share.

(c) *Eligibility for Payment Under the Act.* The eligibility of any producer of sugarcane for payment under the act shall be subject to the following conditions: (1) That the acreage of sugarcane grown on the farm and marketed (or processed) for the production of sugar or liquid sugar shall not exceed the proportionate share determined for the farm in accordance with this section, except that any sugarcane grown on acreage in excess of such proportionate share may be marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed, if the operator-producer on the farm furnishes to the county committee weight tickets evidencing that such sugarcane was sold by him, or was processed by or for him for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed or the production of livestock feed, and if so sold, was purchased by the processor for such purpose. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this sub-

paragraph, the producer shall be deemed to have met the requirements for payment with respect to marketings (or processings) within the farm proportionate share where sugarcane was marketed (or processed) for sugar or liquid sugar from an acreage on the farm exceeding the farm proportionate share, provided that: (i) Such excess acreage is not more than the larger of two-tenths acre or one percent of the farm proportionate share but not to exceed three acres, and (ii) within one year from the date of the processing of such excess sugarcane, the producer has arranged for a quantity of sugar which was produced from sugarcane in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, which had not been marketed to fill a quota for such area as provided in Part 816 of this Chapter and which is equivalent to the quantity of sugar produced from such excess acreage, to be made subject to a bond given pursuant to the provisions of Part 816 of this Chapter which provides that a condition of such bond be that the sugar shall be used for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed. The Sugar Act payment in any such case shall be limited to the amount of sugar commercially recoverable from the sugarcane marketed (or processed) from the acreage within such share;

(2) That the number of share tenants or sharecroppers engaged in the production of sugarcane of the 1959 crop on the farm shall not be reduced below the number so engaged with respect to the previous crop, unless such reduction is approved by the State Committee. In considering such approval the State Committee shall be guided by whether the reduction was the result of a voluntary action of the share tenant or sharecropper, or whether the reduction was beyond the control of the producer;

(3) That the producer shall not have entered into any leasing or cropping agreement for the purpose of diverting to himself or any other producer any payments to which share tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if their leasing or cropping agreements for the previous crop were in effect;

(4) That the requirements of the act with respect to child labor shall have been met, except that such requirements shall not be applicable to any sugarcane marketed (or processed) from an acreage in excess of the proportionate share for the farm for the production of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed if the producer furnishes proof which the county committee finds acceptable and adequate that the work performed by any child subject to such requirements was related solely to such sugarcane;

(3) That the requirements of the act and of the regulations issued pursuant thereto with respect to wage rates and, in the case of a processor-producer (a producer who is also a processor), prices paid for sugarcane shall have been met;

(6) That if the county committee determines there is excess acreage of sugarcane on a farm: (i) Any excess acreage which the producer elects to plow-out, abandon, or harvest separately must be so disposed of before or after the harvest of sugarcane for sugar and appropriate notification must be given by the operator to permit verification by a county office representative of the action taken, except that in Florida excess acreage may be plowed-out or harvested for cattle feed during the period that sugarcane is being harvested for sugar if the county office is notified prior thereto and a representative of that office verifies that such acreage has been plowed-out or harvested for cattle feed;

(ii) Any excess acreage of sugarcane harvested for feed, the manufacture of sirup, or sugar for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed concurrently with acreage within the proportionate

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share which is being harvested for sugar or liquid sugar must be staked out or similarly and clearly identified by a representative of the county office and the staked-out acreage must be so located on the farm that it may be harvested readily without interfering with the harvest of proportionate share acreage and the identity of the sugarcane from excess acreage must be maintained separately after harvest to assure its marketing to the mill for such purposes; *Provided,* that if sugarcane is harvested from excess acreage for the manufacture of sirup concurrently with the harvest of sugarcane for the production of sugar or liquid sugar, other than sugar for livestock feed, and such acreage is not staked-out or identified as provided above in this division (ii), the producer shall not market a quantity of sugarcane for the production of sugar or liquid greater than the total of the tonnages of sugarcane marketed for both sugar and sirup multiplied by the percentage that the acreage harvested for sugar on the farm is of the total acreage of sugarcane marketed for both of such purposes.

(iii) An estimate of the average tons of sugarcane per acre growing on excess acreage which has been staked-out or similarly identified and which has been designated for harvest for sirup or sugar for livestock feed must be made jointly and before harvest by a representative of the county office and by the operator of the farm, which estimate must be reduced to writing and signed by the operator and placed on record in the county office.

(iv) Any farm operator who markets sugarcane from excess acreage for sirup must furnish to the county committee weight tickets evidencing that such sugarcane was sold by him or processed by him or for him for such purpose, and in the case where excess acreage is staked-out and an estimate is made as provided in division (iii) of this subparagraph, if the average tonnage of sugarcane per acre grown on such excess acreage, as computed by dividing the total tonnage of sugarcane marketed for sirup by the excess acreage, is less than 80 percent of the estimate made pursuant to division (iii) of this subparagraph, no payment shall be made until the operator furnishes proof acceptable to the county committee that the sugarcane from all of the excess acreage on the farm was marketed or disposed of other than for seed or the production of sugar or liquid sugar except sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed.

(v) The operator must maintain a record of the excess acreage in each field or parts of fields and the method and purpose of disposal of sugarcane grown on excess acreage in each such case.

(d) *Filing Application for Payment.* Application for payments authorized under Title III of the act with respect to sugarcane planted on a farm for harvest during the 1959-crop season shall be made on Form SU-120 by a producer on the farm (as used in this section the term "producer" means any person who is the legal owner at the time of harvest or abandonment of a portion or all of the crop of sugarcane grown on the farm for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar) or his legal representative or heirs who must sign and file the form in the county office for the county where the farm or major portion thereof is located or with a representative of such office no later than June 30, 1961.

(e) *Determination of Eligibility and Basis for Payment and Appeals for Review Thereof.* Except as otherwise provided in regulations relating to conditional payments, compliance with the conditions prescribed by the act and regulations for any payment authorized under Title III of the act, the facts constituting the basis for any such payment, and the amount thereof shall be determined by the county committee. Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made

FRESHER CANE INCREASES SUGAR RECOVERIES AND PROFITS FOR BOTH GROWERS AND PROCESSORS

by W. F. Guilbeau, E. E. Coll, and L. F. Martin, Southern Regional Research Laboratory,[1] New Orleans, La.

Abstract

The steadily declining trend from 1939 through 1952 in the percentage of the total sugar in cane recovered by the factories raised serious doubt of continued prosperity of the Louisiana Sugar industry. Calculations from the recapitulated results of operations of all factories for the 14-year period (1) showed that this trend, if continued, would bring the percentage recovery of sugar down from 80% in 1939 and previous seasons to only 70% by 1956 (2). The recovery was less than 75% of the sugar cane in the 1952 crop. Fortunately the downward trend did not continue and recoveries of 75-76% have been realized in the latest seasons for which recapitulated factory results are available (3). Fresher sugarcane delivered to the mills more promptly after harvesting and in cleaner condition has contributed much to maintaining better recoveries in the last two crops, although increased production of the superior C.P. 44-101 cane and favorable growing and harvesting weather have

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available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider such determination. The county committee shall notify the producer of its decision in writing. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the date of mailing of the decision to him, appeal in writing to the State Committee. The State Committee shall, after giving the producers an opportunity to appear before the Committee, if so requested, notify the producer of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the State Committee, he may, within 15 days after the date of mailing of the decision to him, request the Secretary to review the decision of the State Committee. The decision of the Secretary shall be final. Determinations by the County and State Committees and reviews thereof shall be made and decided in accordance with the applicable provisions of the act and regulations issued by the Secretary thereunder and on the basis of the facts in the individual case.

(f) *Obtaining Information Regarding Eligibility for Payment.* Where it is necessary to obtain information to assist the county committee in determining compliance with the conditions prescribed by the act and regulations for any payment authorized under Title III of the act, the facts constituting the basis for any such payment of the amount thereof, or to assist the State Committee or the Secretary in reviewing, upon appeal, any such determination by the county committee, any such information with respect to acreage or compliance shall be obtained as provided in the applicable provisions of Part 718 of Chapter VII of this Title, as amended. If the operator or his representative, of any farm with respect to which application is made for any payment authorized under Title III of the act prevents the obtaining of the information necessary to determine compliance with the conditions for any such payment, the facts constituting the basis of any such payment or the amount thereof, as provided in this paragraph, the conditions prescribed by the act and regulations for any such payment shall be deemed not to have been met until such farm operator or his representative permits such information to be obtained.

helped in achieving this result.

Further improvement in delivering cleaner cane as soon as possible after harvesting should reverse the trend and raise the recovery of sugar by the factories to the 80% that was common before it became necessary to harvest mechanically. The sugar content of cane has varied from season to season with no significant trend up or down from approximately 210 lbs. of 96 test raw sugar per ton. Experiments carried out during the 1954 and 1955 seasons on the effect delay in grinding harvested cane under practical field and factory conditions showed that a considerable increase in available sugar can be expected when the average delay in grinding cane is reduced to less than 48 hours (4). Growers will benefit from increased amounts of available sugar in cane delivered promptly, and factories will profit by the actual recovery of a larger percentage of the sugar in the fresh cane. New varieties, such as C.P. 48-103 which matures early and has a high sugar content, should produce 200 lbs. of 96 test raw sugar per ton if ground as soon as possible after harvesting.

Rising processing costs make it more important than ever for factories to process cane that will produce the maximum amount of raw sugar per ton of cane milled. Efferson and Cobb (5) determined in 1949 that fixed overhead made the processing of cane yielding 150 lbs. of raw sugar marginal or unprofitable. Costs have risen since then, so that it is necessary to obtain more than 150 lbs. per ton to realize an adequate profit on prices that can be expected for raw sugar and molasses. In addition to loss from greater overhead costs per ton of sugar produced, stale cane cannot be milled as efficiently. Extraction is lower, the juice is more difficult to clarify, and larger quantities of mud must be handled with more filtrate returned to clarifiers. This results in further loss, because actual recoveries are less than the theoretically available sugar paid for. The longer operating season required to produce a given quota of sugar from the low recoveries obtained from stale cane increases the losses from inefficient extraction and clarification, and from excessive overhead costs.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 show estimates of the losses for increasing periods of delay in grinding harvested cane for growers on operations of various acreages, and for factories operating at different capacities.

TABLE 1
Value of 1,000 T. Sugarcane

	1954		1955		1954-1955	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Days Old	Avg. of 6 Tests	Farm Value for 1000 T.	Avg. of 8 Tests	Farm Value for 1000 T.	Farm Value for 1000 T.	Losses after 36 hours
	lbs.		lbs.			
1	150.8	$7104.00			$7100	
1-1/2					$6880	0
2			146.4	$6628	$6480	$400
3			134.3	$5924	$6080	$800
4					$5830	$1050
5					$5610	$1270
6					$5420	$1460
7			121.8	$5011.20	$5260	$1620
8					$5140	$1740
9	133.6	$5214.00			$5030	$1850
10					$4940	$1940
11			112.6	$4695	$4850	$2030

In Table 1, columns 1 and 3 show the sugar recovery from 1 ton of cane on the day the cane was milled in 1954 and 1955. Columns 2 and 4 give the values of 1,000 tons of cane corresponding to the sugar. Column 5 shows the values for 1,000 tons of cane calculated from the 1954 and 1955 experiments for every day from the 1st day to the 11th day after harvesting. Column 6 gives the losses in dollars to the farmers for any delay in delivering cane beyond 36 hours after harvesting.

Table 2, column 1, shows the increase in the number of days to grind the sugarcane to produce 10,000 tons of sugar due to the decrease in sucrose content in the cane, because it requires a larger amount of sugarcane to produce the same quantity of sugar. Column 2 shows the calculated values, obtained from data on the cost of sugar production for different sucrose contents in cane given by Efferson and Cobb for producing a quota of 10,000 tons of sugar, and column 3 shows the losses due to milling cane 36 hours after harvesting.

In Table 3, columns 1 and 2 give the losses to the farmers and factory owners in Louisiana based on the cane and sugar produced in 1955; in column 3 is the total loss to the

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TABLE 2
Factory Loss
2000 Ton Daily Capacity with a 10,000 Ton Sugar Quota

Days Old	Recoverable 96° Sugar in Cane	Days Required to Produce 10,000 T. Sugar	Total Cost to Produce 10,000 T. Sugar	Loss from Delayed Milling
0				
1		36 Hours Allowed Before Milling		
1-1/2	146.1	68.5	$1,370,000	$ 000
2	142.0	70.5	1,434,000	64,000
3	139.0	72.0	1,480,000	110,000
4	136.5	73.3	1,520,000	150,000
5	134.0	74.7	1,556,000	186,000
6	131.5	76.1	1,596,000	226,000
7	129.0	77.6	1,634,000	264,000
8	126.5	79.1	1,672,000	302,000
9	124.0	80.7	1,712,000	342,000
10	121.5	82.4	1,748,000	387.000

TABLE 3
Loss to the Sugarcane Industry
(Based on 1955 Production—5,660,000 T. Cane and 455,000 T. Sugar)

Days Old	Losses to Farmers	Losses to Factories	Total Losses to Sugar Industry
0			
1			
1-1/2	0	0	0
2	$2,264,000	$ 2,912,000	$ 5,176,000
3	4,528,000	5,000,000	9,528,000
4	7,188,200	6,825,000	14,013,200
5	8,263,600	8,463,000	17,926,000
6	9,169,200	10,283,000	19,452,200
7	9,848,400	12,012,000	21,860,400

RETIREMENT OF DR. THOMAS BREGGER

By B. A. Belcher, a former Colleague

Dr. Thomas Bregger, physiologist and sugarcane breeder at Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Florida for the past 23 years retired from active duty on July 1 at age 70. He devoted 23 of his 45 active professional years at the Florida station breeding sugarcanes for increased yields and resistance to diseases and insects. During this time he produced and studied hundreds of thousands of sugarcane seedlings from the crosses he made for Florida. One of the Florida canes developed by him, F. 36-819, has been a leading variety in commercial plantings at Fellsmere, Florida. This variety also has been used as a parent in many crosses made by U.S.D.A. sugarcane breeders. In recent years these crosses have given promising seedlings for Louisiana.

Dr. Bregger graduated from the University of Illinois and later received his PhD from Cornell University. He spent 21 months with the Expeditionary Forces in World War I and served with the 7th Regiment of the 3rd Division in Europe. He was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross and a Croix de Guerre. Following World War I, he spent 3 years breeding sugarcane in Puerto Rico, 3 years in the breeding of corn for Government of Argentina near Buenos Aires, Argentina. Before coming to the Everglades Experiment Station, he had served a year as instructor in Horticulture in St. Croix, Virgin Islands. He has served as Commander of Everglades Post No. 20 of the American Legion, President of the Belle Glade, Florida Rotary Club, several times as Director of the Chamber of Commerce of Belle Glade and is an official of the Gulfstream Council of Boy Scouts of America. He has been and continues active in the civic affairs of his community.

Dr. and Mrs. Bregger make their home at 8 N.W. Avenue E. in Belle Glade. They have 3 daughters and a son all married and living elsewhere in this country.

Sugarcane growers have appreciated not only his ability but his practical application of research on field problems. The best wishes of his many friends go with him in his retirement.

FRESHER CANE

sugarcane industry in milling sugarcane for any delay beyond 36 hours after harvesting.

Literature Cited

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(3) Grayson, W. M., Sugar Bull. 34(22), p. 332 (Aug. 15, 1956).

(4) Guilbeau, W. F., Coll, E. E., and Martin, L. F., Sugar Bull. 34(14), p. 205-211 (April 15, 1956).

(5) Efferson, J. N. and Cobb, M., La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 457, 34 pp. (1951).

[1] One of the laboratories of the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 335)

tember 26th at its permanent site in New Iberia, La. The dates for the Fair are September 26, 27, and 28. If you will turn to page 347 you will see a picture of the very lovely Miss Billie Jon Mulhearn, of Bunkie, La., who has been the Festival's reigning queen during the year now drawing to a close. Miss Mulhearn is pictured in New York where she was the first lady ever to be presented on the Floor of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Queen Sugar XVII, who will succeed Miss Mulhearn as the first lady

(Continued on page 348)

HOW SWEET CAN YOU GET?

Sugar trading was brisk on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (Thursday, June 26) when pretty Billie Jon Mulhearn (18) of Bunkie, La., took over as sugar caller for the day. Here she is at the sugar quotation board—marking up some vital statistics, her own, of course!

or sugar, will be crowned this year at the Coronation cerimonies which are scheduled to begin at 8:15 P.M. on the evening of Saturday, September 27th. With her will be Mr. Branan Beyt, of St. Martinville, who has been chosen to rule as King Sucrose XVII.

Mr. Beyt has had a distinguished association with the Louisiana Sugar Industry. He is a member of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and is well known throughout the State for his efforts towards the mechanization of field operations. He was one of the first farmers in the St. Martinville area to use a mechanical cane harvester. His father was a founder of the Iberia Sugar Co-operative and he is a member of the Board of Directors of this big milling enterprise. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Vida Sugars, Inc.

Ralph Brown Promoted

Our friend Ralph R. Brown, who succeeded another friend of ours, B. B. Jones, as the county agent of Orleans Parish and the Manager of the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Greater New Orleans Area, has been named district program specialist with the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service and will soon make his headquarters at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Succeeding him will be George Raymond Queen, who was county agent of St. Bernard Parish and former assistant county agent of Orleans Parish. We, of course, wish both Mr. Brown and Mr. Queen great success in their new undertakings.

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IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 336)

much easier, but this would have only further delayed you, the grower, receiving a new variety of cane.

The industry is most fortunate to have members who are willing to help in the testing and increasing of new varieties of cane. These cooperators render a most valuable service to our industry.

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